

(Expect Great Things—Always Great Things.)

VOLUME II. 1

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

[NUMBER 1.

THE ANNUNCIATOR.

Rochester, January 1, 1851.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We had intended not to publish another Annun-
ciator until the subscriptions for "knowing" the
University of Rochester amounted to one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars. The notice of the Sec-
retary of State, requiring, early in January, two
numbers of each paper published in the State;
and a number to put on file, and one number to
send to the World's Convention at London, de-
cided us to issue this number, at this time. One
year ago the subscription now published was com-
menced. It amounts at the present time, to over
one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. It
is made by reliable and responsible parties. A por-
tion of it has already been paid. A larger portion
has been secured by good notes of hand, and other
undoubted securities. It is already doing its work
of benevolence. The University of Rochester has
no precedent in this or any other land. Two
months after its organization, with endowments,
able professors, and nearly seventy students, it is
working as perfectly and efficiently as if it had
years of growth and nurture. Its mission is hon-
orable and will be glorious. Created to supply
two great necessities, (one denominational, and
the other local,) it will admirably supply both, and
be a worthy and lasting memento of the liberal
minded founders, whose names will ever remain
identified with its future history.

The Relation of Piety to Education.

This is not merely the relation of an effect to its
cause. No training, either of the intellect or the
heart, that human faculty has devised, can ever
impart piety. No study, discipline, intellectual or
moral, can ever breathe a spark of spiritual life to
the soul. This cannot be done by the life-giving
power of the Holy Spirit. True piety then, when
it is a gift of God, is a supernatural and invisible
influence and essential. If moral culture be the
highest aim of education, there can be no true
excellence without the previous preparation of
piety. No principle, sufficiently pure and elevat-
ing to make it worthy implanting in the heart,
can take root and flourish there till the soil is pre-
pared by the regenerating grace of God; and
this there remains the heart a fixed and abiding
affinity for truth and holiness, which will consti-
tute an encouraging pledge of success to every
well directed effort towards moral discipline.

Piety, too, by fixing the mind from the domi-
nation of the base passions, furnishes the most es-
sential preparation for intellectual improvement;
Not only so; when the intellect is properly imbu-
ed, piety alone can direct it, and keep it
steadily turned to those high and noble objects
which are alone worthy of its powers. The aid
which piety affords also in the accumulation of
useful knowledge can be measured up and retained
only by the aid of a proper classification; but it
is piety that suggests the first law of order. It
teaches us to see every thing in its relation to
God, and to constantly suggest these final
causes everywhere, both in matter and in mind,
which lead us to adopt new views of the universe,
and new and more sublime conceptions of its
glorious Author. Piety, therefore, supplies the vine
to which the fruits of knowledge are found adher-
ing as clusters of rich and luscious grapes, all
ready for vintage.

Thus, while piety is in no instance the effect
of education, it facilitates and is essential to the
highest education, and suggests its right use
when attained.

Indeed, where there is no piety, education can
be of no great or permanent value. The mind
which has not the love of God, could it be known
that it is to remain thus for ever, would scarcely
be worth educating; the best thing we could do
for it, would be to let it alone, lest we only in-
crease its capacity for misery, and aggravate its
pain. But since we know that God is merciful,
that He is a hearer of prayer, and that the blood of
Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin, parents have
encouragement to commence the work of educa-
tion, even before the signs of piety are visible.—
They toil in hope; they sow the seed of truth, and
then offer up their humble prayer that the God of
all grace would sanctify to the mind its discipline
and its acquisitions.

But where the proof of piety is already seen, and
still more, where there is evidence of a call of God
to the work of preaching Christ to lost sinners,
what a soil is here for the reception of truth! How
rich the harvest that may be expected in re-
sponse to the word of God! How original to neglect the education of
such a mind as this! But hundreds of such
minds are now adorning our churches, and are
looking up to those who hold the keys of the Lord's
treasury, for the means to qualify them for this
momentous task. What response are they to re-
ceive?

Object of Ministerial Education.

This, we think, is beginning to be better un-
derstood and appreciated. It is of the ut-
most importance that correct views in relation
to it should every where prevail, especially
at a time when the pecuniary aid of such
professed disciples of Christ, as the
limitless of the style, is needed to carry out and com-
plete a work which has been so amicably com-
menced. It is possible, that there may still be
some who regard ministerial education as a pro-
cess resorted to for the purpose of transforming
men into ministers without the necessity of a di-
vine call or the qualifications of the Holy Spirit.—
They may suppose that it is designed merely to
teach candidates for the ministry to use beautiful
and poetic language, to place at their command
the figures of rhetoric, to write and read from the
pulpit, polished and brilliant essays on moral and
religious subjects to abound in fine classical allu-
sions, and to discourse politely and elegantly of
Greece and Rome. Or, if it is admitted that it
is in any degree expands their sphere of thought
and knowledge—it is only that they may place
human learning in the room of the teaching of
the Bible; and where there is a lack of interest in
the gospel itself, that they may be enabled to en-
tertain their hearers with something which is not
the gospel; thus rendering the cross of Christ an
an effect. It may be said that in this way young
men are trained to preach rather than to humiliate,
that they are supplied with the knowledge that
perfect up, rather than with the charity that
buildeth up, and are taught to regard it as their
peculiar privilege to supplant, thrust aside, and
treat with contempt all other ministers old or
young, who do not enjoy the literary advantage
which they can boast.

Now, if there are any who can suppose that
this is what is meant by ministerial education,
nothing can be farther from the truth. We
may have very inadequate notions of it ourselves,
but whatever we may mean by it, we must ascer-
tain its true nature. Add to this, that any young
man professing to be an educated minister, who

is well known to those who have the slightest ac-
quaintance with mental science. Yet no degree
of intellectual power can enable one to interpret a
dead language without a previous acquaintance
with the facts of the language, and a knowledge
of the history, manners, and domestic
life of the people by whom it was spoken. Hence
the necessity of a previous acquaintance with the
language in the laws of biblical interpretation. This in-
terpretance, also, of a preparatory study of biblical
theology in its various departments, for those who
are to teach the doctrine of Christ to others no
question will vary.

Now it is very possible, that the arrangements
adopted by the churches for sending to their
young ministry an education, embracing all the ob-
jects here contemplated, may be very defective in
many respects; but these are the objects to which
we are to constantly aim, with all the light and
wisdom furnished us by the Holy Spirit of the
Church. And who can say, that the Institution of
learning wisely organized for the accomplishment
of these ends, whose advantages will be open to
all who are preparing for the Christian ministry,
would not be worth infinitely more than all the
pecuniary cost which would be required for its
erection and support? We leave the reader to give
the answer.

A Committee of the University has been
appointed to make applications to the Legislature.
Other colleges will seek aid from the State during
the coming Session. We shall not be backward in
that matter. Western New York has been taxed
for her soldiers for the support of soldiers colleges,
and received nothing from the State for college educa-
tion worth mentioning. We do not regret
the large sums appropriated by the Legisla-
ture, to Union, Clinton, and Oswego Colleges,
New York, and other Divisions. We only say
we turn our heads away from New York, and
wish our friends will have the sense to establish a
single good male University in Western New York,
which shall be open to all, regardless of State or
County boundaries.

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Natural Science and Theology.

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PATRONS.

We congratulate the Patrons of the University
of Rochester, on the successful and unprecedented
results of their munificence. The benefits have not
been delayed. With the appropriation came the
blessing. Scarcely two months in existence, the
University has been working as perfectly as if it
had twenty centuries of growth and nurture. About
seventy students are in its halls. Many are pre-
paring to enter. Everything is auspicious. Mo-
ney was never more judiciously bestowed than in
its endowment. The returns to its churches and
the world will be ample, and perpetually increas-
ing.

Ministerial Union.

We hear of large subscriptions to the Educa-
tion Society. They will be published in a future
number. Names, long and honorably identified
with the cause of ministerial and christian educa-
tion, have been mentioned to us as subscribing
nobly to the Ministerial Union. How well and
wise it is, so to appropriate a portion of the wealth
which God has been pleased to endow some
of his children.

THE LIBRARY.

An effort will soon be commenced to raise Fifty
Thousand Dollars to purchase books, and erect
buildings for a University Library. In all New
York, there is not such a Library worthy of its
name. A great defect of intellectual wealth and
wisdom is needed in this City and in this section
of the State. Rochester is rapidly increasing in
population. The spiritary around is growing its
wealth and numbers.

The Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants,
Farmers, and Mechanics of Western New York
need a great literary rallying point. The Library
to be connected with the University will be open
to all. It will be a full, free and ever flowing
fountain; who will not aid in opening its pure
waters to our own, and to coming generations?

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Several of our wealthiest citizens who subscrib-
ed for the removal of Madison University, have
not yet transferred their subscriptions to the Uni-
versity of Rochester. Several others have not
subscribed at all. We are trusting to this reser-
vation, for a grand dash at our Fifty-Thous-
and Dollar Library Fund.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR.

This is a wonderful work of a wonderful man.
From a penniless boy, laboring in a quarry of
red sandstone, on the shores of the Bay of
Cranbury, in Scotland, he rose by his own effort
to the position of a distinguished geological phi-
losopher of the age. His eye was attracted by
the mineral petrifications exposed by the process
of quarrying. His curiosity was excited by these re-
mains of bygone ages. His activity and perseve-
rance rested not till he had discolored a multi-
tude of these fossils, before unlearned of by geolo-
gists. Unknown species came forth to his gratifi-
cation, and geology glories in the developments
made by his hands and mind.

Among his late works, the "Footprints of the
Creator," possess the highest interest. Moral
and religious in its tendency and statements, it
strongly claims the attention of Theological stu-
dents, and men who desire to have any correct
theory. The "development" fancy is the
grand infidel hobby of the day, and Mr. Miller
shows up the nature of this limping, hobbling
hobby, and annihilates the very "vestiges" of
the traces it had attempted to make. The old
red sandstone and its associated rocks abound with
fossils which contain the common sense notion of
different species of distinct creation.

Rev. Alfred Bennett.

It is a pleasant fact to record, and remember,
that the oldest Baptist Minister in the State of New
York subscribed one hundred dollars to the Uni-
versity of Rochester. This was the first subscrip-
tion paid in full. Father Bennett has that old-
fashioned way of paying his debts before they are
due, which is now almost obsolete.

Out of a limited but sufficient income he man-
ages to do much good in a pecuniary way. His
voice, pen, and purse are always on the side of
right, and always ready when needed. The Uni-
versity was opened with his benediction, may the
blessing of the God he has so long served ever
attend him.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription is being rapidly converted into
mortgages, and notes of hand. Our friends at a
distance who choose to remit the amount they
have subscribed, and stop interest, which contin-
ued on the 1st Nov. can do so. The whole
amount will be received where there is a desire to
pay the whole.

The Present Term.

The present Term of the University commences
on the 6th inst.—it will continue until the first
Wednesday in April.

Commencement.

The first, and future commencements, will be
held on the second Wednesday in July.

MON. OF MISS LIND'S GOOD DEEDS.—The
Charleston press record that Miss Lind has giv-
ing to the poor of Charleston, S. C., a sum of
which were \$3,440. This amount she has distrib-
uted as follows, making glad the hearts of many
by her munificence:—

Fremont's Charitable Society	\$200
Ladies' Benevolent Society	200
Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, with Orphan under	200
Leiter and Society	200
Charleston Female Society	200
Apprentice Society	200
Leiter and Society	200
Ladies' Garment Society	200
Leiter and Society	200
Trinity Abstinence Society	200
French Benevolent Society	200
Leiter and Society	200
Masonic	200
Trinity Charity	200
Total	\$3,440

Frederick Bremer and Junny Lind wrote
in a mutual friend's album. The following is
given as the contribution of the Nightingales:—
I will seek & rest,
In all created good,
I will seek & rest,
And make me sure for God.
At rest, be sure I cannot be,
Till my heart finds rest in Thee.

(Correspondence of the New-York Recorder)

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST TERM IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

At the risk of fatiguing your readers with frequent
allusions to the same subject, I must be permitted
to express a few thoughts which suggest them-
selves, in connection with the record of an event
of some interest, the closing of the first term
in our University. On some accounts, this seems
an event scarcely less in interest than that
of the opening itself. It marks a point of time
which must be noted to contemplate, and to con-
nect with things that shall hereafter. We have
completed the first in a series of academic per-
iods, which are to be linked one to another, on and
on—who shall say to what extent? A long con-
templated step has been taken in it. We plant
the foot in a path whose perspective lies far in
the future, and along which we hope to walk with
good results ever accruing. We can now realize
that a new University, on a basis unequalled in
breadth and firmness, by any that has heretofore
been laid by the Baptists of this country, is ac-
tually reared. Its machinery has been put in operat-
ing order, and the various departments, fitted,
and we've work; its students have assem-
bled; received their first lessons, and a term is
completed. A favorable point this, at which to
take a retrospective glance, and to ask ourselves
what further demands regard—what is yet
to be done?

If encouragement in regard to the ultimate suc-
cess of the enterprise is asked for, we have it to
offer. And as it may be natural to inquire first,
What is the foundation of that fabric, whose sta-
bility and probable permanency are estimated?—
From abundance of the material, and the care
we have to show. In one sense, it may be said
that this foundation lies in the deep interest, the
zealous affection of thousands, friends to religion
and learning, who are the founders of this in-
stitution, and who have not only contributed their
means, but their personal labors, and their trou-
bles, and the liberal help, we regard that great
benefactor, the State, who has not only contrib-
uted its aid in every part of the State, our very first
ground of hope, as we look into the future.

But, as some may consider this not sufficiently
impressive ground, we propose to look to the
substantial fruit of that interest to which refer-
ence is made. Already an endowment of near
\$150,000 assures this institution against the ne-
cessity of any pecuniary embarrassment, and the
College's Professors, whose the honest prospect
of this, which will result in the most liberal
and abundant provision for the students, and
the most liberal and prudent care, we have it to
confide in. It seems difficult to discover how,
with ordinary care in its management, the Uni-
versity need ever be involved in debt. Free from
anxiety about pecuniary matters, and without
strength and efficiency, it promises to do its work
without compelling its friends to mingle with their
gladiators in the good it does, sorrow and shame on
account of its failure.

It may be truly said, however, that the real
wealth of every such institution of learning is in
its instructors. The greatest pecuniary indepen-
dence cannot preserve the property of the institu-
tion, whose departments of instruction are not
well provided for. We do simple justice to men
who have ever shown the most ardent devotion to
the cause of general education, and whose ac-
quirements are the result of the finest natural ac-
quaintance, industriously storing itself at the richest
mine, when we say that the University of Ro-
chester, in its present position, without exception, a
treasure that is more to it than money could
possibly bestow.

These facts are apparent to every distant view;
the observer who comes nearer will find in mis-
take, which is the most common error, the pro-
mise of life and growth not to be mistaken. The
completeness of the organization; the perfect or-
der and system that have prevailed from very the
beginning; the readiness to do all that the reli-
gious spirit that baptizes the whole; these are evi-
dences that speak to the heart, and confirm the
hopes which more prominent appearances may
have suggested.

But, is the work done? Is it openly commenced,
but not finished. No candid person will pro-
nounce the above statement boastful, who will
now turn with us to look at the other side, and
find that inference from all would prompt to under-
take a yet remaining work, whose importance we
should realize, and to a vigorous prosecution of
which we should feel impelled by many powerful
motives.

The point of time to which we referred at the
beginning, while favorable to a review of the past,
and a contemplation of the present, opens us to
the future. Let us take this opportunity, then,
and then ask himself—Does much still remain to
make this institution, so nobly begun, what will
realize the expectations that have been raised?—
The answer to his query would first show him that
"Theological Seminary, one of the associate
branches of the general scheme, opened under
the most favorable auspices, needs a firmness im-
portant to his query would first show him that
endowment. He will see further, that as time
passes on, means should be sought and found to fix
in this University a library for each department
that will be worthy of its position, and realize
the original conception of its founders. The uni-
versal sentiment of those who have already so in-
disputably shown their friendly interest in the
cause, God give us a zeal and steadfastness propo-
sition, and build it up, rejoicing in every new success,
but satisfied, not so long as anything remains
which can make the work more complete, or more
faithful to the original design. A sentiment like
this, and a resolution based upon it, will in-
volve great things; and it will appear as a point
that, we have still much effort and sacrifice to
win for us a reward in successful and glorious
results. God give us a zeal and steadfastness propo-
sition to the magnitude of the undertaking!—
May He teach us more and more a profound re-
gulation, how noble and how blessed it is to do
good for its own sake! J. A. S.

Table listing names and amounts, including James Rice, York, Liv Co., 50.00; I. J. Rogers, Galeville, 25.00; Geo. W. Rogers, Lockport, 25.00; John Rathbone, Albany, 500.00; Josiah G. Root, 250.00; Geo. Rockefeller, Comesus, 100.00; John Rice, Elbridge, 100.00; Nathan Robbins, Kendall, 50.00; Austin Robbins, Smithville, 50.00; John P. Rapplege, Farmersville, 50.00; E. W. Ranney, New York, 50.00; E. F. Rowe, Gates, 50.00; H. A. Reynolds, Oakfield, 32.00; H. A. Reynolds, Newfane, 25.00; Horatio Reed, North Bergen, 25.00; E. B. Rast, Lakeville, 25.00; J. Rushington, Castile, 25.00; Abner Ray, Somerset, 25.00; Russel Robinson, Wilson, 25.00; J. G. Rockwood, Newfane, 25.00; Laurin Rathburn, Oakfield, 25.00; Peter Rappley, 25.00; Fred'k A. Rowe, Gates, 25.00; D. D. Read, Lowellville, 25.00; Milton Roof, New York, 25.00; George Remson, 25.00; Theron Roblee, Johnsburg, 25.00; Oran Sago, Rochester, 2,000.00; Elijah F. Smith, 1,000.00; Sage & Brother, 1,000.00; Alvah Strong, 1,000.00; Albert G. Smith, 500.00; H. E. Smith, York, Liv. Co., 500.00; Hiram Smith, Wheatland, 200.00; E. Darwin Smith, Rochester, 200.00; Eleazer Savage, Kendall, Or. Co., 100.00; Allen W. Smith, York, Liv. Co., 100.00; O. L. Sheldon, Rochester, 100.00; J. C. Stone, 100.00; Henry R. Selden, 100.00; Moses B. Seward, 100.00; Ashley Sampson, 100.00; H. K. Simons, 50.00; Wm. G. Swan, Albany, Or. Co., 100.00; Stephen Spear, Palmyra, 100.00; Israel Starks, Brockport, 50.00; A. Beros, Medina, 50.00; Lot Search, Henrietta, 50.00; J. Southworth, Penfield, 25.00; Franklin Stone, Churchville, 25.00; John F. Sawyer, Knowlville, 25.00; Stephentown Assn, Stephentown, 1,000.00; Abram Sheldon, Adams Centre, 500.00; Taylor Sheldon, Albany, 500.00; Smith Sheldon, 800.00; Wm. T. Sperry, Jordan, 250.00; James B. Scott, Farmersville, 250.00; J. H. Smith, Brockport, 250.00; J. E. Southworth, 250.00; Timothy Stone, Henrietta, 100.00; H. B. Smith, West Avon, 100.00; Sam'l L. Selden, Rochester, 100.00; Justin A. Smith, 100.00; William Simpson, 100.00; Ethel Scott, Batavia, 100.00; George Sard, Albany, 100.00; J. S. T. Stranahan, Brockport, 100.00; John Spier, 100.00; Adam Smith, 100.00; Peter Silliman, Clarkson, 50.00; Edward Sitson, Ridge, 50.00; S. M. Shurtliff, Rochester, 50.00; Mosley Stoddard, Perry, 50.00; Mrs. T. Sears, Auburn, 50.00; Alex. R. Shaw, Rochester, 50.00; M. S. Simson, Batavia, 50.00; Orrin Siders, Mecklenburg, 50.00; Joseph Smith, 50.00; Daniel Scott, Ovid, 50.00; R. F. Smith, Lyndonville, 25.00; Edwin St John, Yates, 25.00; John Smith, Brockport, 25.00; D. Saxton, 25.00; Edmund Spencer, Sweden Centre, 25.00; John F. Smith, Brockport, 25.00; Elias D. Shelmire, Rochester, 25.00; M. N. Stearns, W. Plattsburg, 25.00; M. W. F. Sawyer, Westport, 25.00; O. C. Sheldon, Rochester, 25.00; Henry Smith, Brockport, 25.00; John Swick, Wilson, 25.00; Chauncey Sprague, Pavilion, 25.00; D. D. Stark, Troy, 25.00; Nathan Smith, Amenia, 25.00; William Stewart, Fenton, 25.00; Samuel Stone, Westport, 25.00; David E. Scott, Ovid, 15.00; Margaret E. Scott, Farmersville, 20.00; E. C. Spalding, Mecklenburg, 15.00; Wm. B. Spalding, 10.00; Jacob Stillwell, 5.00; S. W. Sackett, Hector, 10.00; John C. Sackett, 10.00; A. Slight, 15.00;

Table listing names and amounts, including James Trumble, Glens Falls, 25.00; H. Tenell, Albany, 25.00; John Tenant, Port Kent, 25.00; D. Thurston, Brooklyn, 5.00; A. S. Upham, Leroy, 1,000.00; M. Vassar, Poughkeepsie, 1,000.00; S. & T. Vernon, Brooklyn, 200.00; M. Vassar, Jr., Poughkeepsie, 200.00; R. M. Van Sickle, Albany, 133.00; J. & B. Van Horn, Newfane, 100.00; Wm. E. Vail, Auburn, 50.00; John C. Van Epps, Rochester, 50.00; L. B. Van Dake, 25.00; M. Van Wagener, Somerset, 25.00; William Vaughan, Hector, 30.00; John N. Wilder, Rochester, 10,000.00; Epaphras Wilcott, 500.00; Fred'k Whitteley, 250.00; Levi A. Ward, 200.00; W. Baron Williams, Rochester, 100.00; Wilder, Gorton & Co, 100.00; Sam'l P. Williams, 100.00; H. C. Wanzer, 100.00; John Williams, 100.00; Benjamin Wing, 100.00; Harvey Whalen, Penfield, 50.00; George J. Whitney, Rochester, 50.00; Edward Whalin, 50.00; James M. Whitney, 50.00; S. D. Walbridge, 50.00; Geo. W. Walbridge, 50.00; James Wells, York, Liv. Co., 250.00; R. S. Wisner, Mt. Morris, 500.00; Lewis Warner, Albion, 200.00; C. B. Woodworth, Irondequoit, 100.00; Alexis Ward, Albion, 100.00; Jesse Wetmore, 100.00; David Walker, Chili, 100.00; J. C. Wells, Rochester, 50.00; Edwin Wilson, 50.00; J. Z. Watson, Webster, 50.00; Samuel Williams, Albion, 30.00; D. T. Walbridge, Rochester, 25.00; Samuel Wilcox, Mendon, 25.00; J.N. Wyckoff & Son, Brooklyn, 1,500.00; Jas S. Wadsworth, Geneseo, 1,000.00; P. F. Wilson, Auburn, 500.00; Aurelius Wheeler, Buffalo, 250.00; Hugh Webster, 250.00; Ebenezer Watson, East Avon, 250.00; Charles Walker, Chicago, Ill., 25.00; William Welch, Scottsville, 100.00; E. F. Wilson, Rochester, 100.00; A. Wheelock, Elbridge, 100.00; E. C. Williams, Rochester, 100.00; John E. Wells, New York, 100.00; Silas Warren, East Carlton, 90.00; John N. Webster, North Parma, 50.00; J. M. Winslow, Rochester, 50.00; O. C. Wright, Lockport, 50.00; George Wheeler, Castile, 50.00; Samuel S. Wood, Rochester, 50.00; J. L. Wood, Lockport, 50.00; Geo. A. Wolfert, Albany, 50.00; Nathan Waters, Louisville, 30.00; Wm. B. Waterbury, Lyndonville, 25.00; Anna Warner, Yates, 25.00; Charles Webster, Oak Orchard, 25.00; David Wilson, Kendall, 25.00; Alonzo Wadhams, Hindsburgh, 25.00; Joseph Wood, Brockport, 25.00; Thomas Wisner, Mt. Morris, 25.00; J. Worthington, 25.00; Seth W. Winans, Lakeville, 25.00; Elmathan Winans, 25.00; Joseph Webb, Adams Centre, 25.00; George C. Walker, Somerset, 25.00; R. L. Wilson, 25.00; W. Warren, Newfane, 25.00; Anson D. Wolf, Elba, 25.00; Augustus Warren, Clarence, 50.00; Hepzibah West, Mecklenburg, 25.00; Anson Wilson, Ovid, 25.00; Wm. H. Watson, Albany, 25.00; Warren Wright, Granville, 25.00; Chauncey Wardner, Covert, 20.00; E. R. Yale, Brooklyn, 100.00; John G. Young, Rochester, 50.00; Daniel Young, Mt. Morris, 50.00;

Table listing names and amounts, including A. M. location with choice of sites, worth \$10,000.00; A. M. Schermerhorn, Rochester, 1,000.00; Nelson Sage, 500.00; Oliver Culver, 500.00; Eldon Cobb, 250.00; Caleb H. Bicknell, 50.00; TO THE FOUNDERS. In transcribing the above list, from so many different hand-writings, it is very probable that mistakes have been committed, and that some of our benefactors may fail to recognize their own names. If any such should be noticed, we shall be glad to be informed of the fact, in order that they may be corrected in the Catalogue of Founders, which is to be preserved as a perpetual record in the archives of the University.

Table listing names and amounts, including Wm. Luke, Frankindale, Dutchess co., 50.00; H. Lloyd, Belle Riviere, C. E., 50.00; R. D. Merritt, New Fane, Nias, co., 50.00; E. T. Otis, Brighton, Mon. co., 50.00; M. L. Snowdon, Belle Riviere, C. E., 50.00; Sam'l Taylor, Ovid, Seneca co., 50.00; Geo. Webster, Cincinnati, Ohio, 50.00; Jas. N. Williams, Grand Ligne, C. E., 50.00; ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. The Regents of the State have appointed the following as the first Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester: Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Albany; Hon. F. HUMPHREY, Albany; Hon. IRA HARRIS, Albany; J. N. WILDER, New York; SMITH SHELDON, Albany; W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., New York; ROBERT KELLY, New York; Rev. R. RAYMOND, Syracuse; Hon. HENRY TOWER, Waterville; Hon. S. B. BURCHARD, Hamilton; JOHN MONTGOMERY, Elbridge; Rev. A. WHELOCK, Vienna; JAMES EDMUNDS, Jeddo; E. S. BURROWS, Albany; RAWSON HARMON, Jr., Wheatland; Rev. V. R. HOTCHKISS, Buffalo; Hon. F. WHITTELEY, Buffalo; WILLIAM PIERCE, Rochester; EVERARD PECK, Rochester; DAVID R. HARTON, Rochester; E. F. SMITH, Rochester; E. HUNTINGTON, Rochester; E. PARCOST, Rochester; W. N. SAGE, Rochester; JOHN N. WILDER, President of the Board; Hon. F. WHITTELEY, Vice; WILLIAM N. SAGE, Sec'y & Treas'r; EXECUTIVE BOARD. JOHN N. WILDER, One year; R. S. BURROWS, One year; E. F. SMITH, One year; EDWIN PARCOST, Two years; E. HUNTINGTON, Two years; D. R. BARTON, Two years; EVERARD PECK, Three years; F. WHITTELEY, Three years; W. N. SAGE, Three years; FACULTY. HON. IRA HARRIS, Chancellor; A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Professor of Greek Language & Literature; JOHN F. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Latin Language & Literature; JOHN H. RAYMOND, A. M., Professor of History, and Belles Lettres; CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., Professor of the Natural Sciences; SAMUEL S. GREENE, A. M., Professor elect of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; E. PESHINE SMITH, A. M., Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; T. J. CONANT, D. D., Instructor in German and Hebrew; JOHN S. MAGINNIS, D. D., Instructor in Mental and Moral Science; JAMES NOBLE, Junior; List of Students in the University. RESIDENT GRADUATES. A. H. Mixer, Forestville; Oscar Howes, Canajoharie; SENIORS. G. B. Brand, Charleston, Montg'y co.; N. Judson Clark, East Lyme, Ct.; A. L. Freeman, Woodstock, Ulster co.; W. D. Hedden, Orange, N. J.; J. E. Spender, Pike, Wyoming co.; R. Telford, Seneca, Ontario co.; JUNIORS. S. H. Carpenter, Phelps, Ontario co.; H. F. Carpenter, Brockport, Mon. co.; E. M. Carpenter, do do; G. S. Chase, Naples, Ontario co.; E. H. Davis, Parma, Mon. co.; J. C. Drake, Columbus, Wisconsin; J. B. Jones, Sylvia, Arkansas; F. S. Lyon, Stockton, Chaut. co.; H. A. Rose, Lyndon, Mich.; J. M. Savage, Kendall, Orleans co.; J. V. Schofield, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Smith, Homer, Cortland co.; G. P. Watrous, Chester, Ct.; S. P. Webster, Kendall, Orleans co.; SOPHOMORES. B. W. Calkins, Corning, Steuben co.; James W. Christopher, Buffalo, do; W. P. Everett, St. Johns, N. Brunswick; E. J. Fish, Medina, Orleans co.; D. D. Hamilton, Rochester; C. W. Heywood, do; E. E. Lent, Towanda, Pa.; D. E. Sage, Rochester; Isaac Seely, Jr., Henrietta, Monroe co.; H. W. Spaully, Rensselaer, Albany co.; John B. Pitman, Rochester; FRESHMEN. (Classical Course). L. Arnold, Gorham, Ontario co.; G. Ballantine, St. Johns, N. Brunswick; R. C. Brant, N. York City; J. C. Burns, Rochester; K. Canfield, Elmira, Chemung co.; E. Clarke, Ovid, Seneca co.; G. M. Condon, Boston, Mass.; J. N. Dundass, Rochester; R. H. Fenn, do; S. P. Fenn, do; L. P. Granger, do; P. S. Garrison, do; W. C. Hubbard, Adams, Jeff. co.; S. Keyes, Jr., Norwich, Chenango co.

Table listing names and amounts, including Thos. P. Campbell, Pemberton, N. J., M. U.; Watson Clark, Girard, Penn., M. U.; Samuel Cole, Jr., Beverly, Mass., W. C.; Austin Harmon, Wheatland, M. U.; L. S. Hancock, Philadelphia, Pa., M. U.; Charles Hibbard, St. Armand, C.E., B. U.; George Johnson, New York, N. Y., M. U.; S. T. Livermore, German, N. Y., M. U.; J. H. Nisbet, Oswego, N. Y., M. U.; H. B. Sherman, Philadelphia, Pa., M. U.; O. B. Stone, Homer, N. Y., M. U.; Daniel Whitaker, Palatine, Ill., M. U.; JUNIOR CLASS. Thos. P. Campbell, Pemberton, N. J., M. U.; Watson Clark, Girard, Penn., M. U.; Samuel Cole, Jr., Beverly, Mass., W. C.; Austin Harmon, Wheatland, M. U.; L. S. Hancock, Philadelphia, Pa., M. U.; Charles Hibbard, St. Armand, C.E., B. U.; George Johnson, New York, N. Y., M. U.; S. T. Livermore, German, N. Y., M. U.; J. H. Nisbet, Oswego, N. Y., M. U.; H. B. Sherman, Philadelphia, Pa., M. U.; O. B. Stone, Homer, N. Y., M. U.; Daniel Whitaker, Palatine, Ill., M. U.; JUDSON SOCIETY FOR INQUIRY. JOSEPH A. BAILEY, President; T. P. CAMPBELL, Vice-President; H. M. RICHARDSON, Corresponding Sec'y; CHARLES HIBBARD, Assistant Cor. Sec.; W. P. EVERETT, Recording Secretary; GEO. JOHNSON, Treasurer; CHARLES KEYSER, Librarian; EASTERN ASSOCIATION. H. B. SHERMAN, President; S. T. LIVERMORE, Vice-President; O. B. STONE, Corresponding Secretary; J. R. NISBET, Assistant Cor. Sec'y; CHARLES HIBBARD, Treasurer; D. E. LENT, Recording Sec'y; UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS. The main building occupied by the University of Rochester, extends one hundred feet on Buffalo Street, is about sixty feet in depth, and four stories in height. In the rear of the main building and connected with it, is a wing seventy-five feet in depth, fifty feet in width, and four stories in height. Under the whole is a large basement used for coal, and a refectory for such students as choose to board with the Junior. The rooms of the Literary Societies are on the lower floor of the main building, and are being tastefully decorated and conveniently and elegantly furnished. Adjoining these rooms is the Reading Room and Library. On the opposite side of the hall from the reading room is Prof. Raymond's recitation room. On the second floor of the main building, are Professors Conant, Maginnis, Richardson, Dewey, Smith, and Kendrick's recitation rooms. All these rooms are complete, have comfortable seats, window shades, carpets, &c. On the second floor of the main building is the Trustees room of the Education Society. The third and fourth stories of the main building are occupied by students. The rooms in the wing are principally occupied by students. In the wing is Prof. Kendrick's valuable classical library. Prof. Raymond, Dr. Conant, and others, have libraries of more or less value in different rooms of the front building. The Chapel is a light and pleasant room, seventy feet long, and thirty in width. On the east side is a carpeted rostrum. On the rostrum is a suitable reading desk, and chairs for nine Professors. Comfortable seats have been provided for the students, and for morning prayers and evening lectures, no more convenient or appropriate chapel is needed for the present. The materials have been furnished for a Geological Cabinet, and a Museum for whatever is rare and curious will soon be commenced; rooms will be appropriated for both of these purposes. Five hundred dollars will lay the basis of a museum of Indian relics, implements, costumes, &c. The accomplished author of the League of the Iroquois will expend the money judiciously, and gratuitously. Will not some friend of the University of Rochester subscribe the above mentioned sum, to identify his name with a collection which will be increasing in interest, as centuries roll away? Who will do it? The Right Spirit. A gentleman of this city subscribed five hundred dollars to the University. Two hundred dollars was conditioned on the favorable issue of an enterprise which he had just undertaken. His enterprise was unsuccessful, but refusing to take advantage of losses of his own making, he nobly paid the whole. He is a young man; and a prosperous man; may properly ever stand him. THE ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY—COMMUNICATION FROM A GOOD SOURCE.—The New York Recorder states that in a conversation recently upon the different systems of liberal education in this country, Dr. Humphrey, now of Pittsfield, and formerly President of Amherst College, Mass., gave that of Rochester his decided preference. It was, in his view, the model institution of our country. It had made an advance on the systems heretofore acted upon by our American schools—but had avoided the errors committed (as he conceived it) by some of them, of adopting to an unwarranted extent, the German plan. This testimony in favor of the organization of our new University, coming from such a source, is worthy of record. The testimonial of nearly all the Baptist clergymen in the city of New York, is published in the last Recorder, commending the University and Theological School, particularly the latter, to the patronage of the Baptist denomination. Dr. Forsyth, formerly of Albany, has recently pledged the sum of one thousand dollars to the Theological Department of the University. Some recent information has been received of large accessions to the subscriptions for the Theological School, which are in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of this excellent enterprise. [Rochester Democrat]

NEW YORK CHRONICLE.

We copy entire from the New York Chronicle, the article headed "The Voice of the Denomination."

Their Doctoring Welsh, Cone, Somers, Williams, Downing, and the other New York Brevolyn ministers, will survive the attack, "gilded dagger" and all.

"Voice of the Denomination."

The Baptist denomination has uttered its "voice" once more. A paper drawn up by one of our readers, under the title of "The Voice of the Baptist" is in this city and vicinity, for the ostensible purpose of recommending a new Baptist Education Society for this State, and this facility is given by Messrs. FREEMAN and EDMONDS.

Theological Department of the University of Rochester.

The subscribers here, with devout astonishment and gratitude to God for the bounty of his people, seen the large and prompt subscription of over \$145,000 towards the University of Rochester, obtained within less than a year.

At the same very large Convention of the Baptists of the State, held in the city of Albany in October, 1858, in pursuance of whose instructions the University has been organized, it was also resolved to establish, on a certain contingency, a Theological Seminary in the same western region of the State.

It was deemed by very many of the old and staunch friends of ministerial education, that any society having charge of the theological instruction of our rising ministers should be so restricted in its membership, that only adherents to our congregation, and members of our churches should be recognized as voters.

The Albany Convention recommended that if this end could not be secured by another mode then stated, a new society should be formed. That society has, on the occurrence of the contingency indicated in the Albany resolutions, been formed. Its constitution has been framed with anxious and jealous regard to the principle that Baptists should mould and rule their own theological institutions.

The exclusive control of our own spiritual interests by and within our own churches, has been a principle which our denomination have for centuries guarded with the tenacity of a lion, and even to martyrdom.

An additional endowment of \$75,000 is desired to complete the Theological Branch of the Rochester enterprise. Kindred to the University, it is yet entirely distinct from it in its government. Our brethren Freeman and Edmonds, one long the Secretary, and the other for many years the agent of an older Education Society, are now proposing to commence, in this region, the reception of subscriptions for this Theological

endowment: Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. It is an object of vast moment to the welfare of our churches and to the promotion of Christ's blessed gospel at home and abroad. With the same measure of devout favor and bounteous sympathy shown in these cities and this vicinity as has been shown in other portions of the State towards this great undertaking, the subscribers believe that under the blessing of God it must prove successful. Our esteemed brethren have long and favorably known. Families with the past history of the enterprise, they need no commendation to your entire confidence and fraternal sympathies, and prompt and vigorous co-operation, the subscribers would therefore present this Theological School as one deserving liberal aid, and as one promising, under the Divine benediction, to repay the churches sustaining it with fruits of large and lasting usefulness.

- S. H. CONE, S. S. WHEELER, W. H. CLAPP, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, W. W. TAGGART, EDWARD LATHROP, CHARLES G. SOMERS, J. R. STONE, B. T. WELSH, E. L. MARGON, H. W. SARLES, IRA R. STEWARD, M. J. RIBBS, J. S. BACKUS, H. J. EDDY, JAMES L. HODGE, S. B. RINGTOON, JOHN DOWLING, E. J. TAYLOR, JOHN HAYT, J. T. SHELBY, SHERMAN WILKINS, A. C. WHEAT, N. B. BALDWIN, SIDNEY A. COREY, T. ARNITAGE, STEPHEN WILKINS

In subscribing to the above we do not intend to "destroy" or reflect upon any other institution, but to commend this to the patronage of the public.

Now, it is not true that the Institution at Rochester has gathered together "some one hundred names." Only about eighty have been named, and these are not all the names of the Seminary, and a little over sixty in the College. Nor is it true that "the Albany Convention recommended," when it uttered that impetuous "voice of the denomination," that the Institution at Rochester should not be so restricted in its membership, that only adherents of our congregations and members of our churches should be recognized as voters.

On what ground he said that the theological papers of the Rochester Convention were "sacrifices, transferred themselves westward?" They certainly sacrificed nothing by the sale of property in Hamilton; for one of them gained by the sale of property in Rochester, and another more than he. And their respective salaries have been increased from \$1000 to \$1500 per annum. The sacrifices which these professors have made in removing westward it would be difficult to show.

There are other statements in this paper which ought to be noticed, but we have not room to say more than that we think them very much too much already. We have been admonished that the advocacy of Hamilton Institution will keep many from subscribing for the Chronicle. We think that the most important statement not sold by us for subscribers. And we should be recalcitrant to the most solemn duty we were to see such a paper as the above endorsed by twenty members of the Rochester Convention, and the matter in its true light. The signers, we suppose, signed nothing wrong. Some of them we know signed it without reading it. But such signing is not a crime, and we do not intend to be treated. Nor will they be followed. The value of such papers is beginning to be appreciated.

The old friends of Hamilton Institution are winking. "Theological University is presenting," "It has a good Board of Directors, all Baptists, a good number of students, and about \$50,000 of the \$60,000 endowment has been subscribed, and the University is now open." The old friends of Hamilton Institution are winking. "Theological University is presenting," "It has a good Board of Directors, all Baptists, a good number of students, and about \$50,000 of the \$60,000 endowment has been subscribed, and the University is now open."

- 1. "About eighty have been in attendance thus far." To correct this, we ask of our friends who feel especially interested, to count the number of students in the columns.
2. Because the latter "Theological School at Rochester" is connected with a partnership University. This is untrue; there is no such connection. The Theological School, and the University, are in every respect separate and distinct organizations.
3. "They (the Professors) sacrificed nothing by the sale of property in Hamilton." For one of them, "wonderful logic," is gained by it. The Ed. Soc. taking his property at more than it was worth. Mark! not more, than, it cost, but more than it was worth. Therefore he gained; therefore not lost anything. On the most moderate calculation, he gained \$1000. On the most moderate calculation, he gained \$1000.
4. "Their respective salaries" (the salaries of the Professors) "have been increased from 1000 to \$1500." Correction—There is no salary paid by the University of Rochester over \$1200.

5. As Dr. Kendrick has been alluded to in connection with a heart, at which a gilded dagger was aimed, we leave the above, by simply publishing extracts from letters written by him at various times to Doct. Church, of Rochester. There are more letters of the same kind, to other individuals, which will be published in a future number, if necessary.

Doct. Kendrick writes to Doct. Church, as follows:—
HAMILTON, Oct. 23, 1847.
"However well satisfied I may have been with Hamilton as its location (the University), yet the change of its character, and the present state of public opinion, with reference to its location, show that it is not a prudent measure to continue its original course. The day has gone by for carrying out this experiment any farther; we must have an Institution where it can be best sustained."

Your subscriptions are assuming such a general character, that the whole community will be virtually pledged for an Institution at Rochester; and if we refuse them ours, they will rise up and demand to be admitted to the same Denomination on the subject of maintaining the University, out of our resources and support from the west, and greatly cripple our collegiate department. We must therefore, in the name of the mind of Western New York, the consequences would be disastrous to reject it."

"I hope you will not relax your efforts until the amount required is secured to carry forward this work. A little delay would greatly increase the difficulty of filling up the subscription which would not be worth a dollar's worth of interest."

(From the Literary World, of Dec. 5.)
New Year's Festivities of the Iroquois.

"Among the ceremonies incident to the worship of the Iroquois, the most novel were those which were held at the first day of the New Year, which usually about the first of February, this religious celebration was held. It continued for seven consecutive days, revealing in its various ceremonies the most striking features of their religious system. The prominent act which characterized this jubilee, and which, perhaps, indicated what they understood by "The most excellent faith," was the burning of the New Year's fire. This annual sacrifice of the Iroquois has long been known, attracting at various times considerable attention. But the principle involved in it appears not to have been rightly understood. In the sequel, it will be found to be a very simple and tangible idea, harmonizing fully with their system of faith and worship."

"On the first day of the New Year, the dog was strangled. They selected a dog free from physical blemish, and of pure white, such as one could be found. The white deer, white squirrel, and other chance animals were hunted for the purpose of being sacrificed to the Great Spirit. White was the Iroquois emblem of purity and faith. In strangling the dog, they were careful neither to shed his blood, nor to let his blood fall on the ground. They placed a large white cloth under his body and limbs, with red paint and ornaments with feathers in various ways. Around his neck was strung a string of white beads, and a string of white feathers. A modern Indian dog is ornamented with a profusion of many-colored ribbons, which are adjusted around his body and limbs. This ornamentation was placed on the dog in the same manner as the white cloth, and for such gift thus bestowed, the dog was taught to expect a blessing. When the dog had been thus decorated, it was suspended by a neck halter to the top of the pole of the branching pine of oak erected for that purpose. Here it hung night and day, until the morning of the fifth day, when it was taken down to be burned. On the second day of the New Year, each of the four tribes. In this case, the people separated into two divisions and after going through separate preparatory ceremonies, they united around the altar, and for the burning of the dog, and the offering of the thanksgiving address to the Great Spirit."

"On the morning of the fifth day, soon after dawn, the dog was taken down from the pole, and erected by the keepers of the faith near the council-house. It is difficult, from outward observation, to draw forth the true intent with which the dog was burned. The object of the ceremony, the subject was related last to various conjurers. Among other things it has been pronounced a sacrifice for sin. In the religious system of the Iroquois, the dog was considered as a punishment for sin. Upon this whole subject their system is silent. An act done out was registered around the pole of the dog, and the dog was taken down upon this point of faith, was his belief that good deeds cancelled evil, thus placing heaven, through good works, within the reach of all. The notion that the dog was burned as a sacrifice for their system of theology itself. The other idea that the sins of the people by some mystic process, were transferred to the dog, and by him thus borne away, on the principle of the scapegoat of the Hebrews, is also without any foundation in truth. The burning of the dog did not the slightest connection with the sins of the people. On the contrary, the simple idea of the sacrifice was to expiate the sins of the dog as a messenger to the Great Spirit to announce their continued fidelity to his service, and also to convey to him the prayers and thanksgiving of the people of the year. The fidelity of the dog, the companion of the Indian, as a hunter, was emblematical of their fidelity to his service, so that could be found in the dog's performance of his duty. The Iroquois believed that the Great Spirit made a covenant with their fathers to the effect, that when they should send up the spirit of a dog of spotless white, he would signify to the Great Spirit their adherence to his worship, and his ears would thus be opened in a special manner to their petitions. To approach Ha-ne-se-see in the most acceptable manner, they sought to gain the favor of the Great Spirit, and their supplications in the name of his own appointing, was the end and object of burning the dog. They hung around his neck a string of white beads, and a string of white feathers. They believed that the spirit of the dog hovered around the body until it was committed to the flames, when it ascended into the presence of the Great Spirit, and his ears would thus be opened to their fidelity, and bore to him the united thanks and supplications of the people. This sacrifice was the most solemn and impressive manner of expiating the sins of the people of the Iroquois. They used the spirit of the dog in precisely the same manner that they did the incense of tobacco, as an instrumentality through which to commune with their Maker."

This most ignorant have knowledge enough to detect the faults of others; the most clear-sighted are blind to their own.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat,
THE ATHENAEUM ANNIVERSARY.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the Athenaeum and Mechanics' Association, at the close of the fiscal year, was most gratifying and brilliant in all respects. The spirit of the Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience comprising much intelligence, cultivation, respectability and fashion. Many came who were unable to gain admission to the Hall, reluctantly retired. The lecturer's position no doubt drew out a great part of the audience, but it is not doubted that a general and deep interest in the subject of the evening was felt by all who were all there in an established way, which a cloud of comfort overshadowed by day, and a night of guidance and purification illumined by night. A friend true and powerful, is with them in every calamity; for every sorrow of mortality a solace is provided.

And the Way, prescribed and provided by the Law of Liberty, leads to a heavenly land, of which heavenly glimpses are given us—we may have a forecast of the joys which await the faithful. Instead of weariness there is ever-increasing strength and delight; instead of ruggedness and thorns, the path opens brighter and brighter; instead of despair and uncertainty, Faith, Hope, and Love, in all vigor and bloom, and the aid and therapy of the Holy Spirit, is theirs.—Rural New-Yorker.

Prospectus of THE NEW-YORK RECORDER: A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWS-PAPER. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES S. DICKERSON & Co., No. 122, Nassau St., N.Y. EDITED BY M. B. ANDERSON

The NEW-YORK RECORDER has been so long before the public that its character for enterprise, sound principles, and literary ability is well known; and the Proprietors new their pledges that they will spare no labor or expense to maintain the high character which the paper now bears, and to carry it forward in the same ratio of improvement that has marked its course for the many years it has been before the public.

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and leading to destruction. One, with a fixed beam, ever visible, and ever beckoning and cheering us on—another, with only false, alluring lights, leading into danger and falling us in our deepest need. The one path grows more difficult, its lights more deceptive, burdens more galling, its chains colder and stronger, till, weary, despairing, and ruined, we sink into endless woe. The other—ah! happy they who, suspicious of their own abilities, seek a law to direct and restrain, rather than such a freedom—their rest is an established way, which a cloud of comfort overshadowed by day, and a night of guidance and purification illumined by night. A friend true and powerful, is with them in every calamity; for every sorrow of mortality a solace is provided.

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