**VOL. III — NO. 10.** 

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 27, 1846.

WHOIE NO. 114 atmass

# The Sabbath Recorder.

### THE MIND.

The mind of man is an ever-active yet invisible principle. In former ages the talents of the learned were expended in vain attempts to fathom it, and throw aside the veil which concealed its connections with and operation upon the corporeal parts. Various and strange are the systems to which those attempts have given rise, all having a more manifest tendency to lead the mind from its legitimate sphere into the dark labyrinths of inappreciable abstractions, than to throw any ray of light upon the darkness in which it was enveloped. While by the visionary systems of Berkley and Hume the physical world has been robbed of its materiality, other and equally presumptuous egotists have endeavored to rob the mind of immateriality, and convert it into a ponderable agent, subject to all the laws which govern the material universe, consequently to dissolution and decay.

So eager have men been to escape the con-

viction of a future state, that they have seized

the meagre gleanings of these self-exploded

systems for correct data, and by reasoning

falsely from false premises have proven the soul's

mortality. If it be admitted that the mind is

are instituted, without

leave town, except to wish of such student's

l regular academic exer-

F smoking, can not be lemic buildings.

g profane language,

students during the

ing of the first bell

in cases of sickness.

sufficiently ample to principles of the dif

the three past years;

onsists of three terms. as

goAugust 11th, 1846, and

November 24th, 1846,

March 23d, 1847, and

require the entire term

inportance that students erm; and, accordingly,

Meady in operation,

Divitional trace the

**\$3** 50 to 5,00 110 11

\$10 00

taid to 32:00 au or

nic year, including (except for the ex-venty live dollars. anisonal themselves,

ust be settled in ad-

USSELL, Board of Trustees.

her of Languages and

Desirection oran

of Department Stay of the Conference on Ametomy and ANIKIN, in the Fall or

The Malvimore

into three Terms of ing April 29, ending ding Dec. 23. The

benefit of those de

with daily Lectures

Academic, from \$3,00g term of twelve works, mg Lectures of fact of private \$6,50,50

ple and set it a

EW YORK

desimportium

NDARE SACRED TO

ess, and Toucher

# 14 1 11 2 100 J A

181.800 de 180

her in the State.

no student should

annihilation. To suppose that one particle of matter has ceased to exist, or will ever cease to exist, is opposed to facts which chemistry and kindred sciences have developed. The fact that certain organizations disappear, affords no evidence of the extinction of matter. The end of that organization being accomplished, the liberated elements universally enter into new arrangements for new ends. To suppose the grave the ultimatum of man's existence, impugns the wisdom of Him who spoke worlds into existence. But the supposition is absurd, impressions made on the mind in juvenile years; in the interim the body has undergone several changes, old particles having gone into new arrangements, and new ones taken their place; successors. But whether we listen to the voice of conscience, or resist its warnings, the truth forces itself upon our convictions, that what is essentially ourselves, the part that thinks, and wills, and reasons, is necessarily immortal, and ing. That right and wrong are permanent principles growing out of the relation of things, impunity, how vain to suppose that no retribution will follow a violation of those laws regusponsibility beneath the rubbish of those sophistical systems, the light of modern day has ture of its operations upon matter, transcends the limit of man's ability. Matter and mind are some of the laws regulating them, we cannot advance one step. Whether in their sub stratum ascribe certain properties to bodies, as attraccorporeal senses, certain impressions are pro-

liar to, the mind, we compare and associate, combine any arrange, those acquired facts.

nature's gladsome notes—which feels no promptgards not the good of the creature, and thus becomes narrowed by selfishness, till he conto tender emotions, beats not responsive to kindred ones. His eyes, trained to meaner ends, shed no answering tears to those of aggravated sorrow—a walking automaton—a "statue in the quarry." Such the man of perverted mind. He sees no beauty and reflects none. Not such the man of cultivated mind. He sees a God in every leaf. His heart, alive to every holy emotion, beats in unison with the heart of his brother man. His ear, attuned to melody divine, and harmony sweet, is ever open to songs of gladness or wails of despair. The prayers of the He lays him in the grave; flowers planted by the hand of love, and watered by the dews of material, it does not follow that it is destined to affection, bloom above his peaceful head. He lives in the memory of grateful posterity. The light of his example will continue to shine long after the sculptured marble shall have crumbled WESTERLY, R. I., August, 1846.

### Selected for the Sabbath Recorder. FEAST OF THE AISAOUA.

[Among all the delusions and fanaticism dignified with the term religious, the following graphic sketch, which I extract from Captain opposed to science and philosophy; and equally | Feast of the Aisaoua, a sect of the Mohammeabsurd is the supposition that the mind, being dans, out-herods Herod for its absurdity, and immaterial, is inseparably connected with the far transcends all the antics and cruel inflictions body. Many persons of mature years retain the I have ever met with, in a not very limited range peruse such narratives, revolting as they are, that they may learn to appreciate the high privileges they enjoy in living under the light of the everand yet the impressions remain. Now either blessed Gospel; that we may behold what the memory (a property of the mind) is distinct human nature is in its crude, unenlightened, unand uninfluenced by the changes of the body, or regenerate state; that we may behold the rock else the particles of matter with which it is from whence we were hewn, and the pit out of identified possess the curious power of trans- which we have been digged, by the grace of mitting impressions made upon them to their Him who gave himself for us, to purify unto himself a peculiar people.—W. M. F.]

While drinking our coffee, we observed a boy who, leaning with folded arms upon a stick, watched every motion we made. The boy's that the germ of dissolution finds there no soil vacant yet cunning expression of his features, congenial to its growth. In vain we try to more those of a brute than of a human being, escape from the anticipation of a future reckon- as well as the form of his misshapen head, stamped him as an idiot from his birth. A tattered bernous hung loosely on his shoulders, and mind. If not one of the minor laws which gov. Arabs, whom curiosity had at first attracted, ern the physical universe may be violated with gathered round the fire a few yards distant. Knowing that the Arabs regard as saints, madmen and those whose intellects are effected, I

must be that mind which is not drawn out in In the court of a small Moorish house in the house with its personous odor. These dances love to Him who is so plainly reflected from all Rue de l'Empereur, Algiers, about sixty Arabs lasted in this manner for the space of an hour. widow, and a favorite of the French Court in ceives the world created for him, and the human corners of the building. The upper gallery was wretches, now advanced, and placing his foot liarities will be pleased with the gentleness and family subservient to him. His heart, unused filled with women, covered with their white successively on the pit of their stomachs, pressed apparant contentment of her spirit. Isn't notineau veils, leaving visible only their black eyes and their sides strongly, kneaded their limbs, and their eyebrows stained with henna. Bou-Chama, caused them to revive. The dance re-comby whose invitation I attended the festival, re- menced; four fresh Aisaoua rushed into the mained by my side, and explained the origin of circle, and were soon in the same state of frenzy sorrow. He is alike uninfluenced by the gentle the religious sect to which he belonged, in near- as their predecessors, striking their heads withtones of affection, and the imploring tones of ly the following terms:-Four or five hundred red-hot shovels, and stamping upon them with years ago a celebrated Marabout lived in the their naked feet. Then, in their delirium, province of Oran. His name was Mohammed- imagining that they were transformed into Ben-Aissa, and having succeeded in gathering camels and lions, they uttered the cries of the together a certain number of disciples, he want animals they represented, and feigned a combat dered with them over the face of the land, some- between them; their mouths foamed and their times in the Tell, and at other times plunging eyes sparkled with rage. The Mokaddam now into the wilds of the Sahara. One day during presented to them a leaf of cactus, of which the his wanderings he lost his way in the desert, thorns, an inch in length, and sharp as a needle, The provisions were exhausted, and his faithful made me tremble. At this sight the combat followers, sinking from weakness, were on the ceased; the Aisaoua threw themselves upon the point of perishing with hunger, when Ben-Aissa, cactus, they tore and ground it between their poor attend him—the blessings of the comforted stretching his hands towards heaven, implored teeth, making the air resound with a hoarse are upon him. Flowers spring up in his path. the mercy of the God of Mohammed. 'Lord,' noise resembling the horrid cries of an enraged cried he, thou alone art able to save us. Take camel. At this moment the women, placed in pity upon us, and cause whatsoever we may touch, to change for us into wholesome food!' lu, lu-lu, lu-lu. At these words, seized with sudden inspiration, his disciples gathered stones, serpents, scorpions,

harm. 'We,' continued Bou-Chama, 'followers | couscousoo were brought in, of which I of this illustrious Marabout, have inherited the found it impossible to partake. The repast same privilege; and it is in commemoration of over, they recited a prayer before re-commencthis miracle, and to perpetuate it, that we have ing their dance; and on the musicians beginning now assembled together. By our prayers we to strike their enormous tambourines, seven or obtain the cure of the sick, and draw down the eight of the disciples rose, howling dreadfully, mercies of heaven upon our newly born children! and, dressed in white, like their predecessors, joined his brethren; the rites were commencing. Bou-Chama, was of this party; and taking The prescribed ablutions having been performed, bundle of small wax tapers, he placed first his the Aisaoua, standing in meditative postures, re- hand, and then his arm, face, and neck, in the Kennedy's Algeria and Tunis in 1845, of the cited eight times the Mussulman profession of flames. His features, when thus lit up, as they faith-'I bear witness that there is none other appeared from one moment to another through god than God, and that Mohammed is his the varying flames, had quite a demoniacal approphet.' In their voices there was something pearance. In the meantime a negro had amused grave and solemn, which was most impressive. himself by placing live coals in his mouth The Makaddam, or chief of the sect, then chanted which, as he breathed, burnt brightly, and sent of reading. It is profitable for Christians to a prayer for all Mussulmen, and called down forth a thousand sparks. Without having been upon them the benedictions of the prophet. At there, it is impossible to realize the terrific sight the end of each prayer the Mokaddam stopped, I had before my eyes. Opposite me, within and the Aisaoua, lifting up their voices in turn, two paces, was the negro, whose glowing mouth asked health for one, or the blessing of mater- displayed itself in a black and hideous face; his nity for another; and the chorus then taking it head, with its single lock of crisp woolly hair up addressed a prayer to God, in accordance vibrating rapidly from side to side; and around with the favor demanded. Incense was every me the hellish music, the convulsive stampings, now and then thrown on a brazier of live coals, and the frightful cries of the dancers. The and the chorus repeated in a loud voice. 'Es- | negro was now in a state of the most furious salah! Es-salah! They then all seated them- excitement. Swallowing the still burning conselves in a circle, leaving a vacant space in the tents of his mouth, he seized a large scorpion, centre of the court. The Mokaddam and his full of life and venom; placing it on his arm, chief assistants took their places opposite to me, he irritated the reptile in every possible manner, and at their side a dozen Aisaoua arranged pinching it, putting it near the taper, and burnthemselves, each armed with an enormous tam- ing one of its claws. The enraged animal bourine, which they beat in cadence, while the darted his sting into the offered hand; the negro countenance was disgustingly repulsive, and the chorus vociferated a song in honor of Ben-Aissa. | smiled, and, raising the scorpion to his mouth, There was in these songs an undefinable spirit I heard it crack between his teeth, and, as he of frantic rage, which produced in me a certain swallowed it, I turned my head aside in horror impression of terror. I saw some of these fa- The reader, perhaps, supposes that the scorpion natics roll enormous serpents in the hollow of was deprived of his sting; but I had ocular their tambourines, while livid adders reared their demonstration to the contrary; nay, more, I cold and wet as the evening was, he stood staring hideous heads from the hoods of their bernous, might have brought one from the Boudjareeah is a fact which forces itself upon every sane in at the entrance of the tent, while the other and dropping to the floor, glided over the mar- myself, and given it with my own hand, as many ble as cold as themselves. In spite of the horror which I felt at this sight, curiosity got the better of my disgust, and I remained. I must confess, however, that my heart beat violently; the dim paid no more attention to him, and left the tent obscurity, the infernal music, the women, shroudlating the relation of man to his Maker. Futile for a few minutes. When I returned, the boy ed in their white veils, appearing like phantoms On seeing this, a man rose from his seat and as have been the attempts to hide man's re was still there, fixed in the same attitude; and risen from the grave, all prepare my imagina-commenced his zeekr; then, uncovering his threw stones till we killed her. When I came I was told that he had just made a display of tion for the horrid spectacle of a festival of the breast, he sprang with all his weight on the into the house I told my mother what we had his sanctity, by holding in his naked hand a live Aisaoua. At the sound of this babarous music, naked blade; it seemed as if his body would done. She took me on heir lap and talked to scorpion, and then eating it, without suffering in one of the party rushed into the circle, with a have been cut in two by such a blow. He re- me in such moving style about my cruelty to the at length dispelled one cloud, and man has the least from its poisonous sting. As he was frightful cry and extended arms, as if possessed mained, however, with his bare breast on the poor, helpless, little animal, that I sobbed as if learned that he knows not himself. The depths standing close to the tent, there could be no by the evil one. He made the round several sharp edge of the sabre, balancing himself with my heart would break. Afterwards, if I was of mind can only be fathomed by Him from doubt but that he performed the disgusting feat times, roaring hoarsely and savagely; then, as his feet, in a horizontal position, and tranquilly tempted to do any thing unkind, she would tell whose breath it emanated. To unfold the nal of devouring the reptile, but I was rather in if compelled by a supernatural power, he began continuing his zeekr. Meanwhile the four other me to remember how sorry I was for having credulous as to the fact of the sting not having to dance to the sound of the tambourines and Aisaoua continued their furious dance, beating hurt the poor little kitten. I never forgot that been removed. We were discussing this point, drums. He was then clothed in a white bernous, their heads with the iron shovels brought to a circumstance For a long time after I could when, guessing that he was the object of our and his 'shasheah' (red woollen cap,) being taken red heat. To these, three others, soon joined not think of it without tears. It impressed me so only known by certain properties; but beyond conversation, he went away, and returned almost off, the long hair, left on the top of an Arab's themselves, grasping in each hand a living adder, deeply, that when I became a man, I could never the simple knowledge of their existence and immediately with another scorpion in his hand. head fell over his shoulders. He then com- with which they struck their bodies. As they see a forlorn suffering wretch run down by his Taking a piece of stick, I examined it most menced his 'zeekr.' The zeekr is a species of danced, the serpents wound themselves about fellow-beings, without thinking of that hunted closely in his uncovered hand, and perfectly religious dance, which consists in jerking the their limbs, hissing horribly. Then seizing and pelted little beast. Even now the ghost of satisfied myself that it had not been deprived of head from right to left so that it touches the them, some placed them in their mouths, so as that kitten and the recollection of my dear they are alike, human ability has never deter- its sting, or injured in any way. The scorpion shoulders alternately. The whole body of the only to permit the head of the reptile to escape; mother's gentle lessons, come between me and

Hadrah.' A yatagan was now brought, the point wraphorizontally about three feet from the ground. mined. We say to resolve matter into its ele- was of a colerable size—upwards of two inches Aisaoua was in motion, his eyes soon became one even forced the adder to bite his tongue, the prisoners at Sing Sing, and forever admonish mentary principles by chemical analysis; but long—quite lively, and able to inflict a very red and bloodshot, and the veins of his neck and, leaving it thus suspended, continued his me to be humane and forbearing. Mrs. Child. we have only exhausted our resources. We painful wound, the effects of which would be blue and distended; nevertheless, he continued dance. Others/squeezed them between their in val view and the continued dance. On a sudden two others rose teeth, to increase their rage; and the irritated of The Faith of Missions. Count Ploss, a erable time. Standing over the boy, I watched up, and with sayage yells; joined the first. The reptiles, in their desperate struggles to escape, Dutch Nobleman, asked the Moravian missiontion, but the cause of attraction is a mystery. him narrowly, to see that he did not pinch off three, excited by each other, redoubled their twined around their necks, and, hissing, reared aries, who were going to Greenland, how they twined around their necks, and, hissing, reared aries, who were going to Greenland, how they twined around their necks, and, hissing, reared aries, who were going to Greenland, how they twined around their necks, and, hissing, reared aries, who were going to Greenland, how they twined around their necks, and, hissing, reared aries, who were going to Greenland, how they the most of their tormentors. Intended to maintain themselves above the heads of their tormentors. Intended to maintain themselves above the spectacle before their eyes, and as they were, with the situation and climate of the music the Aisa on the country? The missionaries answered. By mouth to his open palm, and I saw distinctly the sible to describe. Now calling for red-hot iron, by the increasing noise of the music, the Aisaoua the country? The missionaries answered, By duced which remain after the object has passed scorpion writhing between his teeth as he took small shovels, the broad part the size of the hand, rose in a body, and rushed to take a part in the labor of our hands, and God's blessing; away; this is called memory; but who has learn. Then commenced a scene which words adding, that they would "build a house and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words adding, that they would "build a house and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words adding, that they would build a house and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words adding, that they would build a house and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words adding, that they would be an adding that they would be a house and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words and the crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shelly covered a scene which words are crunching of its shell whic away; this is called memory; but who has learn-ering, as he deliberately chewed and swallowed. Seizing each one, these enthusiasts, placing one cannot describe. Twenty Aisaoua, clothed in cultivate a piece of land, that they might not be ed the nature of that mysterious connection be- it. Neither his hands nor his mouth suffered in knee on the ground, applied their hands, and white bernous, with dishevelled hair and hag- burdensome to any." He objected that there tween external objects and internal emotions. The the slightest degree, and after a short interval even tongues, to the red-hot metal. One of gard eyes, mad with excitement and fanaticism, was no timber fit for building in that country. mind controls the body. My hand moves obedient to an imperative impulse; but who has fathomed the nature and application of that he case," said, the brightest portion of the instrufathomed the nature and application of that he red-not metal. One of the red-not metal. One of fathomed the nature and application of that came apparent, had been brought up a mem- tion for upwards of thirty seconds. Let not the and distended with blood. The women, like in which they had embarked; the Count replied, ber of the religious, sect of the Aisaoua, who reader think that I exaggerate; I witnessed all phantoms, assisting in this scene, lit only by a "No, you shall not be driven to that extremity; Where, in the range of created things, is the claim the privilege, by the special gift of God that I relate; and, in order to impress the scene pale and solitary taper uttered in a piercing take the timber with you and build a house. wisdom of God more strikingly displayed than to their founder, of being proof against the stronger upon my memory; the performer of tone their shrill cries of luclu, lucl in the connection which he has established be present chief of the sect resides near Medea, me with a lighted taper in his hand. It is im- the hollow rattle in the throat of each Assaoua, tween mind and matter. By our senses we and his disciples are to be found scattered over possible for me to give a reason for what I saw, as he fell exhausted and senseless, formed the whole of Northern Africa; they are held in but I cannot disbelieve it; I smelt the stench of altogether a scene so totally repulsive to human essential and peculiar, and by a process pecumuch influence. Captain Martenot gave us their hands and feet, I found only a fresh and Such dreadful exertions could not, however, last these details, and referred me for further infor- uninjured skin. The sight of one old man, long; by degrees the number of dancers diminant general bliow sits properly with the party of the par

the upper gallery, raised their dismal cry of lu-This frightful scene was only the prelude to all the horrors I was about to witness. Towards &c., satisfied their hunger, and suffered no eleven o'clock the songs ceased, and coffee and

MADAM GUYON was a beautiful and wealth his works—which breathes no responsive song to and Moors were assembled. Four standards— Notwithstanding the noise produced by the the days of Louis XIV. Without, we think, any one red and yellow, and the other three red and songs and the tambourines, the painful rattle in direct renunciation of popery, she embraced than green—were suspended from the columns of the the throats of these mad fanatics could be dis- mild and gentle form of devotion usually called ings of affection for the Author of his existence. court, over the heads of the chiefs of the sect. tinguished amidst the din; at last, exhausted by quietism. This exposed her to much persecu-If he loves Him not, he seeks not his glory; if These were the standards of the Marabout, he seeks not the glory of the Creator, he re- Mohammed-ben-Aissa. In the middle, a long and lay senseless and motionless on the ground; inent profession in that system was the entire wax taper, placed in an old black chandelier, the songs ceased, and nothing broke the solemn annihilation of our own will. The following is alone afforded light to the assembly, and cast silence but the sound of their heavy breathings. a translation of one of her poems written in its uncertain glimmering rays into the gloomy A man, whose task it was to attend the half-dead prison. Many who do not adopt all her pecu-

## A LITTLE BIRD Tamusaud la evole,

Shut from the fields of air; And in my cage I sit and sing To Him who placed me there; Well pleased a prisoner to be, Because, my God, it pleases thee.

Nought have I else to do: sing the whole day long; And He, whom most I love to please. Doth listen to my song; He caught and bound my wandering wing, But still He stoops to hear me sing.

Thou hast an ear to hear, A heart to love and bless; And, though my notes were e'er so rude. Thou wouldst not hear them less; Because Thou knowest, as they fall. That love, sweet love, inspires them all.

My cage confines me round; Abroad I cannot fly: But, though my wing is closely bound My heart's at liberty. My prison walls cannot control The flight, the freedom of the soul.

These bolts and bars above. To Him, whose purpose I adore; Whose Providence I love; And in the mighty will to find The joy, the freedom of the mind.

### A SIMPLE STORY.

About one hundred years ago, there lived in Massachusetts a clergyman, who had a respect able neighbor belonging to his parish, who was notoriously addicted to lying, not from any malicious or pecuniary purpose, but from a perverse habit. The parson was every day grieved by the evil example of his neighbor. The person was Captain Clark, a friend of the parson in all temporal matters, and a man useful in the parish. But his example was a source of much inquietude to the parson. He was determined to preach a sermon on the occasion. Accordingly he took his text, "Lie not one to

He expatiated on the folly, wickedness, and evil example of lying, in such a pointed manner. that nearly every person present thought he was aiming at the captain. Meeting being done some one said to the captain, "What did you think of the sermon ?" "Excellent, excellent." he replied, "but I could not for my life keep my eyes off old mother Symington, thinking how she must feel, for the parson certainly

This story was told the writer by his mother, who was a daughter of the clergyman, and heard the sermon; to which she added, "My son, when you hear any folly or vice exhibited from the pulpit, before you look out for a mother Symington, look within yourself, and see if Captain Clark is not there." Her advice had some effect, and may have again.

A LESSON IN TENDERNESS .- I once asked John W. Edmonds, one of the inspectors of Sing Sing Prison, how it was that a Wall-street lawyer, brought into sharp collision with the have done who have been admitted to these world, had preserved so much tenderness of heart." My mother was a Quakeress, said he, "and a serious conversation she had with me ped in a handkerchief, and two men held it when I was four or five years, old has affected my whole life. I had joined some boys who were tormenting a kitten. We chased her, and

and accept these fifty dollars for that purpose."

A Sidn of Coming Trouble - When the child of God has now, arranged his worldly concerns to suit his mind, so that he begins to lean upon earth more and more, and upon Christ less and less, trouble is at hand. For his faithful coveless, trouble is at hand. the love of this world, but will pluck away his

DeRovern, August 17, 1846.

New York, August 27, 1846.

## THE BIBLE JUDGED BY ITS FRUITS.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," is just rule of judgment. If the Bible, in every department of interest where men have bowed to its authority, has exerted a purifying and saving influence, what better evidence can be given of its heavenly origin and full inspiration? The inefficiency of all other instrumentalities is written out upon every page of history. Poets have sung and sages have moralized of the nature, duties, and destiny of man, but they have failed to deliver him from the tyranny of passion and bring him under the control of reason. Has the Bible done more?

In answer to this question, we will hazard the assertion, that the Bible only has given just views of human character. It cannot he denied, that the various phases which man presents to man are a strange complex of mystery and light. At one time he is seen standing within the pale of Reason and Immortality, while the divine image is reflected from him, and eternal interests cluster about him. At another time we behold him crawling in the mire, while a prospective mess of pottage is the limit of his thoughts. Now his soul, weary of earthliness, struggles to break away from its control. Again he yields-sense becomes his cruel task-master, and the stillness of the grave broods over that soul in which a voice from heaven was just now heard. But enough is seen to show us what he once was, and what he now is. As the leaning columns and shattered arches of a structure once magnificent reveal its former glory, so in the midst of these ruins of fallen man we may discover traces of his original nature. Now any system of philosophy or theology which overlooks man's two-fold nature, must fail to meet his wants. If he be spoken to alone of his high origin and dignity, the temple of his worship will be filled with the work of his own hands—its walls will reflect only his own image -the divine presence will be self, and pride To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:will be the ruling spirit. If, on the other hand, his eye be directed exclusively to his own in- head of "Religious Freedom-Equal Rights," The facts in regard to the state of things at preward corruption, the darkness of night will you state that "the Convention now in session gather around him, and down-right despair will at Albany to revise the Constitution of the State fix upon him. But the Bible addresses him in of New York, has adopted the article of the his true character, as gifted with a nature which present Constitution guarantying the free exerallies him to angels, yet sold under sin and the cise of religious worship." I wish further to bond-slave of sense. One portion of his nature add, that when on that subject, in Committee of cannot be annihilated while the other lives in the Whole, Hon. IRA HARRIS proposed the folhealth. Hence the sacred volume, while it dis- lowing amendment which was adopted :- "And tinctly declares his sensuality and danger, holds the Legislature shall provide by law for the out before him a hope of pardon and safety effectual protection of the rights of conscience, through the all-sufficient sacrifice of Christ. It so that in the exercise thereof no person shall is in this way only, and through no other instru- suffer in person or estate." On presenting this, mentality than the Bible, that man is brought to Mr. Harris remarked, that "he offered this hava just view of his own character.

But it is especially by the light which the Bible throws upon the unseen world, that it secures its grand design, and gives highest proof of its divine authorship. It is common to remark the unhappiness of man. But whence comes it, except from his own immortality and consequent aspirations? Shut out from his mind all true light in regard to the character of the future, and he will be found superstitiously peopling eternity with wild shapes of terror and awe. Even the scoffer cannot help feeling that there is a dreadful meaning in it. A power within him is striving after something beyond; yet sin has hung a veil between him and that through which the keenest eye cannot discern distinctly. In these gropings he is ever becoming more and more weary, and less and less satisfied with his progress. He knows he must adopted, and carried out by the Legislature, it die; he believes he must live again. Hence his will fully answer for our protection. It is not uneasiness and forebodings, which will continue at all probable, that the Convention would adopt to increase, until, in the hour of trial, all the an article of the Constitution in any sense acimages he has made to himself vanish, and he is left a poor spirit, with eternity around him, and bath. Nor have they done it relative to Sunday. he alone, without hope, without God. Now I hope the time may come, when our Legislasuppose this soul to have been enlightened by tures shall "call the Sabbath a delight," but it the sacred volume, and how changed the whole is preposterous to expect such a thing until the worthy; that anxious spirit has received instruc- bly prejudice our protection on the Sabbath. tion and become fully developed; it has found present peace, and looks forward to a state of unending rest with strong desire and confident duty to petition the next Legislature for pro-

Such are some of the fruits, every day wit- creased a hundred fold. nessed, of receiving the Bible as the inspired Book, and believing upon it. Wherever its leaves have fallen, they have been for the healing of together with yourself, are in error relative to will bring passengers to our doors by about five the nations. Plenty, refinement, and religion, our civil difficulties upon the Sabbath question. o'clock P. M. for one dollar. have sprung from it. Every interest, temporal I am not aware that the law "forbids our workand eternal—every duty, toward God and tow- ing upon the first day of the week;" but it does lower side of Market street, Philadelphia, on ard man has been affected and regulated by it. leave us exposed to civil services on the Sab-When therefore men refuse to receive it, and bath, so that we are subject to fines and penal- M., and will bring passengers to Shiloh for sevlabor to destroy its influence, we may justly ask ties if we do keep the Sabbath when called on them to embody for us the divine spirit of reli- for these services. The Revised Statutes of this gion, that our souls, otherwise perishing, may State, Part 1, Chap. 20, Art. 8, Sec. 70, pro- per side of Market street, Philadelphia, at sevblive. But if they have only the torch for burn- hibits any servile labor or work on Sunday, ex- en o'clock A. M. every day. ving, no hammer for building, we may safely reflise to listen to their teachings thread title dealland for that purpose?

charge of the Journal, Mr. Greene expresses principles to which our country owes its pros-

Sabbath Recorder, the organ of the Seventhday Baptists, that some persons of that denomination are about making an effort to test the constitutionality of laws which compel them to attend courts, serve on juries, or engage in any regard for that day as the Sabbath. If they succeed, they will be more fortunate than the 'Sunday people,' many of whom are compelled, both by the laws of the States and of the United States, to engage in secular pursuits on the

We clip the above from the Cross and Journal, printed at Columbus, Ohio. The Editor mistakes as to the character of the law of which we propose to test the constitutionality. It is well known, that in several of the States there are laws which impose fines upon Seventh-day Baptists for working on Sunday. Such laws are regarded as conflicting with the provisions of the State and National Constitutions which guarantee the free exercise of religious opinions and practices. The question which we propose to test is, whether those statutes which impose fines upon us for working on Sunday are consistent with the general provision of the Constitution to secure religious freedom and equality. If they are not, we desire to have the Constitution honored by the annulling of the unconstitutional statutes. We have also asked for the passage of laws in several of the States in which Sabbath-keepers reside, to exempt them from attending courts, sitting on juries, or engaging in any work on that day which is inconsistent with observing it as the Sabbath. This privilege is granted to all those who observe the first day, and we do not see how any body who believes in doing to others as he would be done by, can hesitate about granting it to those who observe the seventh day. The fact that some "Sunday people" choose to accept of lucrative offices which require them to secularize the first day of the week, is no reason why the seventh-day people, who do not choose to accept such offices, should be compelled to secularize their Sab-

# CIVIL PROTECTION OF SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

In the Recorder of the 13th inst., under the ing reference to a class of Christians in our State, who were very respectable in numbers, and among the best class of our citizens. He referred to the Seventh-day Baptists, so called They had been subjected to embarrassing harrassments by ill-disposed persons, who, by se lecting Saturday, their Sabbath, as the day to bring suits against them, in that way very often inflicted serious injury upon them, unless they would forego their rights of conscience. The Legislature had heretofore refused to take action for their protection, and this was only intended to require them to legislate."

Mr. Harris had been conferred with on the subject, by a Committee of the Central Association, and promised to do what he could for us. I think it therefore probable, that this is the best the Convention would do. If it is finally knowledging the seventh day as a legal Sab picture. Those aspirations have been directed church is converted, and public sentiment cortowards objects which are imperishable and rected. Any effort for this purpose would proba-

According to resolutions of the Central and Western Associations, it will probably be our tection. If so, I hope signatures may be in

# Civil Dimculties

cept in cases of charity or necessity, unless done by some person who uniformly keeps the New York to Philadelphia by taking the New there is no answer, for the door is shut against last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy Brunswick steamboat Raritan at the foot of Entronial Change. We learn from the last time, and does not labor or work on that day, Cortland street, New York, at two o'clock P.M., the earth, and the saints are now in session found him sitting in his treasury. Fifty bags number of the Black River Journal, that Joel and whose labor shall not disturb other persons to N. B., (fare 25 cents,) a stage will then car-judging the world by the grace of God, and of money, containing 1000 rupees, (£100,) in Greene has disposed of his interest in that paper, in the observance of the first day of the week ry to Princeton for 75 cents; where it arrives who will be able to stand? each, were placed before him. What, said I, were placed before him. which is benceforth to be published under the as holy time. This, I think, is the only except about nine o'clock P. M. Leaves Princeton at supervision of a Mr. Clark. In returns from the tion in favor of those who keep the Sabbath, four and a half o'clock A. M. and carries to door is shut, now let the wolves in sheep's cloth- replied, It is for my gods. besides what is contained in the special act of Trenton for fifty cents. Thence by railroad to ing howl in the woods, let the screech owl mean that? I rejoined. One part is sent to much graticude for the liberal support which has 1839, for the protection of Seventh-day Bapthat the paper will continue to defend those correct if you refer to the laws of some other traveler stays one night in Princeton instead of serve their gods many and their lords many; but to Gaya. Thus one native is spending £25,000, JAMES BAILEY, State. Respectfully, DERUYTER, August 17, 1846.

"SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS -- We see by the OUR POSITION IN REFERENCE TO SUNDAY LAWS To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Hitherto the action of Sabbath-keepers in re ference to Sunday Legislation has been limited to simply praying that, whatever legislation wa work, on the seventh day, inconsistent with their had to promote the better observance of Sunday nothing might be done to take from them their natural and inalienable rights, or to praying the legislature to restore some of those rights which such legislation has already taken away. A lit tle reflection will satisfy any person, that justice truth, and reason, demand more of them than that. They must go against all STATE ESTABLISH MENTS OF RELIGION, if they wish to secure their own rights. Many of them are ready now for such action, and will doubtless take a stand the ensuing winter in the legislative halls, which, if persisted in, will sooner or later relieve them of all further trouble, and conduce largely to the spread of the truth. This is a matter in which they ought to act unanimously. If ever they wish their rights to be respected, they must show that they are sufficiently evident and easy o comprehension to be seen alike of all.

I send you the accompanying extract of a let ter from a friend, who seems to be in a mood to act and counsel well in the matter, hoping that it will serve to unite Sabbath-keepers in their appeals to the several legislatures contemplated the ensuing winter.

"If there be any thing in this apostate world for which Jehovah is angry with the nations, must surely be for making and enforcing laws which directly tend to the abrogation of his law. I fear division and opposition among our own people a thousand times more than the strength of the first-day interest. The fact is, the whole land trembles at our movements, from the St Lawrence to the Rio Grande; and yet not soul dares to make an open public attack upon

us. Enough is done in private, but in the three before my mind, I have seen no direct, public, manly attack upon the Seventh-day Baptists. Warnings and cautions without number are covertly given to the observers of the first day to avoid us-to beware of us. I do not wish really to provoke open hostility, if our own peociety, and to claim our own constitutional rights. sent, are—1st, The fundamental laws of the land are all on our side; they strictly forbid prohibition and coercion; they are strictly protective | dent in this country. of persons and societies, and not of religious institutions as such. 2d, We have some of the bests precedents and expositions of the fundamental law of the nation, on which to base a defense of our rights, as Washington's Virginia Letter, Johnson's Sunday Mail Report, the post office laws, the Court of Burlington Co., N. J., and the Hamilton Co. Court, of Ohio. Perhaps there are other instances with which I am not acquainted; if there are, they ought to be looked up, and embodied in a single collection, and someable and just jurist's comments thereon procured, and published together, and the whole would form an invaluable document, and must ultimately succeed in making the whole Sunday coercion code odious and nugatory. It will be impossible to get our rights by State statutes, so long as any considerable number of our people contribute to sustain the reputation of Sunday coercion by saying the "first day is better than no day"-as though neither seventh-day people nor first-day people would keep any Sabbath, any day of rest, without State laws to enforce it. What a distrust of God! What a want of confidence in the power of divine truth to affect the consciences of men! What a slanderous insinuation upon the principles of religion! As though all professing Christians were more afraid of them who can imprison a week, or take three dollars, than of Him who can imprison in hell fire, and take away our part out of the book of life! Just what infidels say! I do not think so bad of the professing world as that."

## NOTICE,

To the Delegates and Visitors to the General Conference The several important matters to be considered at the next meeting of the General Conference, lead us to expect the attendance of many friends from different parts of the denomination; and we assure them all of a hearty welcome to our homes, as well as to the meeting itself. To facilitate the journey of such as travel by public conveyances, we wish to give them the follow ing information:-

The steamboat Cohansey leaves Arch Stree Wharf, Philadelphia, on the third and fifth days of the week, at seven and a half o'clock in the morning, and a stage from Greenwich will bring passengers to our doors about three o'clock P M. for one dollar.

The steamboat Clifton leaves the lower side of Arch street, Philadelphia, on third and fifth I think a certain correspondent of yours, days, at ten o'clock in the morning, and a stage

> The Greenwich stage leaves Stockton's Hotel, the fourth day of the week, at seven o clock A. enty-five cents; arrives about four o'clock P. M. The Bridgeton stage leaves Burr's Ferry, up-

Bristol; and from Bristol by steamboat to Phil-scream to her mate, let the great owl lay and Benares, where I have two fine temples on the adelphia, for fifty cents, and arrives in time to hatch her night birds, let the satyr half goat and river side, and many priests who pray for me; take the Cliffon to Salem. By this route, the half man dance on the altar of Beal, let them another part goes to Juggernaut, and a third

DERUYTER INSTITUTE. It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of this institution in another column, that the fall terms opens on the 16th of September. At a meeting of the citizens of DeRuyter Village, on the evening after the close of the summer term, August 5, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the suspension of the District Schools in the Village during the first seven weeks of the next term of the Institute, and to send the scholars of the District Schools to the Institute, for the purpose of affording the Teachers' Classes an opportunity for practical teaching under the immediate supervision of their instructors. This fact may be interesting to the friends of the school as an indication of the feeling towards it, and also to those who propose to engage in teaching, and wish to qualify themselves for

SUNDAY TRAVEL IN ENGLAND.—A petition was presented to the House of Lords, through the Bishop of London, from several clergymen, against railroad traveling on Sunday. The petition does not seem to have been warmly advocated, on account of commercial difficulties. The design of the petition was to prevent traveling for recreation, but it was impossible, it was urged, to draw the distinction between traveling for business purposes and traveling for recreation. That traveling for business purposes was necessary, was strongly urged. "Lord Brougham had a case in point, which had just come to his recollection. The Bank of England was saved from insolvency, after the directors had set from nine till twelve o'clock on Saturday night, waiting for the means of relief by the arrival of a large amount of money nex day, being Sunday."

AMERICAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Notice ha years during which the subject has now been been given, that this, Convention will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, on Tuesday, the 15th of September, and continue its session five days. The Committee of Ar rangements state that preparations have been made for the delivery of addresses by various ple will only rally to improve the opportunity to eminent gentlemen, for lectures upon the prac- sel for the defendant filed a bill of exceptions. diffuse our sentiments through the masses of so- tical part of the science, for the usual discussions, and will take the case to the Circuit Superior and for illustrations and other performances, constituting all together such "a feast of fat, things" as is likely to exceed all former prece-

> MONUMENT TO ROGER WILLIAMS.—The spot where the body of Roger Williams now rests, is pointed out in an orchard, but not marked by any memorial. It has been proposed to awaken the people of Rhode Island to the propriety of erecting a monument to his memory. Surely the man who was among the first to proclaim freedom alike to Jews, Christians, and Pagans, is more deserving of a marble column than many of those upon whom a grateful posterity has bestowed that honor.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONSwhose meetings, for several years past, have been attended by five or six hundred clergymen, and others from a distance—hold their 37th Anniversary at New Haven, commencing Sept. 8th, at 4 o'clock, and to continue, probably, as usual, three days. This Society has now about 100 Mission establishments, at prominent points of influence on the globe, and its receipts for the past year have amounted to \$262,073.

Union.—It is stated in the Christian Messenger, that a union is about to be formed between the Baptists of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If the plan can be carried out, it will no doubt add greatly to the strength and influence of the churches in those Prov-

QUARTERLY MEETING.—We are requested to give notice, that a Quarterly Meeting will be sheld with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the first Sabbath in September.

CHRISTIAN CHRONICLE.—Such is the title of. very near weekly paper recently started in Philadelphia. It is to be under the editorial management of Geo. W. Anderson, and devoted to the dissemination of Baptist principles in the State of Pennsylvania.

A PROHHET'S OPINION OF CAMP MEETINGS .-Several weeks ago we gave some account of one S. S. Snow, once a Millerite preacher, who claims to be the prophet Elijah, and has established himself in New York. It seems that he was originally a Methodist preacher; but since he became a prophet he has taken a great dislike to all the customs of that denomination. Recently he attended a Methodist Camp Meeting, when he requested the privilege of preaching, and was refused. Since then he has pub- pages. lished a series of advertisements in the New York Sun intended to take off such meetings. The following are fair specimens:

" CAMP MEETING Now let Baal's prophets leap on the altar and cut themselves, and There is a cheap and pleasant route from cry aloud, O, Baal, hear us! O, Baal, hear us! but a fallen, corrupt church. Moreover the third woe and the last judgments are come to desolate desolate

Philadelphia, and pays \$2 for his passage inthe God of truth will destroy those miserable of \$111,000 annually, from his princely income, SAMUEL DAVISON. | wretches of Babylon."

NOVEL LAW CASE.

In Richmond, Va., there is a law that if any person shall refuse to give to the commissioner of the revenue a list of his taxable property. he shall be liable to a fine of lifteen dollars for such refusal. An interesting case of this kind came up before the Hustings Court for the city of Richmond, on the 20th of July last, in which the Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer was called upon to show cause why he should not be fined for refusing to give to the commissioner the amount of his salary or income for the year 1845. The following account of the trial is published in the Richmond Enquirer:-

"Edwin Burton, the Commissioner of the Revenue for the city of Richmond, being first duly sworn, stated that he called on Dr. Plumer. the defendant, for his taxable property and income; Dr. Plumer gave him a list of his taxa. ble property, consisting of slaves, horse, barouch, watches and piano, but refused to give him, witness, the amount of his income and salary for the year 1845, as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Richmond; saying that there had been a meeting of the clergymen of the city of Richmond, and they had determined to test the law imposing a tax upon the income of clergymen, and he had been selected at the meeting to test it in his individual case.

"The cause was argued on the part of the Commonwealth by Joseph Mayo, Esq., and on the part of the defendant by Samuel Taylor, Wm. H. Macfarland, and E. C. Carrington, Esgrs. The ground taken by the defence was, that it was a tax upon religion and in violation of the act of religious freedom and the Constitution. It was also urged, that as the sums paid to ministers of the gospel were of an uncertain character and could not be recovered by law, it was unjust and illegal for the State to tax what was not protected by her laws. It was contended by the attorney for the Commonwealth. that the Legislature intended to tax income in the lands of every person, and that the provisions of the statute embraced salaries paid to ministers as well as to others. The argument on both sides was able and elaborate, and occupied the whole of Monday. The Court were of opinion that the salaries of ministers of the gospel were liable to taxation, and therefore made the rule for the fine absolute. The coun-Court. Thence it may be carried to the General Court, the highest tribunal of appeal in

A NEW-ENGLAND GOVERNOR.—Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts has been spending some time at Saratoga Springs, where his character as a gentleman and a Christian secured for him respect and attention. A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser speaks of him

"On my arrival I was so fortunate as to meet at this house, once the head-quarters of fashionable resort, Gov. Briggs, the present chief magistrate of my own native State, Massachusetts; and I confess that I felt proud of her and of him. His Massachusetts friends who were sojourning here called upon him on Wednesday afternoon, and after kindly receiving every one, with elegant simplicity of manners, in answer to a few pertinent remarks by Mr. Walley, of Boston, he made one of the most touching addresses to which I have ever listened. Governor Briggs is a model. He is a temperance man—he is a man of piety—he is not ashamed neither of his temperance principles nor of his religion, and of this you would have been well persuaded, if you could have been present at a temperance celebration a few evenings ago, in the Presbyterian church, where Chancellor Walworth presided, and heard the Governor's appeal to the young men of our land. Not to speak of myself, I saw the tears trickle down the manly cheek of the Chancellor as he listened to the strains of eloquence which the Governor poured forth."

"MAGAZINERY."—Such is the title given by a writer for the Harbriger to a species of literature which he describes in the following lan-

"To the making of a 'Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine,' there go a variety of materials, the chief of which is puffing. Like the rolls and flourishes of drums and trumpets, which on the stage usher in some army of half a dozen blockheads, armed with tin-pointed spears, the godfathers and nurses of this youthful literature make no stint of preliminary noise. Modesty is a quality unknown to them, truth something they never heard of. The next material in the compound is an occasional article from the pen of some really clever writer—a story by Mrs. CHILD OF Miss SEDGWICK, OF a poem by LONG-FELLOW OF LOWELL. These serve as capital to boast on, and as salt for the mass of unmitigated trash, the fifth rate sentimentality, and tenth rate moralizing, which in prose and verse make out the rest. The whole is done up in fancy covers, things called engravings are stitched in with pictures of fashions and perhaps a little music; the judicial and impartial critics of the daily press go into raptures over it, and a large number of silly girls and brainless youths swell its subscription list, and hang with delight over its

Expenses of Heathenism.—The following paragraph from a work on Protestant Missions in Bengal, by Rev. J. I. Withrecht, shows that some heathens contribute their money for superstitious purposes with a liberality worthy of a better cause:-

CAMP MEETING NOTICE The sare you doing with all this money? He

place in t new Tarif OHIE PUBLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF The Liv count of the and the may Louis Bo Leghorn of Another the King o

dow in the

a concert P on the 30th tol, and fired him, of cour and was imi Joseph Her of his atten eve of beec sufficient opened the a crime p necessary the design intending I punishmeu having att The Lon regret to h

tinguished anauth Tag may be fan died on the George's Ho of his age. Rammohun note, we be it is much t eminent per native cou brethren in they had mu ness, and of they had bol A concert day by 1,800 such a mult

consequentl Speaking Times says cluded in th the Castle were conduc greatest ord people. Hi men of the, Church of the card from been issued the people their proces chief of th among the

On Satur urbs for mi

sever**e**st sto

accompanie periencedio

gether in Fi

was done t Buckingha There h various met of English than the us ascribed. At the L ded, some rived in tol well washed the country duction.

land and B vice in put slaves on th are confide The Bey individu **E** the abolitie

The ste

Orleans on

calculus force.

ros. Cer

Aba

# General Intelligence.

law that if any

e commissioner

axable property,

Controller for

Hoffie Hal

ut for the city

ly lest, in which

Milisalisati to

Le sined for re-

the mount

published in

or the state of th

property and interest of his take alayer, former but refused to

of his income and

the pastor of the

the city of Rich.

een a meeting of Richmond, and

he law imposing a

ymen, and he bed

to test it in his in-

on the part of the Mayo, Esq., and on by Samuel Taylor E. C. Carrington,

the defence was

and in violation

n and the Consti-

t as the sums paid

e of an uncertain

ecovered by law, it

e State to tax what

aws. It was con-

l to tax income in

that the provisions

taries paid to minis-

ne argument on

rate, and occupied.

e Court were of ministers of the tion, and therefore

beclute. The coun-

s bill of exceptions,

the Circuit Superior

carried to the Gen-

Non.—Gov. Briggs

spending some time

his character as a

secured for him re-

correspondent of the

user speaks of him

lating Ma leopital

fortunate as to meet -quarters of fashion-

se present chief mag-State, Massachusetts

oud of her and of him.

who were sojdurning

Wednesday afternoon, every one, with ele-m in answer to a few Walley, of Boston, he

miching addresses to

d. Governor Briggs

perance man—he is a themed neither of his of his religion, and of well persuided, if you

l a temperance cele-

din the Presbyterian

Walworth presided, appeal to the young speak of myself. I saw a manly check of the to-the strains of elo-

espoured/forth//

is the title given by a

o a species of litera-

in the following lan-

Monday The Lands.

Lady's and Gentle-

a variety of materials,

Like the rolls and

impets, whichion the

finalf a dozen block-

oted spears the god-

A v note of Modesty is critic something they

stole from the pan of the story by Mrs. or a poem by Long-se sorve as capital to

entality and tentarate

thows that

for super-

worthy of a

power!

house of unmiss

The line of the state of the st

he Commonwealth.

FOREIGN NEWS-TEN DAYS LATER.

By the steamship Caledonia, news has been received from England to the 4th inst.

The Cotton market was without any precept ible change—and an improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new Tariff bill.

Owing to the Tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of Iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The Liverpool papers are filled with an account of the visit of Prince Albert to that place, and the magnificent doings on the occasion.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, died at Leghorn of apoplexy on the 24th ult. aged 67.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of the French. While seated at a window in the Palace of the Tuilleries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards, on the 30th ult. a man in the crowd drew a pistol, and fired two shots at the King. He missed him, of course—and also those in the vicinity and was immediately arrested. His name was Joseph Henri. Interrogated as to the motives the 25th of July, in conformity with a resolution sufficient courage to commit suicide, he had of the United States. opened the code to find whether there was not punishment might be inflicted upon him for also. having attempted the King's life.

The London Times of August 3d, says: "We regret to have to announce the death of the distinguished Hindoo gentleman, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, whose name and the character may be familiar to many of our readers. He died on the first inst. at his residence, St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-st. in the 52d year of his age. With the exception of the learned Rammohun Roy, he was the first Brahmin of any note, we believe, who has visited Europe; and it is much to be lamented that neither of these eminent personages were fated to return to their native country, and to carry back to their brethren in the East the fruits of the civilization they had made such personal sacrifices to witness, and of the value of which we well know they had both formed so high an estimate."

A concert in the open air was given the other gether in France, and the din and tumult were consequently the most terrific ever heard.

Speaking of the new Pope, the London Times says:-" All the political prisoners included in the amnesty have been released from the Castle of St. Angelo. Public rejoicings were conducted on a large scale, but with the greatest order. The Pope was the idol of the people. His carriage had been drawn by young men of the best families on Sunday from the Church of the Missions to the Quirinal. A placard from the Secretary of State's office had been issued, recommending moderation, which the people at once obeyed, by discontinuing their processions, though the nightly illumination was still persevered in. M. Renzi, the chief of the last insurrection at Rimini, was among the liberated prisoners.

On Saturday, August 1st, London and its suburbs for miles round were visited by one of the severest storms of thunder, lightning and hail, the feudal service, and bound to the soil. accompanied by a heavy rain, that has been experienced for several years past. Great damage was done to public and private buildings, and Buckingham Palace suffered severely.

There has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English Cholera, in a very acute form. It is attributable more to the atmospheric influences

ded, some attention was excited by a small

It appears that the combined fleets of Eng- complishment of her intention. land and France have already done good service in putting down the abominable trade in children, the eldest eight years and the youngest

individuals who sent their slaves out of his do- Law can inflict no greater unhappiness than she minions and disposed of them clandestinely, on has experienced since her second marriage. the abolition of slavery taking place.

# FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 13th. She left Brazos San Iago on the 8th. McCullough's for Mier, on scout, with orders to take that point, if possible. The regiment of mounted Rangers, at Reynosa, under Hays and Woods, received orders to proceed to Linaries, and Monterey, and capture those points. General Taylor passed up the Rio Grande on the 5th. He had forbidden the sale of spirituous liquors at the river. The health of the army was good.

Eleven steamers had passed up from Matamo- ful one. We want to hear them again. ros. Capt. Walker is dangerously ill at Mata-

the Camanche Indians.

lon, and other necessaries of life in the same alone traversing a greater portion of the West ners Bank of Bottsville, has been discovered by England, and give a flattering account of their see Bernel Senies, vol. 1, class, vil. 2 Market necessaries of life in the same

### FROM MEXICO.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, July 31st, says:-The portrait of Santa Ana has been carried in triumph through the principal avenues of the City with acclamations, and the approving quiescence of the national troops of the Fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. You may rest assured tution by which they are governed. Their obthis movement will go forward, and Santa Ana ject is to expel all outlaws, murderers and roband Almonte will make a triumphant passage bers who infest that part of the country and from this to the Capital of the Republic. This will cement all defection within the boundaries of the Nation, and, as a natural consequence, illegal tribunal for the purpose of punishing bring about a more energetic defence of the National Honor. A Universal Sentiment prevails; and the one idea is to "repel the Invaders, and recover ground lost by the inaction of the national forces."

The following paragraphs are from recen Mexican papers:—

The Diario, which is the official paper, gives satisfactory accounts of the resources at the command of the Government, the augmentation of the military force, &c. Ten thousand men, according to this journal, would speedily be assembled at San Luis Potosi. General Paredes was to set out for the army on the 30th of July, General Bravo having arrived from Vera Cruz to assume the Presidency ad interim.

The President Paredes issued a decree on of his attempt, the prisoner replied that, on the of the Congress, one item of which directed the eve of becoming a bankrupt, and not possessing issue of letters of marque against the commerce

The troops sent by the Government to put | born; a very old house. a crime punishable by death without its being down the revolt have been defeated by the innecessary to kill any one. He then conceived surgents, in the department of Jalisco. Gen. the design of firing at the King, but without Arevalo was among the killed; and it is said intending to kill him, in order that the capital that some towns in Jalapa had "proclaimed"

> IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The ship Adeaide arrived at New York, Thursday 20th, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 8th inst. On that day, Santa Ana, Almonte and Rejon left Havana in the British Steamer Arab for Vera Cruz. Of course, this is no desperate venture. ly desired his return and were ready to rally round his standard and restore to him the supreme authority. He must now have such assurance, or be deceived. Another month, we believe, will witness the downfall and banishment of Paredes, and the star of Santa Ana again in the ascendant.

day by 1,800 musicians. It was the first time history of Nicholas of Russia. We therefore such a multitude of musicians ever played to- notice with pleasure a report which is mentioned by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that the Emperor is about to carry out extensive and important reforms, which he has been long meditating, in favor of the Polish peasantry. He has for several months been residing in Poland, occupying himself almost exclusively in maturing his projects. Important modifications of the administration of Poland, which were at first intended, have been postponed for the present, and attention exclusively directed to the condition of the serfs.

> prompt and decided measures taken by the the circulation of any other paper in the United prince Governor which/prevented the spread of States. One circumstance connected with it. the insurrection into the Russian provinces. printers at least will know how to appreciate; The Emperor proposes to try upon the 3,000,- that is, every subscription is paid for in advance. 000 Polish serfs, projects which he desires, but has as yet been unable to realize, in his old provinces of Russia, where there are 40,000,000 peasants, subject to the deplorable conditions of

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ARSON.—Last Sun day evening, says the Batavia Times, Mrs. Louisa Disbrow, wife of Mr. Russell Disbrow, of Stafford, was committed to the jail in this village for burning her husband's barn, filled with Grain and Hay, on Saturday last. Yesterday we had a short conversation with her, from whom we than the use of fruit, to which it is generally barn, but to burn the house, and then destroy herself. She says, however, that she went to At the London Wool sales, recently conclu- the barn with a match, and scratched it on the boards which took fire. She then returned to quantity of that article from Oregon, which ar- the house, and, in making arrangements to burn rived in tolerable condition, free from burs, and the house and hang herself, her apron took fire; well washed. It commanded a good price, and some of the neighbors, having discovered the the country is said to be favorable for its pro- fire, rushed in at this time, tore the burning apron from her, and prevented the farther ac-

Mrs. Disbrow is 26 years of age, has three are confident of doing yet greater things shortly. | transaction, affects to conceal nothing, attributes | The Bey of Tunis has severely punished some all to domestic difficulties, and fancies that the

THE HUTCHINSONS.—Some people seem to have a very pleasant time through life; they go through singing as merrily as a lark, and grow rich and fat all the time. So it seems with the Hutchinsons. It is said that during the year's residence of that 'Family' in England, they and Gillespie's Rangers were to start that day cleared the pretty little sum of \$30,000, after paying all their expenses. The Manchester American says, they are now at their mountain home in Milford, some 15 miles from Manchester, enjoying the pleasures of rural life, and the cordial greetings of their friends. The family now own three large and beautiful farms, and are about to purchase another, which is valued Matamoros, on their entrance at the mouth of at \$10,000. They will not go out to sing for fish-oil into the boilers, with only a small porseveral, weeks wishing leisure and rest from tion of water. When the oil is at boiling heat, The Mexicans were fortifying Monterey and their European travels. The British press the water precipitates itself into the interior, calculated to meet the Americans with a strong paid them very high compliments, and we are and steam is generated as fast as is desired, force. The river was rising again at Camargo. glad their visit to the old world was a success- without the oil being decomposed. The saving

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper says, We A letter from Fort Washita, July 28th, says, saw vesterday a young lad about fifteen years 30 persons left Fort Smith three weeks previous, of age, named William Bordell, who had just for California, and a report had come in from arrived in this city from Illinois, having started the prairies that they had all been murdered by in June, and traveled the whole distance on foot, passing through Ohio and Western Penn-One of the Alabama Volunteers, speaking of sylvania, following the National Road. He was purchases from the sutlers of the army, says:— on his way to New York city, where his friends reside, and which he purposes to reach in the cents, than with five dollars here." It is really same way. We learn that he left New York hard to fight for almost nothing, and be swin- eighteen months since, where he followed the dled out of it in this way. Another volunteer, occupation of a "News Boy," and having saved apparently much troubled in spirit, says: "It is a considerable sum of money determined to pretty tough, I tell you—wages only \$7 a make a tour through the country, which he has month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gal- done, on foot, and a greater part of the time lem States of enderstong el georgeb definant

## SUMMARY.

We see it stated in the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, that a 'Committee of Forty' on Cane Hill have organized themselves as Watchers of the Peace, and that they have a Consticommit their depredations in the disguise of Indians. Beautiful idea, this, of organizing an

The report that Gov. Slade had been called to the Presidency of Oberlin Institute is erroneous. He has accepted the office of Secretary and General Agent for the Central Committee for Promoting National Education, and will remove to Cincinnati at the close of his official term as Governor of Vermont.

The Association of American Geologists and Naturalists will hold their next annual meeting in the city of New York, commencing on Wednesday, the 2d day of Sept. 1846, at 10 A. M. and continue for one week thereafter.

The first saw mill was built in England by a German in 1663; but so violent was the opposition against the labor-reducing machine, that the builder had to escape for his life.

Mr. Stephen Talber, aged 90 years, lately number died at Bristol, R. I., in the same house in which given. he was born, and in which his grandfather was

The distance from Independence, Mo., to California, is 2,260 miles, with only one tavern to pass that tavern without calling.

The ordinary time required for a trip from New York to China, by Whitney's projected railroad and steamers, will be twenty-one days.

On the 1st July, Capt. J. Kyle, of the brig Jane and Ann, when eighty-four miles from land, and on his passage to Hamburg, picked Santa Ana has long been fully resolved not to up a pair of turtle doves, which had alighted on trust himself in Mexico without abundant evi- the topmast of his vessel. They were in an exdence that the great mass of the people ardent- hausted state, but soon recovered, and are now in his possession.

The Mayor of Pittsburg having recently sent a slovenly male vagrant to jail, the keeper turned him away, declaring he would not have such a dirty fellow in the jail.

The graduating class of Yale includes among its number one of those remarkable instances of THE CZAR AND THE POLISH PEASANTRY.—It perseverance under great discouragements, is quite cheering to hear of a liberal act in the which are now and then met with at every cumstances of such striking interest as at present. The individual referred to entered College three years ago, and is said to have made of it." his way there from a distance of above one hundred miles on foot, and to have entered on his collegiate course with the sum of just three dol lars on hand! He has, by his unaided efforts sustained himself to the end of that course, and comes off with distinguished honor.

The Sunday School Advocate, published at 200 Mulberry-st. New York, for the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Late events in Austrian Gallica have given | Church, circulates eighty-five thousand copies

Godfrey Pope, who was an officer of the Matamoros by a sentinel. It was late in the ted, fears were entertained of an armed mob. evening or night; the sentinel challenged Mr. Pope as he approached him, he continued to advance without giving the countersign, whereupon the sentinel fired and killed him. He was put under arrest, but on an investigation of the unfortunate occurrence he was discharged.

A forged certificate of deposit on one of the Rochester Banks for \$350 was a few days ago passed on Bertram Harvel, of the firm of Lud learned that it was her intention not to burn the low, Beebee & Co. of Philadelphia, by a man calling himself George Simmons, alias McGuire.

> Nearly fifteen thousand dollars have been colected in Boston and remitted to Nantucket to aid those who suffered by the late fire there, and some three or five more will be received from the same source, making nearly twenty thousand from Boston for the unfortunate Islanders.

Recent news from South Africa represents the difficulties with the Kaffirs near Cape Town as growing worse. A division of the regular slaves on the Western coast of Africa; and they ten months old. She talks freely of the whole forces was attacked by the Kaffirs, when three men were killed and six wounded.

> The Canterbury (Eng.) Journal says: One of the largest flight of butterflies ever seen in this country, crossed the channel from France to England, on Sunday last. Such was the density and extent of the cloud formed by this living mass, that it completely obscured the sun from the people on board our continental steamers, on their passage, for many hundreds of yards, while the insects strewed the decks in all

> A foreign paper says that a French Engineer named Leonard, has taken out a patent in England for a simple means of diminishing the fuel necessary for producing steam. He introduces in fuel is said to be forty or fifty per cent.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says:-"The best way of banishing rats and mice from mows or bins of grain, and all similar places, we have heard of, is scattering the branches of memtha veridis, or common spearmint, about the mows when packing away grain, or strewing over the bins of grain, casks of apples, &c., exposed to their depredations. We have tried it, so have our neighbors, and found it to be effectual?

Jane Jordan committed suicide at Boston by lent temper, and took the poison to be reveng- fallen Angel. ed on her husband.

A new counterfeit fifty dollar note, on the Mi-Mr. S. Me Drexel, of this city. I vilantsere on

China furnishes a new material for spinning in the shape of its common grass. Several manifacturers in Leeds have lately made most successful experiments with it. This grass possesses all the desirable qualities of flax, but the fibre is longer, finer and stronger. The stuff which has been manufactured there from resembles French cambric, but has more than the latter a silky appearance. In China it is cus-

A fortnight ago Monday night, the trains on the Erie Railroad were stopped by grasshoppers—there being such numbers of them on the track as to grease it as effectually as though lard had been placed on the rails.

tomaly to use grass for similar purposes.

The Erie Railroad Commissioners have decided to locate the route of the road through Pennsylvania, instead of going over the high grades of Broome and Sullivan Counties. This decision is of great importance to the Company, as it will enable them to commence work immediately along the whole line of the Road on the most favorable route.

The Boston papers are filled with accounts of the breaking ground on the Long Pond Aqueduct, by which that city is to be furnished with water a la Croton. The affair took place on Thursday. The Mayor, City Council, and some hundreds of others were present, and the ceremony is said to have been very imposing. Any number of fine speeches and sentiments were

Another Anti-Mormon outbreak is threatened in the vicinity of Nauvoo. At a meeting of Anti-Mormons in Hancock county, resolutions were passed to expel the last remnant of the Moron the whole route. Travelers are not likely mons from the State of Illinois, and from the mob spirit evinced it is feared that violent measures will be resorted to in the execution of this

> It requires a power of 400,000 lbs. to crush a cube of one-quarter of an inch of cast iron.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered

the establishment of electric telegraphs in his Prussia possesses 450 coal mines, giving em-

ployment to 25,000 workmen. The produce in 1844 amounted to 53,000,000 cwt. or a value of \$4,500,000, (£975,000.)

Lama Clancy ran away from Baltimore the other day with a considerable sum of money, but he was telegraphed to New York, and arrested immediately on his arrival.

The Manchester (English) Examiner says: "Burritt's is the finest American countenance we have yet seen. It is the very incarnation of Commandment to the consideration of the Christian we have yet seen. It is the very incarnation of College, though very rarely attended by cir- the spirit of earnestness, simplicity, and benevolence—one would say that 'Peace on earth, and good will to men,' were written on every line

> The Native State Convention at Utica nominated Edward C. Delavan of Saratoga as their candidate for Governor, and George Folsom of this city for Lieut. Governor. Robert C. Russel of Albany, and James Silsby of Stuben, are the candidates for Canal Commissioners.

Among the numerous attractions to be met vith at Hoboken is a small pine box on wheels, bearing the following inscription: 'In this Bocks to the Emperor much anxiety. It was only the regularly. This is supposed to be larger than ar a Rattell Snaick hoo was Kecht on Black Mounting. He is sevn yer old las guly—admittunce sicpents children haff prise or nothing.'

> At a meeting of the turbulent spirits of Mercer County, Ohio, a few days ago, resolutions were passed expelling the free blacks from that Kentucky volunteers, was recently shot near neighborhood, and from the threats promulga-

> > Ten dollar counterfeit bills of the Cabottville Bank are in circulation.

The new and magnificent steamboat Atlantic, plying between New York and Allyn's Point, Ct., ran against a sloop near the latter place on Thursday night last. The main-boom of the feet, causing the escape of steam and water, by which all the passengers were thrown into commotion, and one fireman was mortally scalded.

The steamboat Dispatch burst her boiler near Pittsburgh a few days since, by which six men were badly scalded, two of them thought to be

There are now in the Oregon Territory upwards of 6000 Americans; 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, and a large surplus of agricultural products. The population is rapidly increasing.

The Salem (Mass.) Register states that the monster sea serpent has been seen and leisurev examined for ten minutes, near Fort Point, by some fishermen of Salem.

A Mauch Chunk paper states that 18,158 tons of coal lately passed the weigh lock at that place in a single week. This is beyond all pre-

Some persons are puzzled to account for the formation of half stones, in the atmosphere, when the temperature of the earth's surface is above ninety. Mr. Espy, in his meteorological directions. The flight reached England about lectures, gives a heautiful description of the for-12 o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves mation of a cloud, and after the cloud is formof November next, the following officers are to be elected, to inland and along shore, darkening the air as they ed, he says, rain drops are generated—but sometimes these cannot reach the earth on account Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of of the violence of the upward current, but are, on the contrary, darried to the region of perpetual congealation, there frozen, and thrown off at the sides of the bail cloud.

> The cholera, which spread with so much rapidity in the month of May, in Aden, had, at the said Congress for the Fourth Congress to the Fourth Congress of t eral new cases made their appearance from time to time, but they were all quite light ones.
> The change in the trade winds has delivered for the Sixth Congressional District, comments of the 11th.
> Aden from the scourge, which, during the short 12th, 15th, 15th, 17th and 18th Wards of wild City. time it raged, carried off more than 400 of the inhabitants. Four-fifths of the persons attacked with it, died. The cholera has raged the most in the district of Yemen. The mortality has been frightful. Mocha, Jidden, Jambo, and all the Arabian side of the Red sea, have suffered.
>
> A runseeller in Chicago calls himself A. N. time it raged, carried off more than 400 of the

A rum seller in Chicago calls himself A. N. Angel: It puzzles us to know what kind of 'An Angel' a man possibly can be, that ongages himself in dispensing death and ruin around himself in dispensing death and ruin around himself in dispensing death and ruin as that must be a faller Angel.

Eld J. V. Himes, and some other of the leading spirits of Second Adventism, are now in England and color and col taking laudanum. She was a woman of very vio around him. Such a spirit as that must be a

Samuel Davison, Ezra Windord, Samuel Snowberger, M. D. Randolph, S. P. Stillman, James Bulley, James E. Irah, Jas. Hutchinson, Geo. B. Clarke, Daniel Pierce, H. P. Birdick (will write.)

Waterford, Ct.-Wm. Maxion, David Rogers, Daniel B. Rogers, Richard Jerome, George C. Stillman, Oliver Max son, Ephraim Brooks, Eld. Lester T. Rogers, Wm. B. Haynes, Lesotr T. Rogers 2d, Green Rogers, John Darrow, David Rogers 2d, David P. Rogers, Jonathan K. Rogers, Edmund Darrow, Matthew Saunders, Johns Maxson, \$2 each; Ezekiel G. Beebe, Elisha Orandall, \$1

lew Market, N. J.—Jacob R. Titsworth, \$4; Asa Dunn,

Martin Dunn, James Q. Ayers, Lewis Titsworth, \$2 each.
Shiloh, N...J.—Caleb Sheppard, Abel Davis, Beese Ayers,
Clayton F. Randolph, \$2 each.
Scott—George W. Maxson, Daniel Babcock, Raymond P.
Babcock, \$2 each.

Friendship—Abel Maxson, \$2; A. R. & A Coates, \$1. Berlin—Thomas Davis, Betsey Saunders, \$2 each. Portsmouth, R. I.—David Almy, \$2. East Greenwich, H. I.-M. D. Tillinghast, \$1 15. Lewiston, Ill.—Daniel Pierce, \$2. New York—Augustus Williams, \$1. Leonardsville-Geo. R. Babcock. \$2. Watson-Waite Williams \$2. Alfred—George Sherman \$2.

### THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Almond-Josiah McHenry, \$2.

The Forty-Second Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the Church in Shilon, N. J., on the fourth day of the week before the second Sah bath in September next.

### MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giv-ing notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of petients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

### SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the North Hampton Church Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and carneatly solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

### NOTICE.

Brethren visiting the city and remaining over the Sabbath. are informed that meetings are held every seventh day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the meeting-house recently purchased of the Eleventh-street Baptist Church, in 11th street, a little east of Grace Church, between Bowery and Third Avenue. The public are also respectfully invited to attend. Evening lectures by the pastor, Eld. Thos. B. Brown, will be appointed as soon as circumstances will permit.

### SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent:—

No. 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts.

No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pages; price 3 cts.

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price

No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title. ] 4 pages; 1

No. 6-Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main
points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Min

ister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfei No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16

Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General. Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, containing full directions HOW and WHERE to be sent, will be promptly attended to

## A FARM FOR SALE,

IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of five acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good varity of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of sloop penetrated the steamer's boiler some eight | For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.-or on the JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

## WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers on Saturday, at two dollars opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent. For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies: and

For each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will Publishers throughout the several States and Territories

who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBARY, July 24, 1846.

Earll, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose ten expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will Lott on the last day of December next: A Reptendary in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Con in the 30th Congress of the United States, and 3d, 4th and 5th greesional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representation in Congression District, consional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of

Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16

Sherif's Office, New York August 197, 186 The above is published paragint to the source of retary of State and the requir

The state of the s

## Miseellaneous.

### THE SLAVE SINGING AT MIDNIGHT.

BY LONGFELLOW. Loud he sang the Psalm of David! He,:a negro, and enslaved; Sang of Israel's victory, Sang of Zion, bright and free.

. In that hour when night is calmest, Sang he from the Hebrew Psalmist. In a voice so sweet and clear AThat I could not choose but hear.

Songs of triumph and ascriptions, Such as reached the swart Egyptians, When upon the Red Sea coast Perished Pharaoh and his host.

And the voice of his devotion Filled my soul with strange emotion: For its tones by turns were glad, Sweetly solemn, wildly sad.

Paul and Silas, in their prison, Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen. And an earthquake's arm of might Broke their dangeon gates at night.

But alas! what holy angel Brings the slave this glad evangel? And what earthquake's arm of might, Breaks his dungeon gates at night?

### SMALL FARMS.

An aged and intelligent farmer pointed out to us, the other day, his well kept fields, and said. My farm is not very large—it is but a third, of what belonged to my father; but I sometimes think I raise as much from my sixty acres as he did from two hundred.' And our old friend is right. A very general error prevails as to the superior advantages of a large farm. Because three hundred acres indifferently farmed, will produce more than one hundred acres farmed in the same manner, it does not follow that it is cheaper to farm three hundred acres indifferently, than to farm one hundred acres well. The fact is the very reverse. Any man who will sit down and make the calculation, can soon convince himself that the capital laid out in buying the three hundred is worse applied than if part of it had been used to im- were light timber to support boards placed laterprove one hundred acres. A good farm in first ally, which forming a smooth, level surface, adrate condition is worth more than a poor and neglected farm, though the latter covers twice, detachment of six hundred men, with all their or even thrice the area of the former. Agriculture is like every other pursuit. That is the cheapest in the long run, which produces the same, with less expense and labor. And on this principle it can be demonstrated, that a small and well kept farm is better than one so large that it cannot be farmed thoroughly.

Take a farm of fifty acres, for instance. In the Eastern States such a farm, if of arrable driven over it with the same ease. It was said land, is as much as one man can attend to; in fact even fifty acres is more than any ordinary where the bridge was, and seeing it stretching the ball half way up the spire, to rest his foot family can farm thoroughly. We scarcely know, indeed, in this country, of what land is capable. A garden, well handled, and carefully manured, produces twice as much, acre for acre, as a field, however well cultivated the latter may be. Now this is a practical exemplification of the advantages of small farms; and centuries hence, when the population in this country becomes very dense, like that of China or Flanders, and when small farms will be a matter of necessity, and not of choice, the soil of the United States subjected to the garden-like cultivation of the Flemish provinces, will return three-fold its present yield. Where small farms have been properly farmed they have proved that such would be the case. The spade, for instance, is preferable to the plough; stall kept cattle pay better than cattle put to pasture; and liquid manure is cheaper, and of more value than any other kind. Yet not one farmer in ten keeps his cattle in the stall; and not one in three millions uses the spade or can afford to, except in his garden.

In Mr. Laing's late work of travels in Europe, he states that the soil of France now produces nearly twice as much as it did fifty years ago; and that intelligent traveler attributes this remarkable fact solely to the small farms into which France has been cut up since the abolition, of the law of primogeniture. This is a fact worth considering.

PROFICIENCY OF BUSSIAN PICKPOCKETS. The French ambassador was one day talking to a prince of the imperial house of Russia about the extraordinary dexterity of the Parisian thieves, and relating a variety of anecdotes concerning their feats. The grand duke expressed his opinion that the St. Petersburg pickpockets were quite as clever, and to remove all doubt on that point from the mind of the am-bassador, he offered to lay him a wager, that if he would dine with him on the following day, before the removal of the desert, his watch, ring, and every thing else belonging to his toilet, that was not firmly fastened to his clothes, should be stolen. His excellency accepted the wager, and the grand duke immediately despatched a messenger to the director of the police with a request that he would send the cleverest and most adroit pickpocket in his cusctody He was put into a footman's livery, inrhished with the necessary instructions, and promised exemption from punishment, and his liberty, if he performed his business well. The ambassador mentioned his watch as the article to which the principal attention, both of himself and the thief, would naturally be divirected; and the new servant was ordered to give the grand duke a sign as soon as he had secured it. The dinner commenced; the first course came and was removed; the Greek, Proughing in England and Scotland.—Mr. Flistened in turn in the glasses. The ambassa. Colman of the Albany Cultivator, pronounces until he had "relief for his famished wife and the dead letter department, by which all busi- Westerly Alex Campbell, dor was particularly careful of his watch; and the ploughing of the English and Scotch perfect. children." The lady at last condescended, but the grand duke, observing his caution, smiled It is, according to him, unrivaled and unsurpass- to her dismay found that the wherewith was sometimes half sarcastically. The new footman able; and that not in rare instances, as at gone. The merchant, now satisfied that he was was always bustling about, mingling among the ploughing matches, but universally. The spectorrect, with a polite bow returned the purse, nother servants, changing places and handing cific particulars in which it excels, appear to with the advice that in future she would be more structed, there are said to be employed 120,000 wife and destitute. eldsion and the grand duke was still waiting it is done at a uniform depth; the furrow slices impetiently for the preconcerted sign from the are cut in perfectly direct lines; it is raised thief, who, however, seemed completely taken without breaking, and either left flat on its back up in waiting upon the company. All at once or left reclining at a particular angle; if the land they perceived the grand duke's countenance ploughed be greensward, every part of the brighten up; and turning to the ambassador, herbage is shut in, so that not a spire is seen who was observed in conversation with his between the forrows. Ploughing after this neighborn he asked him what o'clock it was. mode is performed at the rate of about an acrein the ambassador put his hand triumphantly in eight hours—the team moving at the rate of float about, but in the night time they were

7.10 17.5

He would have taken a pinch to compose himself, but having felt in all his pockets, he dis- The editor of the National Intelligencer says, covered with horror, that his gold snuff-box was "We have rarely experienced so much pleasgone too. The laughter was redoubled.

ing, to his finger to turn the beautiful gold seal one hundred eminent persons of our country. ring which he wore upon it but that also was. We have been aware for several years that such plundered of every thing that was not firmly at- that the result would be so satisfactory, so adsleight of hand was then brought forward. The reflects the highest credit upon every one conself and the other to the ambassador, two rings, accurate likenesses it has never been equaled. two snuff-boxes, one for the grand duke, and the transferred to the engraving is truly wonderful, other for the ambassador. The prince now felt grouped as they are in every position, and of in amazement in his pocket, as the ambassador course in a mauner often unfavorable to the premade him a handsome present, and procured his immediate liberation, admonishing him for

### INDIA RUBBER BRIDGES.

An India Rubber Bridge has been ordered by the Government to be constructed for the use of the army in Mexico. The India Rubber Bridge was invented by Capt. Lane of the army, and used ten years ago in Alabama, during the Creek war. We extract from a journal the following description of the bridge as employed on the Chatahooche river.

"It consists of large bags, or pontons, some thing like cotton bags in shape, made of India rubber cloth, which being filled with air and at tached laterally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these mitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. arms and accoutrements, including the field officers mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, and remaining a quarter of an hour going through the evolutions to test its strength, they terra firma. Field pieces, with their comple- the iron spire on which the vane turned, 12 to counter-marched, with as much facility as if on ment of mattrasses, and their caissons filled with 15 feet above. Mr. Gray ascended the iron ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also that a troop of horse arriving at night at a river across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pontons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of ment Mr. Gray was raising the vane over the transportation in a single wagon; whereas, the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbrous and bulky pontons of wood, sheet-iron and cop-

## FIRST AMERICAN STANDARD.

The following extract is from the London Morning Chronicle, of July 25, 1776. The analogies of the first American ensign are in geniously set forth; yet, as our prejudices against the snake are deeply-rooted, and as old as original sin itself, few of our countrymen will regret that the device was changed. The extract, however, is a curiosity, and will be quite new to nine-tenths of the present generation:-"The colors of the American fleet have

snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth bud ding, described in the attitude of going to strike, with the motto: 'Don't tread on me!' It is rule in heraldry, that the worthy properties o the animal, in the crest borne, shall be considered, and the base ones cannot be intended. The ancients accounted a snake or a serpent an emblem of wisdom, and, in certain attitudes, of endless duration. The rattlesnake is properly an emblem of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this in modern times. A correspondent of the Bos- and take some home. Verily of this thou creature excels in brightness most of any other animal. She has no eyelids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor ever surrenders; she is therefore an throng of crowned heads. These fetes will emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being injured, she never wounds until she has given notice to and two hours' drive from St. Petersburgh. family had visitors, and he received presents her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed, and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth, and even when extendacquainted with her, to be weak and contemptble, yet her wounds, however small, are decipreservation. Her poison is at once the necessary means of digesting her food, and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her, by a generous construction, resembles America. Those who look steadily on her, are delighted, and involuntarily advance toward her, and having once approached never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increases with her age; her tongue is blue and forked as of a "poor distressed tradesman," and boldly

A SPLENDID MONUMENT OF AMERICAN ART. ure as we received in looking upon the proof In his embarrassment and mortification, he copy of a magnificent engraving of the United clapped his hands, as he was in the habit of do- States Senate, in which are represented about gone. In short, he found that he was completely a work was in progress, but we had no idea tached to his dress. The performer of this mirable. It marks an era in American art, and grand duke ordered him to restore the stolen nected with its production. In delicacy and articles, and was not a little surprised to see strength this engraving rivals the finest mezzohim produce two watches, and hand one to him- tints of Europe, while in size and number of one of which he gave in like manner to the Indeed, the precision with which the features grand duke, and one to the ambassador, and and expressions of so many persons have been had done before, and found that he had been servation of likeness. Many of our readers plundered in the same manner as the latter. have felt a deep interest in the success of this He assured his excellency that he was totally work, and those who saw it in the lobby of the unconscious of the matter, and was going to Senate and of the House were equally surprised have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and chide the rogue soundly, but bethought himself, and gratified. The obstacles that have been even against the current, to an elevation greater and thanked him for having in so singular a surmounted in executing this picture were great- than that of our loftiest spires. manner enabled him to win his wager. He er than we supposed, and we cannot but express again our admiration at the perfection of the whole; which, unlike any preceding work of the the future to apply his talents to more useful kind, was not engraved from a complete original drawing or painting, but from detached portions with only a general outline of their com- inches in girth, and the product will express in bination. Each likeness has been engraved pounds the practical strain it may be loaded from a single Daguereotype taken for the purpose, and in like manner the various sections of the Senate chamber, with the aid of the sketch of the whole effect in oil colors. During nearly four years this enterprise has been in progress, and each session of the three first years Messrs. Edwards and Anthony were engaged in the ry. This is about double the rule for practice Capitol taking likenesses and views of the Senate Chamber for the purpose. Their design was noble, but many were incredulous of their ability to finish so arduous an undertaking-indeed, after two years' effort, it was nearly relinquished. But the task is accomplished, and Messrs. Anthony, Clark & Co. (such is now the style of the firm) have given to the country and the world a work of art with which any artist accept a gold pen which comes by mail from the might be proud to have his name connected."

> A MAN SUSPENDED BY HIS THUMB .- A Mr Gray, of Providence, while engaged in painting the Congregational meeting house of Kingston, R. I. ascended the steeple to take off the vane for gilding. The ladders reached the foot of ire by grasping with his hands and twisting his legs round the iron, which did not exceed two and a half inches in diameter, relying upon on, and from which position he could take the vane off with his right hand. While he was in the very act, the ball on which his feet rested gave way and ran down the spire. At this moend of the spire; as he did so, the spire growing smaller made a convenient place for his thumb to keep the balance in the gudgeon bore, when the ball gave way under his feet, and he sunk. The vane falling back with his thumb in the gudgeon bore, held him fast, with his feet 3 or 4 feet above without any thing to rest upon. He made two or three efforts to extricate his one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing thumb, but without success, and after his days, as you have now; yet I could never find strength was nearly exhausted, he called for help. His life now depended upon the strength character by dancing with her, as conversing of his left hand. The consternation of the be- with her at home, when I could observe her beholders was great—some running one way and havior at table, or at the fire-side and in all the some the other, to obtain something to release trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good the man from his perilous situation, while others turned away unwilling to witness the catastrophe wants not the fiddle to sweeten her. which they apprehended in a few minutes. Mr. diately up the spire, and placing his shoulder

the Dutchess of Olga, daughter of the Emperor the Athenian, "I did not tell thee to bring salt!" of Russia, it is supposed, will surpass in magnifi- "Nay," replied the boy, archly, "didst thou cence any thing of the kind that has taken place not say, 'bring me of what I may eat, leave, ton Traveller, says: A series of grand fetes will mayest eat, leave some behind, and still have be given, and continued for three days. The plenty to carry home. Empress of Russia will be present, and join the take place at the Emperor's summer palace and garden at Peterhoff, on the borders of the gulf, They will be the most brilliant and expensive from them. All the money he obtained, after ever got up in Europe. The artists of every nation have for a long time been employed to contribute their handicraft or talents to render He was about 40 years of age. So much for every thing uneaqualed in modern times. It is ed for her defence, appear to those who are not supposed that among the entertainments there will be a grand review of fifty thousand men. Every regiment of cavalry will have a different sive and fatal. She is solitary, and associates colored horse, and every horse of each regiment, their inhabitants, and are not extremely stinted with her kind only when it is necessary for their even to a spot, will be alike. Such a military even in the necessaries of life, says Swift. I display, it is said, cannot be equaled in the

> of Edinburg, found a purse containing a con- reason. siderable sum of money. He observed a lady at a distance, whom he thought might be the loser. Determined to be correct, he fell upon a strange This was answered with a polite "Go away, I have nothing to give you." The man, however, persisted in his entreaties and would not go

CHINESE INGENUITY.—The Chinese are often . A good criterion by which to judge the disfor a living, practice an odd piece of ingenuity. have their sport, while a crabbed one will push \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay In the day time the ducks were permitted to through the "ring" and spoil their fun. The substance of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving at the rate of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving at the team moving receipt to do not the opporation in Reynosa Mexico; to be pay and by an eccompanying receipt the ducks of the dock of the the dock of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving receipt the ducks of the dock of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving receipt the ducks of the dock of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving receipt the ducks of the dock of the N. O. Picayuse, receipt the ducks of the dock of the N. O. Picayuse, represents the team moving t

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS .- A very slight declivity will suffice to give the running motion to water Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Himalaya mountain, the loftlest in the world, is, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, only eight hundred teet above the level of the sea; that is about twice as high as St. Paul's church in London, for the height of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburg and to fall these eight hundred feet, in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great as St. Paul's church in London, for the height river Magdelena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and distance. Above the commencement of the are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and thousand miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata, has so gentle a descent to the from its mouth, large ships are seen, which have sailed against the current all the way, by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, which, on the beautifully inclined plain of the stream,

[Arnot's Physics.

STRENGTH OF CORDS.—The best mode of estimating the strength of a cord of hemp, is to multiply by 200 the square of its number of with. For cables, multiply by 120 instead of 200. The ultimate strain is probably double this. For the utmost strength that a cord will bear before it breaks, a good estimate may be formed by taking one fifth of the quare of the girth of the cord to express the tons it will carjust given, and is, even for an ulterior measure, too great for tarred cordage, which is always weaker than white. In cables, the strength, when twisted, is to the strength when the fibers are parallel, as about three to four

A GOLD PEN.—The witty Editor of the Chro notype says:—"We are politely requested to manufacturers, Josiah Hayden & Co., Haydenville. Mass. We do so with our best bow. We are a fortunate editor. Henceforth our course is gilded and smooth, having got rid of the villainous steel, which is always inclined to stab We are resolved to conform ourselves, as far as our nature admits, to this new circumstance.

"Ha! ha! for poverty how odd! A pen with diamond pointed nib Well stocked with truth, with kindness shod, 'Twill go to the leaders strong and glib, And never prick the wholesome skin Unless-immoderately thin."

## VARIETY

Stones in land operate as a drainage, to some extent, and attract heat. In some cases they may favor fertility from both those causes. 'Sandy land' usually contains but a small portion of lime. To ascertain whether the stones have 'lime in them,' break them, and apply a few drops of muriatic or nitric acid. If an effervescence is produced, there is lime.

"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper, in that I could learn half so much of a woman's when pleased; but she is the good waman who

There, my lad, said an Atherian once to J. H. Clarke, one of the painters, came imme- little Hebrew boy, by way of joke, "here is apruta, (a small coin, of less value than a farthunder the feet of the suspended man, at once ing,) bring me something for it, of which I may relieved him. The scene was terrible to behold. eat enough, leave some for my host, and carry some home for my family." The witty boy A MAGNIFICENT WEDDING.—The marriage of went and brought him salt. "Salt," exclaimed

A man died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days since, who had been coachnan in one family for seventeen years. He had received for his services from 15 to 18 dollars a month. The paying his necessary expenses, he put at interest At the time of his death he was worth \$3000.

There are few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double the number of laid out twenty barrels of corn, which would maintain a family in bread for a year, and brought back in return a vessel of wine, which Ingenious Test.—A few days ago a merchant, half a dozen fellows would drink in less than a n prosecuting his morning tour in the suburbs month, at the expense of their health and

An old toothless clergyman used to be much bothered by the lesson in which the names Shadrack, Meshack, and Abednego, so often occur. yet ingenious plan. He resolved to act the part At last he adopted the experiment of calling them these three gentlemen, reading thuswent forward, hat in hand, and asked an alms. So the king commanded these three gentle- Unadilla Forks Wm. Utter. men to be cast into the fiery furnace.

The P. M. General contemplates a change in RHODE ISLAND! ness letters are to be returned to their writers, whether they contain money of not. This is upon the English plan. It was all the second

On the Railroads in England, now being conpersons, and 120,000 horses, earning weekly £500,000, or \$2,500,000.

compelled to make their dwellings in large position of a man, is to watch him when he boats on the rivers. An officer in the navy tells passes some boys, at play. A sind man will me he observed one of these, who kept ducks step out of the way, and let the little fellows \$200 per year, payable in advance. A sind man will be observed one of these, who kept ducks step out of the way, and let the little fellows \$200 per year, payable in advance. A sind man will be observed one of these, who kept ducks step out of the way, and let the little fellows \$200 per year, payable in advance.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TRACHER'S SEMINARY. Beard of Lintraction. 1111

W. C. KENYON, IRA SAYLES, Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex-

perienced Teachers four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department. THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express

Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in fime to be occupied for

ocean, that in Paragua, fifteen hundred miles the Hall with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall: Board can be had in private families if particular-

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a comlete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, 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 morals, and the manners of our students," To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted; without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Having &

God's reve

and that th

distinguishi

is proper t

tions do e

modern'divis

theory of G

partly posit

A DISTINCTIO

standard of

Sinal; (the

neighbor.)

imposed on th

This very ser

a distinction

turel; and

did not see.

Scriptures i

Jehovah is.

universal 📗

specified of

unlimited at

God over th

peatedly affi

larael which

Lord says,

See Psalm.

affirms that t

until the pro

come. See

there is a law

for heaven.

tittle of the l

the covena

"Which con

his oath unt

unto Jacob

lasting coven

nant with al

to his sons

establish my

seed after yo

with Abrah

from all the

covenant wit

the earth, J

generations.

esta blished

That the I

in the minist

the account

about circum

cumcision, v

with Abraha

Gentiles : bu

and stranglin

forbidden.

hovah signifi

Noah; and th

they ever ha

upon Genti

with these in

the Holy G

among the (

instruction

Moses of old

preach him

Sabbath day

be fillf the

he national

Heb. 7: 18

nant puts int

heart: Heb;

apostle Pan

respect of t

of the sabbe

The same

Regulations.

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

cises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif ferent departments of Natural Science.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State. Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and

ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less that a term, extraordinaries excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term. Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

Piano Forte, Oil Painting board. washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance; at the commencement of each term, either by actual SAMUEL RUSSELL

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves

President of the Board of Trustees. Alfred, June 23, 1846.

MEACHERS' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall term, September 16, to continue seven weeks, which will be exercised in practical teaching under the imof teaching, and other important subjects, will form a part of the daily exercises. The Principals will be assisted by Hon. Edward Cooper and the County Superintendents of Madison and Cortland Counties. All the improvements and important suggestions of the day in the art of teaching, will be

J. R. IRISH, Principals. G. EVANS,

DERUYTER, August 6, 1846.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

-Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hiram P. Burdick. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Genesee-W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield-Wm, Green. Independence-88 Griswold Newport—Abel Stillman New London-C, M. Lewis Otselic-Joshua Clark

Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogers. Persia Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richland—Elias Burdick. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert.

Watson-Wm. Quibell.

Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer,

A. B. Burdick. bed pessed up from Mate.

CONNECTICUT: Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Waterford—L. T. Rogers,

NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillett. Salem—David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville-Beni. Stelle. Condersport—R. Babcock. Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond New Salem-J. F.: Randolph

OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis.

Milton—Joseph Goodrich Stillman Coon.

# The Sabbath Recorder

A letter from Ford Washita, Injv Estings Deersons has been continued weeks provid NO. 9 SPRUCE, STREET, NEW YORK the prairies that they and all been murdered

TERMSal adoustos ods

Kendall of the N. O. Picayuse, represents Payments received will be acknowledged both in the