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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. III -NO. 12.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 116.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. JAMES OCKFORD.

Among the early advocates of the Sabbath in England, was JAMES OCKFORD, a man who deserved a better memorial than has been preserved him. The perilous times in which he lived, however, though favorable to the memory of those individuals or parties who were successful against all adverse circumstances, were often fruitful of schemes to defeat enterprises really the most worthy of success. Those of the Reformers who are now lauded to the skies for labors performed in favor of religious liberty, were not always more self-denying, or devoted to the great principles of the Reformation, than were some whose names are never mentioned, nor their labors properly appreciated.

> "Full many a gem, of purest ray serene, The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Mr. Ockford wrote boldly against the adversaries of the Sabbath. Traske had several years before been subjected, by the Star Chamber, to the most cruel and relentless sufferings, because he had preached the same truth; and Theophilus Brabourne had been foiled by the wicked snares of the adversary, which had been set for him by the Scribes and Pharisees of his day, although his powerful pleadings for the truth have, even in the opinion of his opposers, never been fairly answered. And now the responsibility of a dispensation was made to rest upon Ockford, who, being dissatisfied with the pretended conviction of Brabourne, adopted the Sabbatarian argument, and, standing upon this vantage ground, turned the weapons of the opposing parties against themselves—the Episcopalians against the Puritans, and the Puritans against the Episcopalians. The Church of England, on the one hand, maintained that the Sabbath was Jewish, and was done away, and that the spirit of the fourth commandment observe the first day of the week instead of the ed woman was talking. His father looked at him required only obedience in general to the festivals of the church, of which Sunday was one. The Puritans, on the other hand, contended that having even this notice of his book volunteered, his face showed that he was extremely eager the fourth commandment was still in force, yet though by his Puritan opposers, as it might preso construed its meaning as to evade its original serve, at least, a knowledge of his attempt to claims for the particular day of the week named vindicate the cause of truth. How dastardly, John," said his father, "now you know the use in it, and thus by a false gloss they prepared however, the act of the authorities of the Church the way for an amendment, which was the sub- and State of England, to burn with fire the stitution of the first day of the week in place of pages of a pious laborer, and take thus from the the seventh. Ockford drew such powerful hands of those whom they affected to despise weapons from the admissions and arguments of for their obscurity and impotence, arguments the champions of the church—Bishop White, which their Bishops could not answer! But Peter Heylyn, and others-and used them with such were the times when lived some of the most so much effect against the Puritans, that one devout and zealous friends of religious liberty, Mr. Cawdry, a Presbyterian, and a member of who, too weak to withstand the powers arrayed the Assembly of Divines, was induced to pub- against them, yet rejoiced that they were accountlish a Defence; and to this book we are mostly ed worthy to bear shame for the truth's sake. indebted for the account which remains to us of Ockford probably remembered the fate of poor Mr. Ockford's labors. Ockford's book, which Traske, who but a few years before had suffered must have been published about the year 1642, the cruelties of the lash, having been whipped for was too well addressed to the consciences of the more than a mile's walk from Westminster leaders of the dominant party to remain long through the streets to the prison, whence he without official notice; but, instead of eliciting never returned, because he had preached the an intelligent answer, it was condemned to be same truth which he now attempted to plead. burnt, and accordingly was most effectually re- But he had the consolation, that his book, infuted, so that we do not know of a single copy stead of himself; was the martyr. It is barely extant. The following account of it, however, possible that a copy may yet be preserved; if so, of the established church of England, but de-Redividum, or the Christian Sabbath vindicated |-- | shelves of the New York Sabbath Library. will give some idea of the book.

dicated, it is said :-

and that of a Sabbatarian Anabaptist, with this title. THE DOUTRINE OF THE FOURTH COMMAND-MENT, wherein he pleads strongly for the Saturchristian, or ceremonial, begin to see the necessity of a Sabbath, and will rather return to the old Sabbath, with the Jews, than have none at all. This author was so far unsatisfied with all those answers made to Theophilus Brabourne

by the Episcopal party, that he borrows weapons Christian Sabbath."

In page 427 of the same book, it is said:—

"Those very reasons which converted T: B. to relinquish the morality of the fourth commandment, have confirmed the other in his nevolent feelings," was the reply. opinion of the Saturday Sabbath: And to say the truth, those who of late years took upon again. them to confute the Sabbatarians, have not only By this time the company thoght it necessary. confirmed them, but also have lent them all or to show some of their favorite's doings. They that maintain the morality of the fourth com- man still shouted, "What has he done?" They tradiction, and allowed of no dissent. The the freest land beneath the circle of the sun. Lord's day for, on the one side, certain it is particular.

adorned with so many privileges common to it with the other confessed moral commandments, and so much concerning religion, and the power of godliness, should be cashiered as merely ceremonial in the times of the Gospel."

Mr. Cawdry, after noticing the destruction of Ockford's book, which he calls "a sharp confutation by fire," says, "Yet lest he should complain of harsh dealing, no answer being given him, for his satisfaction we shall give him a brief account of our judgment concerning his whole book." From this are gathered the few particulars below :-

Chapter first contained the proposition, That the decalogue is moral and perpetual, with the argument.

The second Chapter sustained this proposition, That the fourth commandment in particular is moral, in which are also noticed twelve absurdities, which Mr. Cawdry says, as they fall only upon those who say the fourth commandment is ceremonial and done away, let them know the use of the Bible?" He said, "No. answer them if they please. This proposition is also discussed, That it is as great a sin to do commandment, as to the literal expression of know, father, what is the use of the Bible? any other commandment.

morality of the fourth commandment, which are applied to the seventh-day Sabbath, in which he makes a challenge, "Let him that will op- house where there was a woman very ill in bed, pose me, prove that it is our duty to do servile and began to talk to the poor afflicted woman, work on the seventh day, called Saturday, if he

In his fourth Chapter, he treated again of the morality and antiquity of the seventh-day Sabbath; he had five reasons to prove that the seventh-day Sabbath should be observed, as in the me, and I am sure that one who loves me so time of the law.

into the first day, and when it was done.

It was thought a great show of confidence in the Sabbatarians, that he affirmed this proposiseventh, as to worship an image instead of God.

Mr. Ockford no doubt felt some satisfaction in from the work above alluded to [Sabbatum its appearance would be highly welcome to the sired that the principles of the reformation What became of Mr. Ockford is not known to In the Preface to the Christian Sabbath Vin- us. He was a Baptist, and probably differed from his predecessors, Traske and Brabourne, "We have not met with any Tract concerning in this respect; for the Baptists, being generally the Sabbath in all these late years, but only one, antinomians, he was thought singular, inasmuch as he, in regard to the Sabbath, contradicted all his masters." Yet there were, about day Sabbath. It seems that the Anabaptists, who this time, regular Sabbatarian churches, and usually cry down the Sabbath either as Anti- men of talent and distinction adorning their

GOOD FEELINGS.

from them to beat down the Lord's Day, our more pat than the philosophers. He once heard they pleased as freemen of the colony; and

excellent feelings. "What has he done?" asked our old genius. "O! in every thing he is a man of fine be-

that some answers given by the Bishop of Ely, "Yet," answered the cynic, "you say that the colony, were as stern and unyielding as had

TROUBLE ME NO MORE.

O the sad day When men shall shake their heads and say Of miserable me. Hark how he groans, look how he pants for breath, See how he struggles in the pangs of death! When they shall say of these mine eyes, How hollow and how dim they be !

Look how his breast doth swell and rise Against his potent enemy! When some old friend shall step to my bedside, Touch my chill face, and thence shall gently slide, And when his next companions say. How does he do? what hopes? shall turn away Answering only with an up-lift hand. Who can his fate withstand? Then shall a gasp or two do more, Than all my rhetoric could before, Persuade the world to trouble me no more!

THE USE OF THE BIBLE.

A little boy had often amused himself by look ing over the pictures of a large Bible; and his mother one day said to him, "John, do you mother." "Then John be sure to ask your father," was the advice his mother gave him. Soon afterwards, when his father came home. John contrary to the literal expression of the fourth ran up to him, and said, "I should like to His father said, "I'll tell you another time, Chapter third contains ten reasons for the John." The boy appeared disappointed, and walked away wondering why his father did not answer the question directly.

A few days after, the father took his son to a who said that she had suffered a great deal of pain, but hoped that she was resigned to the will of God. "Do you think," said the father, "that God does right to permit you to feel so much pain?" "Oh, yes," answered the woman. "for God is my heavenly father, who loves much, would not permit me to suffer as I do, if His fifth Chapter was spent in proving from is it that you find your sufferings do you good?" testimony, that the church changed the Sabbath | She replied, "My sufferings are good for my soul; they make me more humble, more patient; they make me feel the value of the Saviour more, and they make me pray more." John had been very attentive to this conversation, tion in his 61st page; That it is as great a sin to and the tears stood in his eyes while the afflictcan you tell me the use of the Bible ?" In an instant. John cast his eyes toward the woman, while to hear her answer. The woman, with a strong er voice than before, said, "Oh, sir, the Bible has been my comfort in my affliction." "There of the Bible; it can give us comfort when we most need it.'

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE PILORIMS.

We may well pause, for a moment, to consider the principles which the fathers of Massachusetts had incorporated into their Commonfabric of their society. It is a mistake, as has often been remarked, to suppose that they came to New England with any notions of unlimited freedom of conscience. It was no part of their aim, in bidding farewell to their native island, to build, across the ocean, an asylum for the persecuted of every name. Even the possibility of such a state of society, had never dawned I will give them a pension. upon their minds. "The emigrants," as has just been said, "were a body of sincere believers, desiring purity of religion, not a universal tollested, their own worship, and to practice, without hindrance, or restraint, the principles of their own faith. They were generally members should be applied still more thoroughly, to purify her doctrines, and elevate and spiritualize her worship. It was to escape oppression for themselves, not to secure the boon of freedom to others, to carry into practice their own views of Christian worship, and their own doctrines of civil liberty, not to open a temple for the disciples of every faith, and the adherents of every creed, that they had braved the ocean and the wilderness, and begun to plant their civil and religious institutions beneath these unpropitious

To secure the accomplishment of this object, the dearest which their hearts could cherish, all rangements of their society were framed. It We know a blunt old fellow in the State of was in accordance with this, that they reserved Maine, who sometimes hits the nail on the head to themselves the right of admitting only whom a man praised for his "good feelings." Every within a little more than a year after their arribody joined and said the man was possessed of val, they "ordered and agreed that, for time to come, no man should be admitted to the freedom of the body politic, but such as are memcivil life. Their system thus educed from the mandment, and the divine institution of the owned that they could not name any thing in mandates of public sentiment, not less than the enactments of the General Court, in the infant

ANECDOTE.

The Rev. Mr. McNeile, of Liverpool, in a lecture recently delivered by him, introduced the following anecdote:

I will tell you a circumstance which occurred lately in this town. A journeyman house-paintand was addicted to corresponding bad practition shalt heap coals of fire on his head." ces, was employed in his trade on a house nearreason to hope, a happy, cheerful Christian.

THE BEGGAR.

ter's day, a woman came to a village and began him with unexpected kindness. Was not his begging for charity. Her clothes were very conduct very beautiful, more noble than though clean but torn, and patched in many places. he had exerted every effort to crush the man The snow was falling fast; her head was wrap- who was driven by poverty to the commission ped in a handkerchief; in one hand she carried of a wrong act? Surely it was noble and a stick, in the other a basket.

From most of the houses she got only a very scanty succor; even some rich persons drove her

away with harsh words.

There was but one poor peasant who invited her into his house, where there was a good fire

me in and treated as best they could. In conthem in all things. sequence, they will eat at my table to-day, and

As to you, regale yourselves with the offerings see here upon your plates; I repeat to yourerotion." They had come to "this outside of selves, while you do honor to the good cheer the world," as they deemed it, to enjoy, unmo- that thus you will be treated in the next world."

This story is not fabulous, the heroine of the adventure was called Lady Gray.

INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.

There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision, houseless, shoeless, and breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man of to-day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world call disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward and exulted most in their legislation was designed, and all the ar- high and honorable exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities. Let this young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood-if this course not in his veins, he is a free-born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth-what cares he for that, as long as his heart is pure and his walk upright—he knows and his country knows, and his country tells, bers of some of the churches within the limits that the little finger of an honest and upright of the same." It was the aspirations of the man is worth more than the whole body of sm "What has he done?" cried the old fellow Puritans to form a Christian republic, after the effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are model of the Jewish theocracy, in which the the men who make the country—who bring to laws of Moses should constitute the rules of it whatever of iron sinew and unfailing spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering most of their arguments to fight against those began to cast about in their minds, but the old highest sources of authority, tolerated no con- it the mightiest, most powerful, as it is already

not false,) that they have gotten strength by who get a good name simply on account of their barked for the shores of the new world. Wrap- enters. Reader this little messenger knocks at harm be taken in exchange for his want of their confutation. The Bishop and others, to feelings. You can't tell one generous action ped in their singular, and somewhat original your door, with the Greenland salutation, Is sobriety and chastity. There will be found in their singular, and somewhat original your door, with the Greenland salutation, Is avoid the force of the Sabbatarian assaults, have that they ever performed in their lives, but they social system, there lay the germs both of im- God in this house? Were you, like Abraham, that day but one only reason worthy to be taken. affirmed not only the old Sabbath but the fourth can look and talk most benevolently. I know a mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, and talk most benevolently. I know a mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, and talk most benevolently. I know a mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, and talk most benevolently. I know a mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, and talk most benevolently. I know a mense good and immense evil; of a moral en-entertaining an angel unawares, what would be in exchange for any sin; the Precious Blood, and talk most benevolently. command itself to be merely ceremonial and man in this town that you call a surly, rough, ergy that was to bless the world by the results the report he would take back to heaven? namely, of our Lord and Savior Christ Jesus and man in this town that you call a surly, rough, ergy that was to bless the world by the results the report he would take back to heaven? namely, of our Lord and Savior Christ Jesus and man in this town that you call a surly, rough, ergy that was to bless the world by the results the report he would take back to heaven? namely, of our Lord and Savior Christ Jesus and the report he would take back to heaven? abolished; which their adversaries abhorring unamiable man, and yet he has done more acts it has produced, and of dissensions that were to Would he find you commanding your children and that ransom will be applied to none of disparance the following of kindness in this courted to have fallowing of kindness in this courted to have fallowing of kindness in this courted to have fallowing and that ransom will be applied to none of disparance the fallowing of kindness in this courted to have fallowing and that ransom will be applied to none of disparance the fallowing of kindness in this courted to have fallowing the fallowing th and detesting, have fallen upon the old Sabbath, of kindness in this country than all of you put rend their youthful republic, and kindle the and your household and teaching them the way, except we have seriously applied ourselver here? rather than money For, indeed, it cannot but together. You may indge people's actions by fires of intolerance and fanaticism, even upon of the Lord to Would be find an altar in your to the serving of him in holiness, according to that one commandment of the "decalogue;" their actions governed to the commandment of the

OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

The late Dr. Bowditch, of Salem, Mass., was a man as eminent for his great and useful talents, as he was beloved by all who were acquainted with him. An instance is related of him, which is a complete manifestation of the command, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; er, who had long entertained infidel sentiments, if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing,

"Dr. Bowditch had been preparing a plan of ly opposite to mine. From his elevated posi- Salem, which he intended soon to publish. It tion, he saw over my blind into my study, and had been the fruit of much labor and care. By he observed me at my work. The next morn-some means or other, an individual in town had ing, at an early hour, he saw the same. This surreptitionusly got possession of it, and had attracted his attention; and the third morning the audacity to issue proposals to publish it as he came still earlier, but I was before him. He his own. This was too much for Dr. Bowditch ascertained who I was, and he kept watching to bear. He instantly went to the person, and me over the blind every morning while his job burst out in the following strain: 'You villain.' opposite to me lasted. In the mean time, as I how dare you do this? If you presume to prolearned afterwards, he began to reason with ceed any further in this business, I will prosecute himself, saying, "This gentleman must be in you to the utmost extent of the law." The poor earnest, however, right or wrong;" and he said, fellow cowered before the storm of his indignamoreover. "The result of all this reading and tion and was silent, for his wrath was terrible. writing so early, morning after morning, must, Dr. Bowditch went home, and slept on it; and I should think, be worth hearing. I will go the next day, hearing from some authentic source and hear what he has to say." Accordingly he that the man was extremely poor, and had probcame to my church. He heard me describe the ably been driven by the necessities of his family aching anxieties of the human soul, not to be sat- to commit this audacious plagiarism, his feelings isfied with any created thing, but aching still, were touched, his heart relented, his anger and longing for repose until it found it in the melted away like wax. He went to him again, bosom of the living God. He heard me de- and said, Sir, you did very wrong, and you scribe the way in which a God of holiness can know it, to appropriate to your own use and admit a sinner to such repose, the way in which benefit the fruit of my labors. But I understand a sinner may enjoy that holy communication. you are poor, and have a family to support. I His heart was touched; the secret cause of his feel for you and will help you. That plan is nfidelity was detected; it was not a want of ev- unfinished, and contains errors that would have idence in the revelation of God, but a want of disgraced you and me, had it been published in willingness in man to be conformed to the charthe state in which you found it. I'll tell you acter of God. Before a rising willingness to be what I will do. I will finish the plan; I will holy all the skepticism of his intellect disappear- correct the errors; and then you shall publish ed; and, instead of a sullen infidel, he is, I have it for your own benefit, and I will head the subscription list with my name."

This simple fact adds great glory to the memory of this eminent man. It shows that he could command his passions so as to forgive the per-At the time of a great famine, on a cold wir- son who had wronged him, and to overcome worthy of all imitation.

THE BEST RECREATION.

The celebrated Hayden was in company with some distinguished persons. The conversation in the grate; and his wife took a cake out of turned on the best means of restoring their the oven and gave the woman a large slice of it. mental energies, when exhausted with long and The next day every one where this stranger difficult studies. One said he had recourse, in had asked for charity were invited, quite unex- such cases, to a bottle of wine-another, that pectedly, to sup at the castle. When all the he went into company. Hayden being asked guests were arrived they proceeded to the din- what he would do, or did do, said he retired to ing room, where they saw two tables laid out. his closet and engaged in prayer—that nothing One was very small, but on it were many ex- exerted on his mind a more happy and efficaquisite dishes. The other was large and mag-cious influence than prayer. Hayden was no nificent, and a great number of plates; but they enthusiast. There is much truth in his remark. held out scanty nourishment, such as a piece of God is the strength of his people. Luther used half musty bread, a couple of potatoes, a hand- to say, that, to pray well, was to study well. ful of bran, and some held nothing at all. The celebrated Elliot left us, as the result of wealth, and upon which they had erected the While the guests were wondering what this his laborious and useful life, the striking sentimeant, the lady of the castle spoke thus: "The ment, "that prayer and pains-taking were able beggar who passed through the village was my-self: I disguised myself in order to judge for first and leading defect of many, very many myself of your charity, in this time of need. Christians, lies in their not praying as they The two poor people whom you see here, took ought-here they are weak, and this weakens

> A CHRISTIAN HOME.—O! great, unspeakable is the blessedness of a godly home! here is the which you gave me yesterday; and which you cradle of the Christian, hence he sallies forth for the encounter with the world, armed at all points, disciplined in all the means of resistance, and full of hope of victory under his heavenly leader. Hither he ever afterwards turns a dutiful and affectionate look, regarding it as the type and pledge of another home; hither, too, when sore wounded in that conflict, he resorts to repair his drooping vigor; here when aban-io doned by the selfish sons of this world, he finds, as in a sanctuary, the children of God, ready with open arms to receive him, and here the returning prodigal folded in the embrace of those who know not, dream not, of the impurious ties of the world with which he has been mixing, feels all at once his heart burn with shame and repentance. Merciful God, what a city of refuge hast thou ordained in the Christian home!

> > THREE WONDERS IN HEAVEN .- "If I ever reach heaven," said the eminently pious Dr. Watts, "I expect to find three wonders there. 1. To meet some I had not thought to see there. 2. To miss some whom I had expected to meet there; but 3. The greatest wonder of all will be to find myself there!" If such were the views and feelings of such a man as Dr. Watts, who lived so near the verge of heaven, and breathed its holy atmosphere as it were on earth, so as to be able to say with the most cheerful confidence, "I bless God I lie down at night unsolicitious whether I awake in this world or another," how much greater will be the wonder in the case of many careless and almost prayer less Christians, to find themselves in heaven at

We shall be judged according to all our works: not with respect to this or that thing only, as men now vainly flatter and judge thema selves. A man's being kind to the poor will Is Gon in This House?—In Greenland, when not then save him from the wrath to come, if he and others of his way, to the Sabbatarian arguman has good fellings. Now, gentlemen, let ments, are so unsatisfying and weak, (we say me tell you that there are people in this world rannical operation they had fled when they emint has a stern and unyielding as nad unyielding as nad

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 10, 1846.

PERSECUTION FOR RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

It is no just occasion for surprise, that worldly men are anxious to secure uniformity of reli gious opinions, and that the governments composed of worldly men have repeatedly enacted laws to secure such uniformity. The consequence has been, that great numbers of good men have been wickedly persecuted from time to time for their opinions. Our Saviour taught his disciples to expect this; and he encouraged them to meet it, by saying, "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you for my sake." He knew very efforts to secure uniformity of opinions, and ready to prosecute or persecute those who are so unlucky as to differ from them.

prised when we have seen professing Christians Such a sight is always astonishing and painful. It shows how the spirit of the Gospel may be trampled under foot. Who can look upon it without exclaiming, with the prophet of old, "How is the gold become dim, and the fine gold changed!" The New Testament teaches plainly enough, as has just been stated, that Christians are to expect opposition and persecution for the truth's sake. Surely if there is is peculiar to modern abolitionists:any position which would justify retaliation, it is when enduring such treatment. But do the have you had no hand in this iniquitous man Scriptures countenance retaliation? Not at they require us to treat opposers with kindness, venture will give them repentance to the acafter much instruction, they reject the truth, and persecute those who proclaim it, the messengers are not to retaliate, but "flee to another city." What language could be used-what instruction given-which would more directly and pointedly rebuke the common custom of urging upon men the religious opinions and practices those who will not receive them? It is difficult to see how any one acquainted with the precepts or example of Christ and his Apostles can frame the shadow of an apology for such a course. Indeed facts show that enlightened Christians cannot in conscience do it; for the moment that one of their own missionaries among the heathen should be convicted of retaliating or persecuting, he would find no apologist, but would be promptly and universally condemned. But is this manifestation of an unchristian spirit more wicked and hurtful in a heathen land than on Christian ground? We trow not. In respect to principle there is not a whit of difference, while in respect to its practical influence it is certainly not less ruinous.

The religion of Jesus Christ not only discountenances the imposition of pains and penalties upon its opposers, but it never asks for human legislation in its behalf. It is a fact worthy of note, that the only power conferred upon churches in respect to blasphemers and heretics, is that of cutting them off from their communion. The Apostolic direction is, "A man that is an heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject." Here is no provision for bringing him under by fines and imprisonment, or by breaking down his opposition in any other way. If this direction were fully carried out, it would purify the church, and draw forth the admiration of all men for its mildness and consistency Christians seem slow to learn, that the way to banish error is to publish the truth. Only let truth and error come into fair conflict, and there need be no fear for the result. It is just as certain that truth will triumph in such a combat, as ject was much discussed, but the opinion of the it is that darkness will flee away before the most efficient delegates seemed to be, that such shining light. No doubt many well-meaning a Union would be attended by so much pecunipeople may be found among those who look to ary expense, and would be so cumbersome and dated Havana, August 16th, in which the writer human legislation for aid to enforce religious duties. But their course is a practical libel would grow out of it to warrant the undertaking. Santa Ana and certain agents of the British and upon the truth. They in effect declare, that it A committee was raised, however, to correspond American Governments, for securing peace. than which no doctrine is more untrue and de- the world upon the subject, and report the result Mexican Federal Government of 1814 to be regrading. The religion of Jesus Christ is eminently spiritual, and its duties can only be be called for the purpose. discharged by those who are spiritual. It acknowledges no subjects whose adherence is forced, nor will it be promoted by the legal suppression of opposing errors, or the legal enforce- interesting facts were elicited during their disment of its sacred truths.

If we mistake not, the true doctrine upon this subject; and the one which will finally prevail, is, that no man should be persecuted for his redoubtedly susceptible of abuses. In the imperfect state of things which now exists; probably many men will make their religious liberty an occasion of licentiousness. But what of that ! Shall we adopt doctrines which endanger the ual, social, and religious interests of men.

liberties of all good men, because some bad men will pervert the true doctrines? Let us not, by such a course, do evil that good may come. It is always safer, in the long run, to take the right ground. Indeed there is no safety on any other. This doctrine finds a response n the bosom of every noble-minded and truehearted man. Its opposite does violence to the better feelings of the human heart, is opposed to the precepts and spirit of Christianity, and has often proved most impolitic. Can we hesitate which to adopt?

THE ABOLITIONISM OF OLD TIMES.

It is common for those who oppose "antislavery agitation," to refer to the abolition of well, that of all Satan's artifices none had been | slavery in the New England States as proving more common or successful than to incite men that agitation and severe language are not nepretence of regard for the truth. Of course it are acquainted with the facts, however, know was not to be expected, that what had all along | that there is a remarkable coincidence between Gospel. No matter how good the news which men now. Early in the last century, the submen might proclaim, nor how pure and spotless ject began to be agitated in New England. In the lives which they might live, the adversary of 1701 the representatives were desired to use secuting them. It does not surprise us, therefore, In 1710, Judge Sewall published a tract against maturely and wretchedly to eternity." to find the men of the world, who are acknowledg- | slavery, under the title of "The Selling of Joed to be more or less under his control, engaged in | seph." A few years later he "essayed to prevent negroes and indians being rated with horses and cattle; but could not succeed." The Revolutionary War gave rise to some regular "fanat-But we must confess that we have been sur- ics" on this subject. One of these men said, 'Shall we, my brethren and fathers, can we lift pursuing this phantom of uniformity, and fore- up our faces with confidence before God. in most among the persecutors of the intractable. solemn prayer, that he would remove the yoke of bondage from us, and set us free from the bondage that lays on us, while we keep a tenmistaken, and its plainest precepts perverted or fold heavier yoke on the neck of our brethren, the negroes." But the following paragraph, from an appeal of Benjamin Coleman to his slave-holding minister, is the strongest thing we have seen. It does not mince the matter, but tells the offender plainly, "Thou art the man." Read it, you who suppose that "hard language"

"And now, reverend sir, I would humbly ask. stealing? Have you not bought divers of these all. Even in these aggravating circumstances, people for money, people made of the same flesh and blood with your children? Have you not their own. kept them in bondage? one of which you have and "meekly to instruct them, if God perad- baptized and received as a member of the church? Pray, sir, is this teaching the way of knowledging of the truth." Nay, more—if, righteousness? But this wicked practice of yours is not all that I complain of. I entreat you to consider the melancholy consequences. For hereby you have rendered yourself incapable of discharging the duties of a faithful watchman; for your mouth is shut; you can't reprove others, or bear a public testimony against this horrid crime, without condemning yourself and your own practice; so that others by your neglect are emboldened in their sin. O, sir, of the dominant party, and then persecuting you are set for a watchman in this place; and have you ever blown the trumpet to give warning of this horrid sin of man-stealing? Is not God's hand lifted up against us, and do you keep

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Among the great meetings held in London during the last month, none has appeared to us to promise greater usefulness than the World's Temperance Convention. It commenced its sessions on the morning of the 4th of August and terminated them on the afternoon of the 8th. The whole number of delegates present was a little over three hundred, of whom twenty eight were from the United States, including Drs. Beecher and Cox, E. N. Kirk, W. L. Garrison, Elihu Burritt, J. V. Himes, &c. E. C. Delavan was expected, but did not attend on account of urgent business at home. Father Mathew was also expected, but staid away, it is said, on account of certain religious difficulties which he as a Catholic could not overcome. The question whether slaveholders should be admitted as members of the Convention was discussed at a preliminary meeting, when it was concluded that there should be no test but a pledge of total abstinence from the use of all Various subjects. The letter to an Emigrant intoxicating drinks. It was also decided, at the contain many valuable suggestions in relation to same meeting, that there should be no public the dangers which beset that class of persons in religious exercises at the sessions of the Convention, lest the religious opinions of some There is a vein of pious and moral reflection should be interfered with.

called, was to consider the expediency of forming a World's Temperance Union. The subunwieldy withal, that not enough practical good gives currency to a reported agreement between of their correspondence at a future meeting to established under the guaranty of the United

unanimously adopted by the Convention, will right to interfere in support of the Constitugive an idea of its principles. Of course many cussion, but for these we have not room at present:

That in the opinion of this Convention, as, a means of extending the Temperance reformathroughout the world; and that Temperance organizations be exhorted to give them the widest possible extension ideals and ideals and a

"That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellect-

"That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, though existing in different degrees, in cider, wines, and malt iquors, as in distilled spirits.

"That it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, never needful or useful to men in health in any clime, or any employment.

"That total abstinence from it as a beverage, is the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, the only hope for the drunkard, and security for others.

toxicating drink as a beverage, though a source of revenue to Government, is a manufacture of human misery, and highly injurious to the souls and bodies of men, and should not be licensed more than other moral evils by human Govern-

"That the word of God often prescribes total abstinence to avoid existing evils, and that the spirit of Christian love directs us to shun wine, to persecute one another under the specious cessary to accomplish the object. Those who or any thing whereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

"That a voice comes up from every part of the globe calling upon kings, and all who are in been such a fruitful source of discord, would be the means used by the friends of freedom in authority, upon reflecting and influential men of driven from the world by the advent of the New England and those used by anti-slavery all climes, upon parents, teachers of youth medical men, ministers of religion, and all who love their race, to put forth the hand and stay the plague which is filling our world with woe, and which, unless checked, will continue to all righteousness would find some pretext for per- their influence to put an end to negro slavery. sweep thousands of succeeding generations pre-

> New Missionary Society.—A highly respect able Convention of the friends of Bible Missions was held at Albany, N. Y., on the 2d and 3d insts. After a full discussion of the subject, it was agreed that the time had come for the formation of a New Missionary Society, in which those who are opposed to close corporations for such purposes, to unwieldy associations, to abstaining from the moral reforms of the age, and to the neglect of a portion of heathen in our own land, could cordially unite. A society was accordingly formed, for home and foreign missionary purposes, to be called the American Missionary Association. It is expected that the New Organization will embrace the Union Missionary Society, the Western Evangelical Missionary Association, and the Committee of the West India Missions—as well as all the friends of Anti-Slavery Missions throughout the Presbyterian Churches, some other denominations having already formed such Societies of

of the American Tract Society, who has visited the western districts of Pennsylvania, describes places where the Sabbath is unknown, except as a day devoted to hunting, fishing, and "buckwheat threshing;" families that have never heard a sermon in their lives; houses in which not a single book of any kind is to be found; shingle-cutters and hunters, living in houses alone in the woods, or lining the water courses at intervals, where the gospel never comes, and no book is ever bought or read.

Another Victim, almost .- The Granite Freeman says that S. S. Foster and wife were arrested and tried before a Justice recently, in Lake County, Ohio, on a charge of breaking the Sabbath, [Sunday, we suppose he means.] It appeared in evidence that they had sold books on that day, after the manner of most traveling agents. It was also proved that the Justice before whom the hearing was had, had done the same thing himself. They were acquitted, and Stephen poured out a scorching rebuke upon his persecutors, as only he can do it.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE KARENS.—From letters published in the Baptist Missionary Magazine for September, it appears that twelve hundred Karens have been baptized within the present year, in the regions ot Sandoway, Rangoon Tavoy, Mergui, Amherst, and Maulmain.

THE EASTERN MONITOR is the title of a neat little volume just published by John Eyre. It comprises a series of letters to a Young Emigrant, to which are added Familiar Letters on a new country, and the way to escape them running through the above volume which must One object for which the Convention was render it acceptable to the religious reader. For sale at Walker's 114 Fulton-street, and by the booksellers generally.

Peace with Mexico.—The New York Tribune of Monday morning last, publishes a letter with friends of the cause in different parts of The arrangement is said to be as follows: "The States; so that, in case of future pronunciamen-The following resolutions, which were almost tos, the United States government shall have a tional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the United States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the ligious opinions or creed. This doctrine is un tion, the following truths should be spread country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religious creeds." The writer says he has his intelligence from very respectable authority. There is, however, a suspicious and incredible look about it.

The following article, from "The Occident and American Jewish Advocate," expresses our mind so fully upon the subject of which it treats, that we cheerfully give it a place in our editorial columns. We are glad to see that the Jews are waking up to their claims for complete toleration. Let them but carry out their principles consistently, and there is no fear but what they will in the end be respected.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

Our readers will recollect that in our November Number of last year, we announced in our News Items, the passage of an ordinance by the "That the whole manufacture and sale of in- Common Hall of Richmond, Virginia, imposing a heavy fine for infraction of the sanctity of Sunday, over and above the penalty-enacted by the State laws. In our February Number we the argument would tend to abolish the Sabbath communicated a petition, which was handed in as a day of test altogether. This no citizen, of to the Town Council by many Israelites, respectfully asking the repeal of this obnoxious law, which is evidently intended to operate in favor of those who regard the first day of the week as one of religious repose, and must, in consequence, be looked upon as an especial enactment, though against the spirit of the Constitution, giving one class of the inhabitants, and the doctrines professed by the same, a predominance not rightfully belonging to them. It is easily discoverable that no one would enforce the keeping of the first day of the week, unless he thought it possessed of religious sanctity, or else legislation might as well be exerted in favor of the fourth or any other day. But supposing that one would rise in the halls of a State Legislature, and gravely propose a bill compelling factory labor, for instance, to cease on each Wednesday, under a penalty of a fine of ten shillings, or any other sum; would not an outcry be raised at once that this would amount to an unwarranted interference in the rights of each man who ought not to be restrained from laboring when he the community in idleness; and in the present pleases? And still we are gravely told that the compulsory keeping of Sunday is a police law, which the State or city corporation has a constitutional right to enact, and to exact it by fine and imprisonment! Is it not in effect, whatever may be alledged under the last mentioned flimsy pretext, an unwarranted enactment, giving legislative sanction to a religious observance, not acquiesced in from feeling or conviction by the whole people—but merely adopted, doubtlessly | illicit traffic on Sunday with slaves and negroes, country who belong to the Congregational and without much reason or knowing why on the part of a majority merely, though we will confess that this be an overwhelming one? No one can therefore expect that persons who conscientiously think the seventh day to be the true Sab-HEATHEN AT HOME.—One of the colporteurs bath, will or ought to acquiesce in the arrangement casting aside their right by making special laws for the Sunday; and that, as such laws do exist in most States of the Union, they should seek by lawful means to expunge all such partial legislation from the statute books. Hence the Seventh-day Baptists handed in petitions to the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, during the last winter, to put them, in the first State, upon a level as regards exemption from arrest, &c., on their Sabbath, which privilege is accorded to others on Sunday; and in the latter States, to do away with the odious feature of punishing for labor on the first day, as though it were an infringement of a law which has a right to exist in the civil code. Neither application has thus far been successful; we think, however, that the matter will be agitated till justice be done in the premises. Lately several Baptists have been informed against in this State [Pennsylvania] for working on Sunday; the fine of course was imposed by the magistrate who heard the case; but we also learn that the defendants mean or have already proceeded to take an appeal to the higher tribunals, to test the constitutionality of the oppressive act in question. As regards the petition which the Israelites of Richmond presented, it was left to lie on the table of the committee to which it was referred during the remainder of the existence of the last council; they did not probably wish to face the question. The new council, however, have taken the subject under consideration, and on the 13th of July last, the committee made at length the following report, which, as will be perceived, was laid on the table. We have not

> "Mr. Mayo presented the following report: "The committee to whom was referred the subject of an ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking passed the 11th day of August, 1845, with leave to report

heard since what has been done with it; but we

shall report whatever may reach us. We for-

bear any farther remarks at present, as our

readers can judge for themselves of the cogency

or otherwise of the report of the learned coun-

cellor, and we are truly rejoiced that the good

found so able an expounder, as the former Dis-

have done so much for the promotion of human

by ordinance or otherwise, beg leave to report: ation may be liable to construction that some nance prohibiting it. The role one delos ave placed on it, as applying to Sunday as a religious Sabbath, your committee believe that go more fully into the reasons which have this is a misapprehension of the true meaning of the ordinance; for however unguarded the language used, your committee are of opinion that neither the Legislature nor City Council. have any power, or control, over that day as a Sabbath, more than any other day. The government, either State or City, is in no wise responsible for the religion of the community, except so far as they are bound to protect each and every member thereof, peaceably exercising his religious devotions, in such manner as to him shall seem fit, from being disturbed by others. As to what day one shall observe as a religious Sabbath, or what he should do on that day, provided his conduct is peaceable, and neither obstructs others in their religious worship, nor disturbs the good order of society, your com mittee think should be left to man and his Creator, without any other ordinance then the fourth an ordinance in accordance with the foregoing commandment. The power to regulate Sunday resolutions," out to thembacomies and tadi

or any other day as a religious Sabbath, so far from being conferred on the City Council, is by the plain understanding of the Constitution and genius of our government, withheld even from the Legislature, who in fact, impliedly permits the dealing with slaves on that day, with the consent of their masters; (Rev. Code C. 305, \$20) and if the Council have the power to regulate the conduct of men on Sunday as a religious Sabbath, they have equally the power to establish it as a day of rest altogether. And as the evil which gave rise to the ordinance springs out of the fact that on that day the slaves and free negroes, which constitute the larger portion of our laboring class, are out of employment, and therefore much more liable to commit crime, whatever religion, would agree to.

"If it were the intention of the Council to enforce the observance of Sunday as a religious Sabbath, however vain the effort, it would have been more manly, and less liable to misconstruction, at once to have declared that Sunday should be the only religious Sabbath, and then to have ordained, 'Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day;' and appointed some officer (if such could be found) competent to have the same fulfilled and observed. But your committee are satisfied that this is a misconstruction of the ordinance. It convicts the Council of doing that which they are bound to prevent, for instead of protecting all in the peaceable enjoyment of their own Sabbath, it hinders a large and respectable portion of our citizens from doing it. Your committee conclude this branch of their report, by expressing their conviction that this dangerous power of meddling with the Sabbath as a religious institution, was never designed by a Christian community to be conferred either upon the Legislature or any body corporate which it might create.

"Your committee are well aware that upon the Sabbath, as upon every other day of rest, as they have before remarked, a vicious population of slaves and free negroes are let loose upon state of our police, with an almost unlimited scope to indulge their illicit propensities, and that adequate means should be adopted by the Council to check them. But your committee are of opinion, that these means should not be in the enactment of ordinances on the subject, but in a more efficient execution of the statute laws of the commonwealth, much more penal and adequate than any ordinance which can be passed by the Council. The great evil which this ordinance was intended to reach, is the as appears by the report of the committee who troduced the ordinance; an evil amply provided for by the statute laws of Virginia, as will appear by consulting the edition of Tate's Digest, where they are embodied.

"Your committee are of opinion, that to guard the city from violation of the law from such sources, on Sunday, as well as on every day of rest, or holiday, the city police requires augmentation; and that with such augmentation, if the police efficiently perform the duties prescribed by the acts of the assembly referred to, all

will be accomplished that is necessary. "Although the ordinance now in force finds its precedent in a legislative act, your committee are nevertheless opposed to it, not only as being unnecessary, but because it confers upon the magistrate the arbitrary power of deciding upon the acts of men, not in terms defined and prohibited, but which are made criminal or not, according to the exercise of his discretion, as to what is charitable and what is necessary. Your committee are of opinion that every penal law should clearly, and in terms define, the act to be done or omitted, that constitutes the crime; so that the citizen upon looking at the statute should see clearly what act it is that he is prohibited from doing, or commanded to do. This ordinance, as well as the statute law upon which it is founded, wants this first element of a penal statute. What a citizen may think a very necessary or a very benevolent, charitable act, and therefore very conscientiously performs it on Sunday, may on Monday morning be considered at the Mayor's Court a very unnecessary act, and one not at all benevolent or charitable, and he thereby be made an unconscious victim to a difference of opinion upon a subject of necessity, charity, or benevolence, between himself and the magistrate. In the opinion of your committee, it would neither be charitable nor benevolent to subject him to any such ordeal; and they conclude with the expression of an opinion, that this ordinance in fact involves in practice all the odious features of an ex post facto law, and of constructive crime.

"Your commttee, with all becoming respect and reverence as they hope for the Sabbath, as claimed by all religious denominations, whether on the use of one day, or the other, respectfully suggest to the Council, that there is no necessity for the continuance of this ordinance; but re commend that the police of the city should be so increased as to have a special police not for Sunday only, as a day of rest, but for any other cause of the fullest liberty of conscience has holidays upon which the Mayor of the city shall think proper to call them into requisition, and trict Attorney of the capital of Virginia, a State that in aid of the general purpose designated truly famous for its great and good men, who the High Constable of the city be requested to permit the night-watch and all police officers, to qualify as his deputies, for the purpose of aiding more fully in the execution of all the penal laws. It does not occur to your committee, that there is any particular act requiring legislation by the Council, which is not provided for by legislation of the State; but if there be, the committee respectfully suggest to the Council, that "That though the ordinance under consider- the act should be clearly defined by the ordi-

> "Your committee have thought it proper to brought them to the conclusion they have aimed at, which is embodied in the following resolutions: "1st. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal

the ordinance entitled, 'An ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking. 2d. Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the city day-police to the number of each ward, whose duties shall be performed on Sundays only, unless, by order of the Mayor, their services shall be required on any other day of rest or holiday.

"3d. Resolved, That the High Constable of the city be requested to permit the night-watch of the city, as well as all the day police officers who may hereafter be appointed, to qualify as his deputies, to aid in the execution of the penals laws of the commonwealth of over the base 14th. Resolved, That leave be given to bring in

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General Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, bringing English news to the 19th ult. We give below the principal items:-

no means active. The news, however, recently received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The produce markets are tolerably active, both as the citizens of those States.

In addition to this, Captain M There is a good demand for beef and pork,

and late prices are fully supported. Cheese of good quality is very scarce at Liverpool; a few parcels of an indifferent quality have been sold at 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

Iron has advanced in price, and the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire are firm and improv-

and great falls of rain, which have injured the

crops severely. A regular line of steam communication be-10th of September.

The contract with the North American Mail Co. for a weekly mail to Boston and New York, has been confirmed by Parliament, and given to Mr. Cunard, notwithstanding the injurious effects to the Great Western Steamship Co.

announcing the appointment of Lord Eglin as Governor-General of Canada—an appointment which affords the highest gratification in England.

On the 5th ult. the Batavier, Dutch steamship, came into the Thames with 340 emigrants on board from Germany, who intend to emigrate to the United States. They are an instalment of the 80,000 emigrating from the German States during the present year.

The anticipated almost total failure of the potato crop in England, Ireland and Scotland, has caused the price of Indian Corn to rise from 25s. to 32s. a quarter. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be very small. We expect that America will reap a golden harvest in the sale of this article in England.

Mr. John Audubon, the son of the distinguished American naturalist, has recently arrived in England, for the purpose of taking drawings of his life on the morning of that day in a very unlections in that country, in order to complete with another gentleman into the 'cave of the the work on the quadrupeds of America. The winds.' His companion 'saw him climbing over specimens required are principally those from a rock near the mouth of the cave; saw his feet the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and slip, and a few moments afterward perceived those brought home by the expeditions in search him lying on his back.' After some time, as he of a north-west passage. One specimen in the British Museum is supposed to be unique.

Virginia, reached Paris a few days ago, and and one of them went down to Mr. Smart, whom died the day after his arrival. There is some- he found dead. With some difficulty the body thing peculiarly melancholy in a man thus tra- was got out, and our correspondent says he saw versing the wide Atlantic, only to leave his bones it; there were bruises on the head, arm and in a foreign land.

Among the proofs which the new Government | suffocated by a rush of wind from the cave. is giving of its wish to conciliate the Irish people, may be mentioned the fact that the Repeal Magistrates who were deprived of their commissions on account of their politics during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, are to be restored. Already Mr. O'Connell and French have been re-invested with the commission.

A sum has been appropriated for the employment of the poor in Ireland.

Science is at fault, and alarm is rife.

The rapid progress which cheap postage is daily making astonishes even the most violent opponents to the new system. France, with a view to its introduction in that country, has dispatched one of its principal officers from the post-office department to England, to examine into the working of the penny postage, and report thereon to the French Minister.

The Great Britain, Captain Hosken, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th, after a passage of thirteen days and eight hours from New York, including a detention at sea of eighteen hours in repairing the driving chain, which had broken on her homeward voyage.

The last homeward voyage of the steamship Cambria was the shortest on record—ten days and sixteen hours-from Boston to Liverpool, including her run into Halifax to land and take in her mails and passengers.

From the Army.—Report says that Gen. Worth, with 2000 men, had left Camargo, and had proceeded 25 miles toward Monterey.

Captain Duncan returned to Camarge on the 11th, from his reconnoisance into the interior. Captain McCullough, who was along with his Rangers, had killed a Mexican, who was on an American horse at the time.

Captain Duncan marched into Putna Aquado in the night and took the place, having killed one Mexican and shattered the arm of another, while they were attempting to escape.

Capt. Duncan next marched to Seralvo, where he arrived and possessed himself without molestation. After reconnoitering he left the

General Taylor has had to use harsh meas- ed guests. ures with some of the rum venders hanging about his camp.

and gambling places, they occupy the upper 100ms of the chief corners of many principal streets, (as can be seen,) and have their bars, as a common accompaniment of the foregoing.

From our Pacific Squadron. The following important news from the Pacific was received by special dispatches at Washington:-

It appears that Commodore Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey, on the Pacific, early in latest census, which exhibits the great prepon-July, and on the 7th issued his proclamation to derance of the natives and residents of French to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did is 690,782. The number of natives of Canada In the manufacturing districts business is by not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend; that they are destined to form part and parcel of the great Fedral Union of the United States; to enjoy the same rights and privileges

In addition to this, Captain Montgomery entered the harbor of Yerba Buena, and issued his summons to surrender to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the Com-

We have news also that Colonel Fremont's advanced posts had reached Sonora, to the North of San Francisco.

Gen. Castro, the Gevernor of the Province, advanced at the head of his troops to repulse In England there have been frequent storms them, but the gallant Colonel meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated.

The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A junta met at Santa Barbara, tween England and the Brazilian Empire, is headed by Governor Pico, proclaiming Califorabout to be opened, by the sailing of the Ante- nia an independent Republic; hereupon the lope from Liverpool for Rio. She sails on the Mexican Governor (Castro) declared the province under martial law. Tribune.

ATTEMPT TO POISON .- On Saturday night, August 23d, the water in the well of Daniel C. Hayes, in Granby, Ct., was poisoned with the Great Western Steamship Co.

The annual commencement at Oberlin Instiwe have the gratification, says the Times, of and accidental, Mr. Hayes and his entire family is no change in Meats, Vegetables, Butter, tute took place last week. In the Ladies' Demust have been victims of the intended murder. | Poultry, Cheese, &c. &c.

On the morning of Monday, Mr. Hayes' young man, when drawing water to use in horse feed, noticed a slight sprinkling of white substance on the floor of the well-room and on the bricks lining the well, and some unusual appearance on the surface of the water in one of the buckets. This was little heeded at the instant, and a few quarts of the water were used for the purpose. Both of Mr. Hayes' very valuable

horses have since died by the poison.

Two families beside Mr. H.'s supplied themselves with water at this well, and but for the timely suspicion caused by the circumstances alluded to, would in all probability have been fatally poisoned.

gust 31, stating that a Mr. Smart of this City lost der water. It weighs 5 lbs. 1 oz. accountable manner. It is said that he went recently conferred on Gov. Toucey of Connect- now in full operation, yielding ore in abundremained in this position, the other gentleman became uneasy and went to à paper mill near Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, by for assistance. Two men came from the mill shoulder; but the writer supposes that he was

berry is capable of successful introduction into garden culture. A gentleman in Wayne county, Michigan, has a little whortleberry tree growing in his garden which was transplanted from a marsh about ten years ago. It is about ten feet high, and about an inch and a half in diameter at the root. It stands in a rich sandy The potato blight is general; east, west, north, upland soil. The fruit is improved in size, and south, the cry is, "still it comes." In Ireland | is equal in flavor to that produced in the swamps. the devastation is general. Everywhere the The yield is said to be more abundant and more root is rotten, or progressing toward decay. certain. The tree is watered daily in very dry weather, and perhaps might not do well without it. If efforts to cultivate in a dry soil be not successful, a more moist one might be tried. The smaller variety, growing on the openings might be tried. They probably would flourish as well, with the same treatment, as current bushes, and surely this delicious fruit is worth rescuing from the extinction that seems to await it; for it is much more palatable than the currant, and requires less sweetening.

> The Lunatic Asylum at Utica bas been for some time constantly full, and very many applications for admission have had to be refused. The number of patients at present in it is about 280, which is more than the building can suitably accommodate. With the additional buildings 600 patients can be received, and so classified as to than at present. We understand that the appropriation at the last session of the Legislature will be ample for the completion, in all respects, of this noble institution, and that it will in all

taken from the Chenango Canal, 103 rods from as compared with last August. the institute. It is not intended for drinking or cooking, but for other and not less important purposes. The inmates of the institution celebrated the day on which the water was introduced. Dr. Brigham delivered an Address, and this was followed by a poem and Address from members of the institution. Of these latter productions the Gazette speaks in very flattering terms. The scene was enlivened by

A recent letter from an Indiana volunteer to the Courier gives a dark but correct picture of pounds sugar—one pound of pilot bread, or Ohio. the retrograde of virtue in Boston. In Ward 2, he eighteen ounces flour to each man-mess pork says, the overseer and assessor told me, there more than we can eat—one quart of beans per were over 200 drinking places, many of them day for six men—one pint of rice per five days kept by low and worthless characters. It is for six men-and vinegar and salt as much as computed that from 600 to 800 rum bowling al- we want-beef about once a week, sometimes leys are in operation, to the ruin of many youths, more and sometimes less—and molasses occasay nothing of the boys educating for the sionally. We sleep on our blankets, and if the House of Correction. As to the billiard rooms wind blows much, pull one side over us, and when musquitoes are bad cover our heads."

It is reported in the European journals that the usual appendages of such vile places. And a steamboat containing 600 troops, was sunk betwo of the company were drowned.

SUMMARY.

The Quebec Gazette contains a table of the population of Lower Canada, according to the the inhabitants of California, calling upon them origin. The entire population of the province of French origin is 524,307; of British origin 83,860; of the Continent of Europe 1,329. The number of natives of England is 11,859; of the United States 11,946; of Ireland 43,982; of Scotland 13,302.

> A society of rich capitalists has presented to per volume. the Roman Government a proposal, the object of which is to make the Tiber navigable, from Rome to the sea, for vessels of the largest size. Should the attempt prove successful, a steamboat from Marseilles would be enabled to land its passengers directly in front of St. Peter's Church in Rome.

Extensive preparations are being made at Auburn, for the great State Fair at that place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of this month. A site has been chosen on Capitol hill, overlooking the village and a large extent of country. Floral hall is to be 150 by 50 feet; Dairy hall 70 by 28; that for farming implements 100 by 55, and one of equal size for manufactures.

There were thirty thousand baskets of Peaches sold in New York in one day last weekmany of them as low as one shilling per basket -and all very fine ones. All other sorts of fruit are very plenty and cheap. Pears Plums, and

Several British bullets were recently found embedded in the walls of the old house in which Samuel Adams had been residing, in West Cambridge, Mass., at the time of the battle of

Ladies who have occasion to prepare peach es and plumbs for preserving, will find an advantage in pouring boiling water over them,

copper we have seen, was from the Michigan out our hearing of a number of others. Persons Mining Company, on Bad River. It is a solid having horses at board in the country are bringboulder of native copper, brightly washed by ing them into the city; and great fears are apthe water, and studded all over with projecting prehended that the disease is contagious and Death at the Falls.—The Commercial has particles of native silver. It was picked up by will soon make great havor in Brooklyn and a letter dated Goat Island, (Niagara Falls,) Au- Capt. Parke in the Bad River, about a foot un- New York.

> icut, the New Haven Fountain understands ance, from which twelve per cent. of copper is these initials to signify "Learned Liquor obtained. The mine is a few miles from Salem.

A letter dated St. Albans, Vt., August 28, daughter of Mr. Moses Gates, and the other of exploring Camel's Hump. Among the party were Professors Torrey and Chaney, of the Uni-versity of Vermont, and Rev. Raddock Thompson, of Burlington, author of a History of the State, etc. and Assistant Geologists, As Professor Chaney and Mr. Thompson were driving down the mountain on their return, the harness broke, the wagon was dashed to pieces, and each of the occupants severely injured. The jaw of went to the polls at Chester and offered to vote, THE WHORTLEBERRY.—The swamp whortle- Professor Chaney was broken, and he was other- giving as a reason that her husband was sick wise badly bruised; while Mr. Thompson was and could not attend the polls. so seriously hurt that he could not be removed

> or four years, who was 119 at the time of his of each other. death! They lived together as man and wife nearly ninety years.

ing young husband, to whom she had recently was asked by a friend which of the two expressfor \$500 more, and all the valuables the lady ladies sit up with me all night."

fect upon breadstuffs, and prices are rather bet- able mind, but never a brave and truly heroic ter. The unfavorable appearance of the soul. English harvest has caused a rise in Flour and Grain in England, which will react to the advantage of our Western farmers.

The number of emigrants arrived at this port during August, was 16,212, from the following nations: From Great Britain 7,184, France 4,afford a better opportunity for their recovery 961, Holland 451, Norway 210, Sweden 115, Prussia 97, other ports 214.

The imports at this port in August reached \$8,457,124 against \$9,964,063 in Aug. 1845. probability require no farther aid from the showing a decrease of \$1,506,930. The Exports reached \$2,617,627 against \$2,709,625 in August 1845, showing a decrease of \$30,948 The works to supply the Lunatic Asylum at In the Fxports of Domestic produce, \$2,413,782, Utica with water are completed. The water is there was an increase of upwards of \$500,000

Another self-acting contrivance for stopping trains of cars, has been entered at the Patent Office by Edwin Thay.

The editor of the Germantown (Ohio) Gazette has surveyed a peach raised in that town, and which measured ten inches and a quarter.

Col. Allen, the commander of the Mormon town and returned to Camargo, by the way of music from the choir of the institution, and ap- fever. Capt. Cook has been sent to Santa Fe by General Kearney, and under a flag of truce demands peaceable possession.

An old iron chest, containing \$33,000 in gold his father, says:—"We are allowed six lbs. of was found in a room which had been occupied SATAN'S PROGRESS IN BOSTON.—A writer in coffee per day to the hundred men—twelve by an old miser, who lately died at Milville,

> A shawl, which cost only three dollars, was cardinal points at all times. lately sent from Philadelphia to Pottsville, by mail, at an expense of six dollars and thirty time Governor of New Jersey, is announced in ber next.

The Havana journals of the 20th relate a dreadful combat in the harbor, between a bather age. and a shark. The bather lost one leg, which was bitten off by the shark, but he managed to escape to the shore with his life.

The Mayor and officers of New Haven have last, though not least, licentiousness abounds as tween Almeria and Barcelona, and all excepting ing out the gamblers and grog-shops which infest been at work with considerable success in rootthat city.

It is stated that 5,180,000 gallons of alcoholic liquors have been sent to heathen lands from the port of Boston alone.

Mr. Clement Irvine recently walked across the harbor, at Guernsey, on an iron rod 700 feet

in length, stretched at the height of 70 feet "A duelist," says the Portland Advertiser, "is one who vindicates his pretensions to live

like a gentleman by dying like a fool." Sixty sets, comprising eleven volumes each, of the Geological Survey, were sold at public auction in Albany, at an average price of \$2.92

The Governor of Massachusets has appointed the 26th of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

A stage with ten passengers was upset in descending a hill, near Glen's Falls, on Saturday. Mrs. Judge Fine, of Ogdensburgh, had her arm badly broken and crushed, and her hand severely wounded. A daughter of Judge Fine was also a good deal hurt. Mr. Clark of Ogdensburgh had his shoulder dislocated. For this calamity, and for many others, a drunken driver is responsible.

Mrs. Marcus Griswold, of Poquonnock, Windsor, Ct., met with a sudder cleath last Saturday. She was standing upon a box, placed on a chair, picking peaches from a tree, when the box gave way, causing her to fall on the back of the chair, which entered her intestines and caused almost immediate death.

partment there were eight graduates who received the usual diplomas. Their exercises consisting of essays, poems, &c. are spoken of in

The horse distemper, or horse cholera, making such ravages in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties, has increased to such an alarming extent that in the country towns scarcely anything else is talked of. The inquiry is of every perwhich will cause the skins to come off more on Tuesday, we are informed, twenty horses died out of three villages, viz: Flatbush, Flat-One of the most striking specimens of native land, and Gravesend; and not a day passes with-

It seems there is a valuable and productive

Two girls about twelve years of age, one a says :- "I regret to hear that on Wednesday Mr. D. G. Rand, lately braided thirteen palm last an accident befel a scientific party who were leaf hats each in a day. The braiding came to about eight cents for each hat.

The Rochester American says, "Agate is found in abundance in the Copper and Silver region of Lake Superior. We have seen some beautiful specimens in the possession of Dr. Hawks of this city, and other gentlemen."

At a late election in Illinois, a Dutch woman

Elihu Burritt says that the value of the produce shipped from the United States to Liver-A colored woman, named Dolly, belonging to pool for six months of the past year, was \$39,the estate of Richard Wilder, of Camden coun- 000,000, of which \$36,000,000 was in cotton. ty, N. C. died on the 2d ult. at the age of 120 A large hawser that, to be severed by the years! She survived her husband some three sword, before the two nations may swing clear

An American lady who had been sick in Marseilles, received the attention of many of the A distinguished widow lady of Virginia came | French as well as the English ladies who were to Baltimore last week, in company with a lov- residents of the place. On her recovery, she united herself, but after a few days' sojourn the ed the most sympathy, the French or English. graceless scamp left for parts unknown, taking ladies, to which she replied-"The French lawith him some \$400 in money, a note of hand dies bring me flowers all day; but the English

To stand in fear of the people's censure or The foreign advices have had a favorable ef- common talk may argue a harmless and peace-

A combination of Traveling Trunk and Life-Preserver has been invented. It consists of two water-tight trunks or apartments, connected by hinges and strans of such a size and shape that hinges and straps, of such a size and shape that they will fit to the chest of a man and leave fair play for his arms, and that may be secured to 470, Belgium 1,360, Bremen 1,050, Hamburg him by straps whenever a buoyant life-preserver may be required; the water-tight apartments serving for receptacles of the money and valuable articles of a traveler's wardrobe, and the central sections formed by the union of the water-tight apartments by straps and hinges, with a temporary bottom and cover, serving as a receptacle of a carpet-bag, over-coat, &c.

> The dairy of Mr. Harrison Bacon, of Barre, Mass., is expected to furnish the markets with the Durham breed.

Several of the prisoners confined in the Massachusetts State Prison, have associated with the Warden and other officers of the prison, in

454 collisions of vessels at sea, and in the pre-

has invented an instrument which accurately Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16 determines the longitude of any place on sea or land, as certainly as the compass determines the ber next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner,

The death of Hon. Elias P. Seeley, at one the Bridgeton Chronicle. He expired on Sunday evening the 23d ult. in the 55th year of his

ported by a gentleman of this city, and are

noisy name."

Review of New York Market.

FLOUR AND MEAE-There is a good demand for Flour. Genesee sells at \$4 37 a 4 50. Jersey Meal 2 75. GRAIN-Jersey Yellow Corn 62c. Western mixed 57c. Rve 70c. Oats 28 a 30c.

PROVISIONS-Prime Pork \$8 00. Beef, country prime 475; City mess 7 00. Butter and Cheese plenty, and no

MARRIED.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Mr. MILLEN S. GREEN, and THANKFUL STILLMAN, both of

In Stonington, Ct., on the 1st inst., by Rev. Alexander Campbell, Mr. FRANCIS D. AYERS, of Plainfield, N. J., and HARRIETT A. STILLMAN, of Westerly, R. I.

In this city, Tuesday, Sept. 1st, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Rev. Amos Edward Lawrence, Assistant Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, to HANNAH, daughter of the late Robert L. Bowne, all of this city.

In Petersburgh, N. Y., August 16th, Mr. Amos Babcock, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with much patience and resignation, aged 80 years.

In Berlin, N. Y., August 26th, Mrs. HANNAH SAUNDERS, consort of Mr. Charles Saunders, 2d, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Hull, Jr., aged 28 years. Mrs. Saunders fell a victim to pulmonary consumption, which for about a year had afflicted her. A short time before her disease commenced, she sought and obtained a hope in the mercy of God through the atone ment of the Lord Jesus Christ, which sustained and comforted her till death terminated her affliction.

In Stephentown, N. Y., August 28th, Mrs. Avis Whitford, pnsort of Mr. Joshua Whitford, and daughter of Eld. William Satterlee, of Berlin, aged 51 years. Mrs. W. has left a large and interesting family of children, and an extensive circle of relatives, to lament her death. She entertained a hope in Jesus Christ in early life, and gave satisfactory evidence by her subsequent-course that her hope was well founded.

In Petersburgh, N. Y., August 10th, ZACHEUS EUGENE, son of Zacheus R. and Laura Babcock, aged 2 years, 2 months

This lovely flower, so young and fair,
Call'd hence by early doom, Just came to show how sweet a flower In heaven above shall bloom.

Then like a star, at break of day, That fades from mortal sight, His happy spirit wing'd its way Up to the world of light.

LETTERS.

George R. Wheeler, Maxson Green, Wm. M. Fahnestock,

RECEIPTS.

lfred-Maxson Stillman, John Langworthy, Isaiah W. Green, Stephen R. Smith, Maxson Burdick, Ambrose C. Spicer, Wm. Maxson, \$2 each. Hopkinton, R. I.—George H. Perry, Emily H. Babcock,

Elizabeth Stillman, \$2 each. Providence, R. I.—Charles Saunders, George T. Spicer, \$2

Petersburgh—Aaron Coon, Azor Estee, \$2 each. Berlin-Silas Davis \$2. Plainfield, N. J.—Augustus M. Dunham \$5. Newport, R. I.—Samuel Clarke \$2.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

TR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giv-D ing notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of patients 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 earnestly 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 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. 1—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian

Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. 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 Sabbata-

rians-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title. 1 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.

ister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit 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

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFCE,

about twenty thousand lbs. of excellent cheese during the present season. He has 34 cows of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jonas Earll, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will forming a society for Moral Improvement and Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Con-It appears from an official document just pregressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th
Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in sented to Parliament, that there were last year the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also sent year, to the 12th of May last the number sional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. And also, a Representative in the said Congress Report says that a gentleman of Delaware for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City.

Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of Decem

Yours respectfully,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1846. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec-A flock of Peruvian alpacas have been imorted by a gentleman of this size. Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

pastured on the mountainous lands of Ashfield,
Mass. They are healthy and appear contented.

A Washington letter writer calls Mr. Yell, of laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-

Arkansas, "a very amiable man with a very ment. See Revised Satutes, vol. 1, chap. vi. title 3d, article 3d,

Miscellaneous.

JUAN PLACIDO, THE NEGRO POET AND HERO. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I have recently been deeply interested in the fate of Placido—the black Revolutionist of Cuba-the acknowledged leader of the widespread and well-planned revolt of the slaves in the city of Havana, and the neighboring plantations and villages.

Juan Placido was born a slave on the estate of Don Terribio de Castro. His father was an prison, he had said that it would be useless to African, his mother a mulatto. His mistress treated him with great kindness, and taught him heart must be pierced ere it would cease its to read. When he was twelve years of age she throbbings. At the last moment, just as the died, and he fell into other and less compassion- soldiers were about to fire, he rose up and gazed ate hands. At the age of eighteen, on seeing his mother struck with a heavy whip, he for the first time turned upon his tormentors. To use his own words, 'I felt the blow in my heart. To utter a loud cry, and from a down-cast boy, with the timidity of one weak as a lamb, to become all at once like a raging lion, was a thing of a sat down. The word was given, and five balls moment.' He was, however, subdued, and the entered his body. Then it was, that, amidst the next morning, together with his mother, a tenderly-nurtured and delicate woman, severely scourged. On seeing his mother rudely stripped and thrown down upon the ground, he at first with tears implored the overseer to spare her: but at the sound of the first blow, as it cut into over his heart. 'Here, fire here!' While he her naked flesh, he sprang once more upon the yet spake, two balls entered his heart, and he ruffian, who, having superior strength, beat him until he was nearer dead than alive.

After suffering all the vicissitudes of slavery, hunger, nakedness, stripes; after bravely and nobly bearing up against that slow, dreadful progress which reduces the man to a thing-the image of God to a piece of merchandize, until he had reached his thirty-eighth year, he was unexpectedly released from his bonds. Some literary gentleman in Havana, into whose hands two or three pieces of his composition had fallen, struck with the vigor, spirit, and natural grace which they manifested, sought out the author, and raised a subscription to purchase his freedom. He came to Havana, and maintained himself by house painting, and such other employments as his ingenuity and talents placed within his reach. He wrote several poems, which have been published in Spanish at Havana, of 'Poems by a Slave.'

It is not too much to say of these poems, that they will bear a comparison with most of the productions of modern Spanish literature. Cer-

Some of his devotional pieces evince the fervor and true feeling of the Christian poet. His 'Ode to Religion' contains many admirable lines. Speaking of the martyrs of the early days of Christianity, he says finely:

"Still in that cradle, purpled with their blood, The infant Faith waxed stronger day by day." I cannot forbear quoting the last stanza of this

"O God of mercy, throned in glory high, On earth and all its misery look down, Behold the wretched, hear the captive's cry, And call thy exiled children around thy throne! There would I fain in contemplation gaze On thy eternal beauty, and would make Of love one lasting canticle of praise, And every theme but Thee henceforth forsake!"

poem:-

The disastrous result of the insurrection of the slaves in Cuba is well known. Betrayed, and driven into premature collision with their oppressors, the wronged and maddened bondmen were speedily crushed into subjection. Placido was arrested, and after a long hearing, was condemned to be executed, and consigned to the 'Chapel of the Condemned.'

How far Placido was implicated in the insur rectionary movement, it is now perhaps impossible to ascertain. The popular voice at Havana pronounced him its leader and projector; and as such he was condemned. His own bitter wrongs; the terrible recollections of his life of servitude; the impunity with which the most dreadful outrages upon the persons of slaves were inflicted; acting upon a mind fully capable of appreciating the beauty of Freedom, furnished abundant incentives to an effort for the redemption of his race, and the humiliation of his oppressors. The Heraldo, of Madrid, speaks of him as 'the celebrated poet, and beloved and appreciated by the most respectable young men of Havana.' It accuses him of wild and ambitious projects, and states that he was intended to be the chief of the black race after they had thrown off the yoke of bondage.

He was executed at Havana in the 7th month, 1844. According to the custom in Cuba with condemned criminals, he was conducted from prison to the 'Chapel of the Doomed.' He saddled with so many meanings, as this monopassed thither with singular composure, amidst syllable, and however strange the word, it is a great concourse of people, gracefully saluting still more strange that not one of our lexicohis numerous acquaintances. The chapel was graphers, from Bayley to Johnson, ever attempthung with black cloth, dimly lighted. Placido ed an explanation, or gave a derivation of it. was seated beside his coffin. Priests in long! The reason is very obvious: it is because it has black robes stood around him, chanting in sep- no meaning, nor is it derived from any language ulchral voices the service of the dead. It is an in the world ever known, from the Babelish ordeal under which the stoutest hearted and confusion to this day. When Richard Daly was most resolute have been found to sink. After patentee of the Irish theatres, he spent the enduring it for twenty-four hours, he was led out evening of a Saturday in company with many to execution. Placido came forth calm and un- of the wits and men of fashion of the day. dismayed; holding a crucifix in his hand, he re- Gambling was introduced, when the manager cited, in a loud, clear voice, a solemn prayer in staked a large sum that he would have spoken verse, which he had composed amidst the hor- through all the principal streets of Dublin by a rors of the Chapel.' It thrilled upon the certain hour next day, Sunday, a word having hearts of all who heard it. I am indebted to a no meaning and being derived from no known. friend for assistance in rendering this remarka- language; wagers were laid, and stakes deble prayer into English verse:-

PRAYER OF PLACIDO.

God of unbounded love and power eternal! To Thee I turn in darkness and despair; Stretch forth Thine arm, and from the brow infernal Of Calumny the veil of Justice tear!

And from the foreliead of my houest fame Plack the world's brand of infamy and shanie!

O King of kings!-my father's God! who only Artistrong to save, by whom is all controlled. Who givest the sea its waves, the dark and lonely Abyss of heaven its light, the North its cold, The air its currents, the warm sun its beams, Life to the flowers, and motion to the streams;

All things obey Thee; dying or reviving, As Thor commandest; all apart from Thee, From Thee slone their life and power deriving, Yet doth the void obey Thes; since from nought. This marvelous being by thy hand was wrought. O mercial God !- I cannot shun thy presence,

For through its veil of flesh Thy piercing eye

Looketh upon my spirit's unsoiled essence, As through the pure transparence of the sky; Let not the oppressor clap his bloody hands, As o'er my prostrate innocence he stands!

But if, alas, it seemeth good unto Thee That I should perish as the guilty dies, That, a cold, mangled corse, my foes should view me With hateful malice and exulting eyes, Speak Thou the word, and bid them shed my blood, Fully in me Thy will be done, O God!

On arriving at the fatal spot, he sat down as ordered, on a bench, with his back to the soldiers. The multitude recollected, that in some affecting lines, written by the conspirator in seek to kill him by shooting his body-that his for an instant around and above him, on the beautiful capital of his native land, and its sailflecked bay, on the dense crowds about him, the blue mountains in the distance, and the sky glorious with the summer sunshine. 'Adios mundo!' (Farewell world!) he said calmly, and groans and murmurs of the horror-stricken spectators, he rose up once more, and turned his head to the shuddering soldiers, his face wearing an expression of superhuman courage. Will no one pity me?' he said, laying his hand fell dead. Thus perished the hero-poet of Cuba. He has not fallen in vain. His genius, and his heroic death, will doubtless be regarded by his race as precious legacies. To the great names of L'Ouverture and Petion the colored man can add that of Juan Placido.

FEATS OF EAST INDIA JUGGLERS.

Martin describes many of the feats of the ugglers of the East, which were performed in his presence, but which were more astonishing and incredible than any thing exhibited in this country. One produced a plain, brown, earthen jar, which was frequently filled with water, and on being reversed, no water flowed from it; and t proved to be empty. The audience were invited to fill the jar, which they did many times, but with the same results, although the ground was not wet, nor was there the least appearance and translated by Dr. Madden, under the title of water, when the jar was overturned or reversed. The jar was examined, and by permission, broken to pieces by the people present, but nothing peculiar was discovered about it. A man appeared with a bag of brass balls, He was declared to be in a fever. Nothing no license law was in existence. A landlord tain it is, that their author is the only Cuban which he threw one by one into the air, to the could be more true. He was therefore put into at Flushing was tried last week for this offence, poet. His style is bold, free, energetic. Some number of thirty-five. None of them appeared of his pieces are sportive and graceful; such is to return. After waiting a while, he made some his address to 'The Cucuya,' or Cuban fire-fly. odd motions with his hands, and the balls were seen to fall, one at a time, till he had caught the whole thirty-five, and returned them to the bag. This feat was repeated several times. Another person appeared with a bamboo about twenty feet long; and with a girdle round his body, in which was an iron socket. He placed the end of the bamboo pole on a flat stone, and climbed nimbly to the top of it, and fixed the socket of his breast-plate on its top end; and then, turning his legs backward till his heels touched his shoulders, grasped his ancles with his hands, and spun round with such velocity, pain and uneasiness—some bread, plenty of as to appear like a revolving ball, while the pole, on the top of which he was whirling, had no apparent support whatever, to prevent its

INGENUITY OF THE CHINESE.

The following descriptions were given by a clergyman who had visited China:-

"A hollow ball was shown him, some inches in diameter, which was divided into two hemispheres, the inside of one which was a representation of heaven, and that of the other of hell. By closely examining the surface with the naked eye, or by drawing his finger gently over it, he could just perceive a slight irregularitya little roughness—but nothing more. On applying, however, a powerful magnifier, he found one of these hemispheres covered with the forms of angelic beings, all with countenances expressive of the highest happiness; and this was heaven. On the other hemisphere was hell. Each figure was perfect in itself; and the artist had succeeded in depicting the various passions on the countenance, in a wonderful and astonish-

He had also seen a cherry-stone, with a part of it taken off, leaving the remainder in the shape of a small bowl, and looking inside and appeared to be a quantity of silver filings in its bottom. On having recourse to his magnifier again, he saw no less than a hundred perfectly formed and beautiful silver tea-spoons."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'QUIZ.'

Very few words ever took such a run, or were posited. Daly repaired to the theatre, and dewith the word, Quiz, which they chalked on my mouth. I must seek fever practice elseevery door and shop window in town. Shops being shut all the next day, every body going to and coming from their different places of worship saw the word; and every one repeated it, so that 'Quiz' was heard all through Dublin. The circumstance of so strange a word being on every door and window caused much sur-You are quizzing me.'

the Telegraph with a request for the first tele-graphic dispatch, to dictate the passage, "What a prisoner of war, and I am resolved never to hath God wrought?" It was a kind of consecra- see any thing confined in prison that I can make the London Record states that one is now being directed, post paid, to tion of the work to God and religion.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S BEAR STORY.—A corresneighbor's hogs:

Champion's hogs too; so I complained to him In fact, lateral curvature is caused by disproor an ear, or even a small piece of bear-skin a contrary state, by exercise and well-balanced saw about twenty fine year-olds, munching away well seen about Aveyron in France. in my field. I "tolled them up," and catching a good runner, sewed him up in the bear-skin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, who flew from the supposed bear. The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek, near forty miles from my house, only two being alive—one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other—the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs staid at home after that.

Sir C. Napier that blistering was successfully tried as a substitute for flogging in two corps, and he is not aware that this mode of punishment was adopted in any other regiment. The commanding officer of one of the regiments in question, that stationed in Guernsey, where liquor is cheap, determined to try to put a stop to the crime of drunkenness when on duty, by an appeal to the honorable feelings of soldiers, and, at the same time, make drunkenness as unpleasant as possible, but without the lash. He gave out an order to say that he would not flog, but trust to the soldier's self-respect for keeping sober on duty. Next day a man was drunk and confined. the barracks, his comrades all laughing at the care taken of him. On reaching the hospital, the patient was put to bed and blistered between the shoulders, fed on bread and water for a week, and then discharged cured. He was then brought on the parade, when the commanding officer congratulated him on his recovery, and sent him to join his company, where he was laughed at and jeered by his comrades during the space of a week. Many others underwent the same treatment; but the joke, though very none to the drunkards. There was considrable where water; but no pitying comrades-no commiseration-no mercy. The experiment was completely successful. Not a man of that regiment was flogged in Guernsey from the time the men were treated with blisters; and a fortnight after, guard or parade. Now, this regiment had been in an infamous state.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer tells us that a scene of great panic and excitement occurred on board the steamer "Hendrick Hudson," on the North River, on Friday night last, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The passengers had all retired to rest, and most of them were in a sound sleep. All was still and calm, save the noise of the engine and the splash of the waters as the boat cut her way toward New York. Suddenly a passenger who had provided himself with a comfortable berth in the gentlemen's cabin, sprang from his place of repose, and exclaimed in the voice of a Stentor, "Fire! fire! We are all gone; we ed to dress themselves, but as they rushed to Robert refused to pay them, and the son was gether into the midst of the cabin, each striving out not unlike any other cherry-stone, save what to gain access to the doorway, the confusion and excitement were awful. The hands on deck, knowing that there was no danger, and that the alarm was a false one, endeavored to soothe and prevent the egress of the affrighted crowd; but for a time this only rendered the matter worse. At last, some one with lungs a little stronger than the rest, and who had discovered the cause of the panic, cried out at the top of his voice, that all was safe; and "the cry of panic and fear had proceeded from a passenger who was troubled with the nightmare." The change was indeed a happy one, and the passengers resumed their berths amid roars of laughter.

THE VALUE OF BATHING.—Once on a time a French doctor came to Damascus to seek his fortune. When he saw the luxurious vegetation, he said, "This is the place for me-plenty of fever." And then on seeing the abundance of water, he said, "More fever-no place like Damascus." When he entered the town he asked the people, "What is this building?" "Oh!" exclaimed the physician, "I was mistaken; these baths will take the bread out of

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.—Soon after the close enormous sum of thirty-one thousand and eightyof the war, a boy was offering some caged birds nine dollars and fifty-seven cents. for sale in a market town, when a sailor came up and inquired the price of them. "Sixpence apice," replied the boy. "I did not ask how much apiece, but how much for the lot?" The prise; and ever since, should a story be attempt boy, after some calculation, answered, "six shiled to pass current, it draws forth the expression, lings and sixpence." The sailor instantly handed him the money, and opening the cage door permitted the birds to escape, The boy in astronomy of the boy in astronomy of the boy in astronomy of the birds to escape, The boy in astronomy of the birds to escape the birds to

ROUND SHOULDERS .- Persons who carry pondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives | weights on their heads, as fish women in the the following recipe for getting rid of one's street, are remarkable for holding themselves erect and straight, and never have a stoop or About the year 1830, I settled at the Lower curved spine. One of the most effectual means Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex-Peach Tree, in Wilcox county, Alabama, and of removing stooping, and even of checking incultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, be- cipient lateral curvature of the spine, is by sides a small potato patch, and a bit of garden, making the patient carry weights on the head, as was usual in those days. My nearest neigh- gradually augmented; this compels all the bor, John Champion, being better off than the muscles by which perpendicularity is produced support extended to it during the past eight years that it has rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and feeling and preserved to exert themselves, and by this a little above his neighbors on account of his exertion they grow; and as the body cannot wealth, and being rather an overbearing man be allowed either to bend forward or to either accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, too, was not particular whether his stock broke side, the muscles gradually pull all the bones into other people's fields or not. My crop was and ligaments into their proper position, and too small to feed my own family and John keep them, as well as themselves, in due posture. several times, but could get no relief, when, portioned strength, or exertion of der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be day, I heard him make the remark, that if a foot, ligaments, and can only be cured by producing was thrown down in a place where hogs use, perpendicularity of the spine; never by artificial ly desired. that they would never show their snouts there machines nor by mere rest. The peasantry in again. I went home and got the skin of a bear | those parts of the country where it is customary which I had killed some time before, and having to carry burdens on the head, are remarkable for supplied myself with some corn I went out and their erect statue and ease of motion. This is

IRON PRESERVED BY GALVANISM.—The Minis- think of entering the Institution. ter of the Navy, in France, appreciating the incontestible advantages of galvanism for the preservation of Iron, has just ordered that an iron ship cistern, now in the process of construction at Brest, shall be entirely galvanized, as well as a brig of twenty guns, which is about to be built also of iron. This determination cannot but be applauded, since it will prove an important saving in this department of the navy. It is to be hoped that galvanization will become a regular affair, and articles made of copper BLISTERS vs. Flogging.—We are informed by may generally as advantageously be of iron, and preserved for the future from oxydation, by the excellent process of M. Sorel.

CHEATING THE LAW.—No matter how carefully a law may be framed, men will always find a way to cheat it. Since the passage of the icense law, the most ingenious methods have been devised to continue the meetings at the village taverns, and to take their drinks toothe law to the contrary, notwithstanding. To do this a certain number club together and purchase five gallons of liquor, which they leave red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a in charge of the landlord, and as the law does number much larger than from any other in the State. not say that a man shall not drink his own liquor The colonel, accompanied by the surgeon, went in a tavern, the party meet there as usual, and to the guard-house and felt the drunkard's pulse. every thing proceeds in the same way as though follows: a blanket, and four soldiers bore him through but the jury returned a verdict of "no cause of and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

VARIETY.

The late effort to promote education in Virginia has proved futile. Henceforth there will be double servitude in the 'Old Dominion,'the blacks being slaves to white people, and white people slaves to ignorance. Strange that the 'Mother of Presidents,' should choose to amusing to the sober soldiers, soon began to be remain, intellectually speaking, in a condition

'Darkness might be bottled up, And sold for Tyrian dye.'

An amusing incident occurred on the 1st of last April (All Fool's Day.) A young lady promenading Chesnut street was accosted by a small Quaker girl with 'Miss, thy shoe is untied.' there was no such thing as a man drunk on Not suspecting a trick, she looked down, but what was her astonishment when the little Friend' exclaimed, 'Thee is a Fourth Month

> Jerrold's Weekly (English) paper, after giving notice that Prince Albert was to lay the foundation stone of the Sailor's Home, Liverpool, with a silver-gilt trowel, elaborately modeled, asks the following question—' Would not charity be better carried out, if the prince were to handle a common trowel, and let the cost of the 'silver-gilt' go to the Home?"

The Courier des Etats Unis states that a son of Sir Robert Peel, who was formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, lately received the appointment of First Secretary of Legation in Switzerland; but before going to his new post are all lost." In an instant the passengers were he went to London for a few weeks, and there lost awake, and as may well be imagined, in a by gambling 1,500,000 francs, for which he gave dreadful state of alarm. Few of them attempt bills of exchange. When they became due Sir thrown into prison.

· Live on a sixpence a day, and work to earn t,' was the guinea's worth of advice the eccentric Dr. Abernethy, of London, gave to the lazy gormond of a dyspeptic, who wanted of physic, what neither man nor God, except by miracle, "Hiram P. Burdick could do for him. Natures laws are never Berlin—Wm. B. Maxson, broken with impunity.

The English correspondent of the Atlas wittily says of the monuments and statutes of certain illustrious authors-'Those who often lacked bread have at last received a stone.'

Miss Charity Holmes has been arrested in New York for stealing silver spoons from her mother. In this case "Charity began at home,"

A shilling in the bathing room will buy a man more good feeling and refreshment than a dollar in the grog cellar.

A Greek, a Persian, and an Indian sage, debated the question, "What is the greatest evil?" The Greek said, "Old age oppressed by poverty;" the Persian said, "Pain with impatience;" bath." "And that other building?" "A bath." harmais aid, "Death without good works

The judgments paid for damages during the Riots in July, 1844, in Kensington, amount to twenty-three thousand four hundred and twentyone dollars and sixty cents making in all the

The St. Louis Organ says, the battle fields of NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto, are said to be several feet under water since the late rains. Nature, as if indignant at the flow of human blood between the two armies, has sent her genial showers to the plain, to wash from her bright carpet the crimson stain of sanguinary

A Society in France have the past year dedibuilt in England for the same purpose.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

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THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, unresponsible 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 responsibility ties 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

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

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.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular 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.

cises, will be required.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to lustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the diferent 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 hund-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 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 than

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, \$10 00 Oil Painting

Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including poard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves,

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 payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL,

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

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' 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 im mediate supervision of the Principals, with a thorough review of the common-school studies. Lectures on the theory of 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 brought before the class for their consideration.

J. R. IRISH,

G. EVANS,

Principals.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW JERSEY.

DERUYTER, August 6, 1846.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman. dams—Charles Potter. Waterford-L. T. Rogers, Alfred-Maxson Green, Hiram P. Burdick. John Whitford. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Hounsfield-Wm. Green.

New Market-W. B. Gillett. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Genesee-W. P. Langworthy, Salem-David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA. Independence—88 Griswold, "J. P. Livermore. Crossingyille—Benj. Stelle. Leonardsville—Jabish Brown. Condersport—R. Babcock

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.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Watson-Wm. Quibell. RHODE ISLAND.

Westerly-Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick.

Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. New Salem-J. F. Randolph. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

MICHIGAN. Oporto-Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church. WISKONSAN.

Milton-Joseph Goodrica, Stillman Coon.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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