ting forth another

or the very liberal tht years that it has

munuing to augment of public patronage of erection, for the

lation, lecture rooms,

me to be occupied for a chigible position; and stiern architecture, and

ested by bot air,

parate buildings, un

and for the order of families if particular

llectual, and physical

render them thorough

eave town, except to

wish of such student's

egular academic exer-

or smoking; can not be demic buildings.

sing profane language,

tastudents during the

mging of the first bell

to visit ladies' rooms

ept in cases of sickness,

permission previously

sufficiently ample to principles of the dif-

of a Normal School.

the three past years; a

onsists of three terms, as

y, November 24th, 1846.

March 23d, 1847, and

is purposing to attend it; and as the plan of

importance that students

length of time less than

\$3 50 to 5 00

2 00 cadentic year, including tain, (except for the ex-ed seventy five dollars.

se to board themselves

just be settled in ad

erm, either by actual

Board of Trustees.

med at the opening of sontinue seven weeks,

aching under the im

will be assisted by Hon.

erintendents of Madison

provements and import-art of teaching, will be

TRISH. Principals.

RECORDER.

Makaran Diangan

ONNECTICUT.

NBW JERSEY. 6045

farket ... W., B. Gillett.,

aac D. Titsworth.

BENNSYLVANIA. 1 HOS

VIRGINIA TO TOTAL

eek-Levi H. Bond.

m_J. F. Randolph.

OHIO. GENERAL AND

MICHIGAN WOID 9111

Er Galfan, entogavi NEW YORK

pioylet in become

disont this to early

to 800) mem meles

All soprays 11
All soprays 11
All soprays 11
Bit m thou

In acomeening OF REVISED AND ASSESSMENT

Jefferson—I. A. Dayla.

d Charles Chrk

ecu, und bot que th

eld—E. B. Titsworth.

David Clawson.

quire the entire term

term; and, accordingly,

already in operation,

\$10.00 mo

other in the State.

They will board in milies, who will be

VOL. III —NO. 15.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 1, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 119

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE HOPE OF OUR COUNTRY. An Oration delivered at the close of the last term of DeRuyter

Our country, in its past history and present condition, is a theme of deep and general interest to every patriotic citizen—a theme on which he loves to dwell, and about which linger his fondest hopes; and when he beholds nations overthrown by the incumbent weight of their own evils, he turns from their annals with a noble zeal, and upon the intellectual and moral character of the people plants his hopes for the future permanence and glory of his blood-bought and heaven-protected land, founded upon the broad basis of republican equality. On its Constitution are legibly inscribed characters of in effable brightness-Literature, Science, and Religion, entwined by the laurel wreaths of improvement, and the symbols of peace and union A government thus founded, without the vestige of tyranny or oppression, would be a mighty fabric, so glorious that all nations would be proud to reverence it, and would choose rather to found their own upon such principles, than to engage in war for the destruction of such a fa mous seat of loyalty and happiness. But where shall we find a practical example of cultivated intellect? Shall we wander in the past in search of a monument of its effects? Let us linger near ancient Greece, and ask by what power was that small nation able to defend herself against the united millions of Persia? Let the tombs and monuments of those illustrious ones answer, who trod the soil of Thermopylæ and Marathon, or stood in the senate halls wielding their eloquence in vindication of the wise policy by which their nation was saved. Then science, art and morality, flourished. Then a Socrates taught the Athenians, with a Xenophon, Thucydides, Euripides, Pindar, Sophocles, and a host of others illustrious for greatness and heroism. as cotemporaries. What was the character of the Grecian's enemy? They were a blind, ignorant, and voluptuous rabble. History for centuries furnishes no record of illustrious men, but as a nation they were subject to continuous revolutions, and eventually, as did their ancestors the Chaldeans, they fell a sacrifice to the destructive power of ignorance and oppression. When was Egypt in her strength and glory? Let the lasting monuments of her fame tell—the pyramids, the labyrinths, catacombs, and the massive ruins of Memphis and Thebes, whose columns have glistened for ages in the morning sun. When was Rome in her grandeur and power? It was when she was the seat of literature and science. When her decline? It was when weakened by her effeminacy, indolence and vice that she was conquered and overrun by ignorant barbarians.

heave, as he saw liberty perverted and justice adorned with trees and arbors and if possible a

and so far carried out, would soon exterminate every wrong-that education and morality among all classes would become universally established. His hopes and wishes have been unheeded by some, yet remembered with gratitude by others. In the northern part of our Union, where education and morality have been objects of the highest importance, we behold/liberty, prosperity, and strength; but in the southern part, where no free public institutions are tolerated, there is tyranny unparalleled in the present age. There, with innumerable natural facilities for prosperity, they are weak in resources; decay and ruin mark their present condition, and portend their future destiny. Though but a few, yet by their usurpations of power they rule with despotic sway the whole nation, and subsist upon its very vitals. They employ the wealth of the nation to subvert those principles upon which our government was founded. By a social, political, and moral miasma widely diffused, they have created far-spread and cruel prejudice against those who are the victims of their lust and cruelty, as also against those philanthropic men who have engaged in behalf of suffering humanity. Year after year are the baneful effects of this system more manifest, dissolving the holy alliance of reedom and her sacred institutions. Step by step has it made encroachments upon our liber ties, until it has trampled boldly upon our glorious Constitution. Our Congress is under the power of southern dictation, and bows to the iron rod of oppression. In the South, freedom of speech and of the press are restricted. Where then is our hope? It is in the intellectual and moral character of the people. The public mind must be enlightened; the principle of right nculcated in every political act; the education of all classes, upon the most liberal principles, should be our motto. Our Congressional halls must be filled with those in whose bosoms burn true patriotism, justice, and mercy—who love that righteousness which exalteth a nation. In this is our only hope. When every hill and valley shall resound with the glad notes of the chool-boy, of the enslaved and the free, then will the chains fall, and we may, with nature and the millions of emancipated, join in a jubilee of gladness in the hope of our country redeemed and planted upon the same basis which our fathers hoped to have formed—a fabric like the oure white marble monument, of moral and inellectual permanency, where the brightness of genius would shine forth in such splendors as o illuminate the world, and cause the desert of nind to blossom like the rose.

For the Recorder,

· OUR SCHOOLS.—No. 1.

Much has of late been done, in many of the States, to improve the condition of our Com-But, to return to our own native land, the mon Schools; and yet, that much remains to be refuge of the persecuted pilgrims, the land of done to elevate them to their proper station, a the brave, and the home of the free. In her short tour through any of our most favored ble near the entrance, and opposite him was earliest colonial history, she was distinguished States will afford ample evidence. In the first fixed against the wall a sort of plain wooden for her attachment to moral principle and intel- place the School House may be considered an press, like a half book case. lectual cultivation—her course was onward, index to public sentiment. In many Districts. Colleges and schools were established, and the attention has been given to the erection of new glittering spire of the church was seen in almost houses, but from a lack of adaptation to the wants every town. From these institutions emanated of the school, the expectations of the inhabitants fresh, and they were in general very handsome. that light which taught our fathers the true have not been realized. In other Districts, old Although their dress and style of sitting, save principles of republicanism and equal inaliena- worn-out, dilapidated houses, which never deble rights, and led them on in their exertions to served the name, mark a total want of interest plant the tree of liberty on Columbia's soil. for that institution, upon the proper conduct of Minor, who visit our Indian ports. At the Aye, led them on to the defence of this precious | which, more than upon any other, the prosperity | sounding of a small bell, he at the table began boon. To what but the intellectual and moral of our country depends. If the tender shoot is reading to them from an ancient manuscript to children who had distinguished themselves in in this respect; it repulses man from the spirit to firmness of our fathers, can we attribute revo- neglected, the ripened plant will never appear lutionary success? Few in numbers, they de- No season of life is fraught with more interest clared independence, waved the banner of war than that spent in school. Then the mind is provided. in the face of a powerful nation, and pledged moulded for futurity. Then habits are formed, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, impressions are made, and principles implanted, giving mournful evidence of the truths of those at freedom's altar. Who but a Washington, a which will characterize the life of the pupil. Jefferson, Franklin and Adams, could have thus How important, then, that a proper direction men of which they still deny, here was a stray guided the destinies of our nation, and engaged should be given to the elastic mind of the young. flock of the house of the lost sheep of Israel with such a holy patriotism in its arduous To secure this, nothing is more important than Unhappy race! Cursed be the man who, bedefence? They labored earnestly in council a properly selected place for convening them. and battle, not only to free our land eventually. The power of association is such, that whatever from the last vestige of tyranny and oppression, is associated with gloomy objects will partake elder brethren. We know, that arm which but also to rear a high bulwark of national de- of their gloominess. If the school-room be a scattered you with fury, will gather you with fence, ensure a democratic government, and hand dark, ill-shapen place, every thing connected great mercy. down to us free institutions. The immortal fa- with it will partake of its nature. Not only ther of his country, in his valedictory, called will the teacher feel that but little importance is upon Americans, to promote as an object of attached to his calling, but the scholar will imprimary importance, institutions for the general bibe a dislike for his studies, which must partake them? The altar of incense, the mercy seat, diffusion of knowledge. He said that of all the of the unpleasantness of the place where they are they gone? And do ye, whose forefathers habits and dispositions that lead to political are prosecuted, to say nothing of the torture prosperity, religion and morality are indispensa, there inflicted by awkward seats and cold feet. ble supports. In vain would that man claim the In selecting sites for houses, care should be lions of it, do ye steal through you dark enter, tribute of true patriotism, who should labor to taken to locate them in a retired place, away ance to your degraded worship? Dry up your hope it is something for your souls." "Yes," Alas! how much preaching comes under the subvert these pillars of human happiness. As from the noise of the town or highway. Not far as the good advice of our venerable Wash- less than one acre of ground should be employington has been received, so far it has tended ed, a part of which may be used for a flower of a crucified Saviour; he too is the key-stone to the liberty and prosperity of our country garden in the summer, the cultivation of which of its loftiest arch, where he sitteth on high a We are poor widows, and have not wherewith learning, or strife about words to no profit, we But alas! could be look down; from his exalted would afford a very agreeable and useful respit King of glory, triumphant over sin and death; to buy." On inquiry I found they were able to should see more faithful, consistent Christians, seat, and behold the oppressions perpetuated from study to both teacher and scholar, at the a prince of peace, making intercession for you; beneath our, nation's flag of stripes, and same time affording necessary physical exercise. stars, with what indignation would his bosom. The yard in front of the house should be

beauties, and listen to her songs of praise. Returning, he should enter a large room, supplied with black-boards, maps, globes, and every thing necessary to facilitate his progress. The seats should all face one way, and be large and easy. The teacher's stand should be so arranged that the scholars may all face him at a time. Nothing is more important than that a proper temperature should be maintained in the room. To secure this, it should be well ventilated by openings in the top, and be tight otherwise. good thermometer should hang in every school

Having thus arranged the room, the next ob ject is to secure a good teacher. The first qualification I consider to be a good moral and Christian character, and an unwavering devotion to truth and religion. He should be patient and persevering. Kindness should run through all his actions. He should have a heart devoted to the temporal and eternal interests of his scholars. He should feel and know the dignity of man, and realize that upon him may depend the future destiny of those under his charge He should picture that destiny to them, tell them what they may be, the duties which will devolve ipon them, and the benefits they will derive f qualified to meet those duties. Such a course, persisted in, I will venture to say, will supersede that relict of barbarism so often brought into equisition by those who know no better incentive to exertion. In addition to these, the eacher should be master of all he attempts to

Good order is the sine qua non of every school To secure it the teacher only need gain the confidence and affection of his pupils; then will his Parents should sympathize with him, and give permanency to his regulations, by enforcing upon the minds of their children the importance of compliance. How much embarrassment to the teacher, and injury to the school, may be inflicted by fault-finding parents, who, not knowing the wants of the scholar, or the circumstances of the case, hastily arraign the teacher before their incompetent tribunal, and pass sentence upon him, thus weakening the scholar's esteem, and neutralizing all the teacher's efforts to promote the good of the school.

WESTERLY, R. I., September, 1846. VISIT TO A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE IN INDIA.

I followed my conductor down a narrow back street, through a dark and dirty entrance, and up a staircase, the lower half of worn brick, that above, of broken, ladder-like wooden steps, into an ante-chamber, filled with slippers; from whence, after rapping at a half closed door, we were admitted into a dismal looking room, where such daylight as found its way was bro ken and obscured by the dull and feeble light of several mean lamps of oil.

Round this chamber, sat about fifty venerable looking figures, in large robes of white white turbans, out of the center of whose muslin folds, the short top of a crimson cap was just visible.

One of them stood up at a raised reading ta

Of those seated round the room, some were aged, with long silver beards, some middle aged, with beards black or red, and curling or bushy; their complexions differed from olive even to that they used a broad raised bench, was Asiatic still they appeared totally unlike, not only the Mahomedans of India, but also those from Asia volume, and the eyes of every one were instantly rivited on small written or printed books, with which each, even a boy among them, was

Here, without a temple, and without altar. very prophecies, the divine Interpreter of which their fathers rejected, and the past accomplishlieving your origin and history, should, in a bigot's zeal, look on you with that insulting pity which partakes of scorn. Ye were, ye are, our

golden candlestick? Your tabernacle and ark of the covenant, is it thus poorly you possess went up in open state, through the gate Beautiful, into that temple so familiar to you by description, so clear in the cherished recollect-God of mercy, waiting to be gracious.

Be patient, O be patient! put your ear against the earth; isten there how noiselessly the germ of the seed has birth low noiselessly and how gently it upheaves its little way, Till it parts the scarcely broken ground, and the blade stands up in the day!

Be patient, O be patient! the germs of mighty thought ast have their silent undergrowth, must under ground be But as sure as ever there's a Power that makes the grass appear Our land shall be green with liberty, the blade time shall be here Be patient, O be patient! go and watch the wheat ears grow So imperceptable, that ye can mark nor change, nor throe; Day after day, day after day, till the ear is fully grown; And then, again, day after day, till the ripened field is brown

Be patient, O be patient! though yet our hopes are green. The harvest fields of Freedom shall be crowned with the

Be ripening! be ripening! mature your silent way, Till the whole broad land is tongued with fire on Freedom's harvest day. [Dublin Nation.

MISSIONS NO ROMANCE.

The Rev. William Dean, previous to his departure to return to his labors in the Baptist

"Some may ask why I leave these pleasant scenes. I have, within a few days, taken leave of my venerated father, and as he threw his arms around my neck, I felt compelled to say, why do you restrain me, for I desire to go. My sisters said to me remain with us; is it not enough that you have spent ten years of your life in heathen lands? You are impaired in health, let others go and take your place. And my children, as they clung to me, (and it is not figurative to say that I was compelled to throw them off and tear myself from their embraces,) said to me, dear father, stay with us. Do you ask if I love my children? I love them as tenderly as any parent. And parents, if you would test the love a father has for his child, send your children to China, and remain in this country yourselves. (Here Mr. D. was much affected, and for a few moments was unable to speak; wish be felt as a law, and compliance a pleasure. the congregation sympathized deeply with his emotion.) I am a man encompassed with infirmities. I cannot pursue the subject any farther. For the last few days I have been traveling over the beautiful plains of my native land, amid the bending fruit, the verdant fields, and the waiving grain, all of which seem to beckon me to remain. If my young brethren who are to accompany me, see any thing of romance in the far off land they are going to, I do not. I have seen all, and it is nothing but darkness. To go to China is like going down into a deep, dark pit. It is like the tomb; and I seem to shrink back as I feel the death damps gathering around me. But there is something pleasant in the thought that it is the tomb of my loved ones. I have laid children there, and there rests my beloved companion. But though my own country is so delightful, and in China there is so much that is dark and forbidding. I would not remain here. I know not why it is, but there is nothing that would tempt me to then it is that I find myself happy in my pros- civilization, the tocsin sounds, and man pro-

HYMN BOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ner millions to the bliss of heaven."

I need scarcely say, that the new hymn books were most acceptable to our churches. The last edition, which was much smaller, was expended, while the demand for them continued to increase. When first taken out they excited no little admiration, and the eagerness to obtain them was just what was anticipated. However, in a land like this, where commerce is still in its infancy, man who has a family has a heart kneaded with and where there is little of either silver or gold, humane and honorable sentiments. The spirit and many poor, there was no little difficulty, on of family is the second soul of humanity. Modthe part of some, to obtain the wherewith that ern legislators have too much forgotten this; they might procure a copy. Some purchased they only think of nations and individuals; they are them with corn, some with goats and sheep, and omit the family, unique source of a pure and sa others with cash. Many, who had some of the healthy population, the sanctuary of traditions old edition in good order, offered them in ex- and manners, in which all the social virtues acchange for the new, which we could hardly with quire fresh vigor. Legislation, even since the justice refuse. One or two having been given introduction of Christianity, has been barbarous learning to read and in good behavior, this of family, instead of encouraging it in him lib. It on who now feel something like a title to a hymn the possession of a home or a field. It owes book, on their being able to read it. A few these blessings to all as soon as they arrive at weeks ago, after preaching at a neighboring manhood. It ought only to have interdicted village where there is a schoolmaster, two very them to culprits. A family is society in miniated little girls came to solicit hymn books. Their ure, but it is that society in which the laws are only plea was that they had learned to read. One natural, because they are sentiments. To interof them looked so very young that I expressed dict a man from the possession of family comsome doubts as to her proficiency. She smiling forts should have been the greatest reprobation, ly replied, "Try me." I handed her the book the last punishment of the law; it should have which I had in my hand, and it happened to been the only pain of death inflicted by a liuopen at a well known hymn; she read it clearly. mane and Christian legislation. I remarked, "You know this by rote." To this she very promptly rejoined, "Then show me one I do not know." I turned over to one the church, I asked Mr. P., a distinguished lawof the new ones, an imitation of Montgomery's yer, how he liked the sermon of Dr. B. 3 To Is this mean chamber your temple? Do these beautiful hymn on prayer. This she read with think, said he, that it comes under the third on dull lamps supply the mystic branches of your nearly the same ease. She got her book and head! How so ? said I. A certain French in scampered off home with a gladsome heart. "" preacher, he replied, after a long and pompous

me. "We are come to beg," said they. "I that which neither you nor I know." cordingly supplied. After a few words of expeace. hortation they departed, but not before giving evolution and some strength own seed?

THE TIMES and and to it in it

When we look around us, we see the political, social, and religious world in deep commotion. Society is riven to its foundation by the light ening of intellect. Nations are convulsed as by an earthquake. The moral world is overturned. Religious associations are separated, never to meet on the old platforms that cemented them for ages. The political fabrics of the earth are falling, dynastes are decaying, and the crowned heads of the globe struggling to maintain their power. Whence this uprooting of the social elements, this volcanic action of the moral world? It arises from the despotism of the few-from the corruption of leaders-from the ostracism of demagogues-from the unrelenting persecution of sectarianism-from the lack, of justice, virtue, and humanity in the rulers of, the earth. Man has been doomed, for ages, to lie down like a slave, with the sceptre suspended over his head, and he has been deprived of individual exertion, of independence, and free-Mission in China, said, at a great public meeting liberty dawns. The connection of church and dom of thought and speech! But the day of state already alarms the minions around the British cabinet, for the corruptions are exposed by which that connection drew the life-blood from an honest and industrious and a starving people. The tax on food has been reduced by the cry of "bread or blood!" The signs of the times are ominous of a still deeper cry

> "Sounds are on the tempest winging What has spoke them? wrath and shame Memories start, like serpents, stinging Searching, wild and bright, like flame; Europe from thy deepest prison, Rings a voice that earth must hear, When the Spirit once has risen: Man! thy day of grandeur's near!"

Turn to the South of Europe, and what do we behold? Thousands of Republican associations in Italy, and stout arms and warm hearts engaged in a cause that makes the Papal throne to reel to and fro, and bringing the potentate of Rome to acknowledge that oppression reigns, and has reigned too long!

> "Italy! thy pangs are numbered, Light shall through thy dungeons shine; Many an age thy strength had slumbered: Freedom's blaze forsook thy shrine. But the reign of blood and plunder— Trembie, Austria! shall be o'er: Heaven not yet has lost the thunder-Gore shall yet be paid by gore."

Behold the movements in the centre of Europe, under Ronge, that are upheaving the very basis of the Papal throne, and hark! note the heavy reverberations, as they cross the Atlantic, of deep-toned thunder!

> "Germany! thou too art waking, Like the giant from his sleep, Heavily thy fetters shaking, Like the heavings of the deep Ere the storm begins to blow: Like the torrents on the steep Gathering ere it bursts below! Who shall stand that torrent's sweep?"

Go where we may, the same facts stare us in stay with you. When I can fix my eye beyond the face. Abroad—at home—in town or city—. all these earthly scenes, into the eternal world, on the mountain hight, or in the deep valleys of pects. Notwithstanding I love my father, and claims the advent of mental freedom—that the dear children, and my native land, I am happy chains of spiritual bondage are broken-that at the privilege of returning to China, to point man will no longer "beg leave to toil!"

"Hour of mighty retribution!
Who shall stand when thou art come! Hour of fiery dissolution! Strength a cypher, council dumb! But the tempest shall be chidden. Earth shall shine without a stain; Guilt beneath its mountoins hidden-Man shall be himself again!"

A GEM FROM LAMARTINE.

Whether he be a shepherd or a sailor, the opened a door to many more juvenile applicants, interdicts to one half of mankind, wife, child,

Ambiguous Preaching.—On coming out of On a late itinerating visit to one of our distant introduction, said, I shall now proceed my out-stations, after holding a conversational for hearers, to divide my subject into three parts.

Bible-class meeting, with some of the believers, First, I shall tell you that which I know, and after service I returned to my wagon. Here I you do not know. Secondly, I shall tell you found two women whose appearance indicated about that which you know, and I do not know. to poverty. I inquired if they wished to speak to And thirdly, and lastly, I shall tell you about as

tears. Seventy years before the destruction of was their reply. Seating myself on a stone, I third head! How often, when Paul supplies in your second temple, the foundation stone of remarked, "I shall give what you desire with the text, has Tullo, Plato, Epictetus taughtait Hes your third was laid; was laid in the sepulchre all my heart." At this they brightened up, add- there was more simple, plain preaching to the T ing, "It is hymn books we are come to beg. conscience, instead of an ostentatious display of read, and were widows indeed. They were ac and more done to advance the mild kingdom of

The pride and ambition of great men, or rath- expression to the deep gratitude they felt. I Conscious guilt always makes persons afraid to heave, as he saw liberty perverted, and justice adorned with trees and sarpore, all thought to myself, how blessed is the privilege of the presence of those who love and serve God.

outraged. As he laid his hoavy wead in the fountain of pure water. Heretthe weary pupil the cause of all the disturbances which are made to be able to afford means to cause the widow's Many Sabbath school boys, when they have been grave to rest, he hoped that the work begun, may retire from his studies, least on hature's in church and State:

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 1, 1846.

NEED OF REFORMATION AMONG PROTESTANTS.

It is common for Protestants to regard the Reformation of the sixteenth century as commencing a new era in the history of the Christian church. Not unfrequently they speak of it as an event second in importance only to the advent of Christ, and represent the doctrines which it promulged as almost equal in authority to those of the Apostles. No doubt it was great and glorious event, as the beginning of every deep and general religious movement must be But great and glorious though it was, it was only the beginning, not the completion, of a work. It brought to light many crying evils, and corrected many old abuses, but it did not regenerate society, or wholly remodel Christian doctrine. Instead of going back fully to the simple Word of God as the only rule of faith and practice, it retained many of the dogmas of Rome, which were founded upon tradition, and could only be justified by existing usages. It was arrested midway in its high career, and there it has lingered till the present day, strugdiscover, but not to annihilate.

principles upon which great religious movehave been strictly and impartially carried out. nor their immediate descendants, can claim perof character against which the gates of hell this matter.

The Reformers themselves, and a great majority of Protestants, have acknowledged the right of magistrates to interfere in questions of eve." conscience. It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that the early opposition of the Reformers was directed against what they conceived to be an abuse of power on the part of the Pope and the church. The idea that such power was itself unchristian and dangerous, seems not to have been entertained for a moment. Gradually, however, as the result of additional inquiry their views became enlarged, and they saw convincing proof that the power which they had so long venerated was nothing else than usurpation. The consequence was, that the Pope was branded as Antichrist, and the church which taught his infallibility was forever renounced. But instead of renouncing at the same time al coercive authority over the conscience, they only transferred it from the church to the magistrate, thus retaining a bondage, less galling perhaps, but not less dangerous. The fruit of acknowledging the right of magistrates to interfere in matters of conscience has been most bitter. It is seen in the persecution of the Dissenters in England, of the Covenanters in Scotland, and of the Quakers and Baptists in America. We need not stop here to show how inconsistent is all this with the spirit and letter of the Bible. That book, above all others, confirms the great truth, that "consciences and souls were made to be the Lord's alone."

Again, the Reformers, and Protestants generally, have retained practices which cannot be iustified by the Word of God, and are only sustained by the aid of tradition. We will mention but one from a number which might be named, and that is the practice of observing the first day of the week for the Sabbath. The church of Rome, previous to the Reformation, had connected many superstitions with the observance of the first day, and had completely identified it with the festivals acknowledged to be of human origin. Some of the Reformers, seeing this, denied all obligation to observe the first or any other day of the week as the Sabbath. Even Luther taught, that "enlightened Christians have no need of religious solemnities, but for the common people, for men-servants and maidservants, such a day of rest must be very grate- practice in this matter." ful, and important withal, as affording an opportunity for acquainting themselves with the word of God, and for devotional purposes." Others, seeing more clearly, or feeling more deeply the necessity of this day of rest, waived their objections to its papal and traditional character, and gave their influence in favor of its observance They did not, however, claim for it the sanction of the Word of God, but frankly acknowledged that it was a tradition of men. From the period of the Reformation to the present time, Protestants have gradually adopted higher notions of the religious character of the first day, until there are not wanting now those who boldly as sert that it is the veritable Sabbath of the Lord. Thus they make themselves doubly guilty, not only retaining a practice which is supported by tradition, but charging the Word of God with sanctioning it, while they are not able to quote single passage in proof of the charge.

These two illustrations are sufficient to prove our assertion, that the Reformers and their descendants have retained doctrines and prac-

their influence, and laid themselves open to the charge of not carrying out their principles to their legitimate results. The churches which they planted, the usages which hey have sanctioned, and some of the doctrines which they have inculcated, need reforming. Let us then discard that mawkish sentimentality which leads so many in these days to laud to the skies whatever assumes the name of Protestant. Let us not fear to rebuke what is really papal, because it claims to be Protestant. Let us carry out the glorious doctrine of the sufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith, rather than modify it so as to conform to the practice of those who first

TRADITION A PRESBYTERIAN ARGUMENT.

Such is the heading given to the following article by the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, the organ of Bishop Hughes in the city of New York. The article first appeared, we believe, in The Calender, a high-church Episcopal paper published in Connecticut. It has since been copied into several of the Catholic and Episcopal papers, and in some instances accompanied with commendatory editorial notices. We have repeatedly told our Protestant gling feebly with the errors which it served to brethren, that the arguments by which they endeavor to justify the keeping of Sunday, would, It is useful occasionally to revert to the first if carried out to their legitimate results, compel them to acknowledge the doctrine of Aposments were based, and see if those principles tolic Succession, and all the other ridiculous and absurd notions of Pusevism and Papacy. Here through them he is presenting to the people of If we mistake not, a candid examination will we have the same position taken and endorsed England his plans and his hopes. He does not show, that neither the Reformers themselves, by Catholic and Episcopal editors throughout design, we believe, to form a corporate body the country. When will the champions of at present, if it at all, but only to induce as ect consistency in this respect. Their great | Protestantism learn, that the best way to put | many persons as possible to unite themselves doctrine was, that "the Bible is the only rule of down Romanism is, not to go on pilgrimages to together by signing the following pledge, to faith and practice." Had they adhered strictly the old world for the purpose of forming Evan- which several distinguished names have already to that doctrine, and rejected every thing con- gelical Alliances, but to purge themselves of been appended:trary to it, the result would have been a strength | those doctrines and practices which can only be sustained by appeals to the decisions of Councils could not prevail, and a weight of influence before | and the traditions of the Fathers? "Why bewhich every papal error must have fallen. But holdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's it is to be lamented, that they retained some doc- eye, but considerest not the beam that is in trines which were not founded upon the Bible, thine own eye? Or, how wilt thou say to thy and which involved the very principles they brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine posed, declared or waged. And I do hereby were contending against. Let us look a little at eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's

> Mr. Editor-The doctrine that "the Bible alone is the only rule of faith and practice,' has been so strongly insisted on by almost every Dissenting writer, from Martin Luther down to our times, that I had supposed it to be a cardinal article of the "Protestant Faith." All argument from Tradition, and every attempt to prove the legality of any doctrine or practice from the authority of the fathers, I supposed was utterly

With these impressions on my mind, I took up, the other day, "Edwards' Sabbath Manual," a book published by the American Tract Society, under the patronage of six different denominations, and, therefore, one would think, Protestant par excellence. The object of the writer, in the second part of the book, is to properly substituted for the Jewish Sabbath. But what was my surprise to find that so far from relying on the Scriptural argument, (which indeed he has taken care to exhibit to the best advantage,) he deemed it necessary to adduce the testimony of no less than nine of the Christian Fathers, from Ignatius to Augustine, to prove that the change was authorized by the teaching and practice of the Apostles and early these writers, that he is careful to mention along with their names, their offices, and the dates at which they wrote, as: "Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, A. D. 101, only about half a dozen years after the death of the Apostle;" "Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, about A. D. 162;" "Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, a disciple of Polycarp, who had been a companion of the Apostles, A. D. 170;" "Clement of Alexandria, A. D. 192;" "Tertullian, about the same time," etc. And he concludes by saying: "Such are the testimonies of men who knew concerning the received that designation, and the manner in faction of the Presbytery, six young men were which the Christians, commencing with the Apostles, and continuing for the next hundred years after their death, viewed and treated that day." And again, two pages further on he says: "Hence the testimony of Ignatius and Irenæus, Dionysius and Theophilus, Clement and Tertullian, and others which we have noticed, and all within one hundred years of the death of the Apostle John, and some of them living in the days of the Apostles, who must have known with infallible certainty, what were their teaching and from the Continent. The Spirit of God, we

Now then, after this liberal use of the authority of the Fathers, and of Ignatius among the rest, has been made by a writer whose Protestantism no one will dispute, backed too by six denominations, (whether these six comprehend the entire rank and file of the evangelical army weight. That they furnish ten times the amount of evidence upon the latter question as upon the former, every body knows who has read their writings; and that they prove conclusively that cause, in the strong language of Dr. Justin Edwards, "they must have known with infallible certainty, what were their teaching and practice in

Again, what else than the doctrine of Tradition is found in the following sentence: "Thus the keeping of the first day of the week as the day sacred to religious worship, is interwoven throughout the history of the Church, from the baptism during the year Among the resolu- three; and the fifth year closes with a list of one a people, and he the people's man, and this was days, of the Apostles, and we might, were it needful, continue the history down to the present time!" And finally, to cap the climax, he brings

only rule of faith. They have thus weakened ing to his (Eusebius') testimony, was the course of Christians throughout the world." Can this be the language of a man who ridicules the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, who rejects every appeal to antiquity on the constitution of the Christian Ministry, and refuses to listen to the fact that Episcopacy was established "throughout the world!" If painful experience had not taught us that no reliance whatever can be placed upon the opinions of men who have once cut themselves loose from the Catholic Church, I should deem the appearance of such a book as this the harbinger of better days. But argument. When pressed with the most convincing proof, there is no shift that they are ashamed to resort to, to justify themselves.

I have nothing to say against Dr. E.'s book. Indeed I could say much for it. The course of argument which he has pursued is the only one which any sensible man would think of adopting. All we ask is that we may be allowed to pursue the same train of arguments in reference to other equally important points of Christian doctrine. Consistency is a jewel. I wish our Dissenting friends were possessed of it.

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is now in England, laboring to form what he calls a League of Universal Brotherhood," between the people of all the civilized nations on the earth. To promote this object, it is said, he intends to remain there a twelve month. Two widely-circulated journals-Douglass Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper, and Bradshaw's Railway Guide-have opened their columns to him, and

"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or is chairman. A letter was read from Gov. navy, or to yield any voluntary support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any war, by whomsoever, or for whatsoever proassociate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or color, who have signed, or shall hereafter sign this pledge, in a "LEAGUE of Universal Brotherhood;" whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, color, or condition of humanity."

Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN.—We learn from the Christian Watchman, that the Hon. Heman Lincoln has been compelled, on account of enfeebled health, to resign the office of Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The Executive Committee, in accepting his resignashow that the observance of the Lord's Day is tion, "express their sense of the wisdom and fidelity with which he has uniformly discharged the duties of said office. For twenty-two consecutive years, he has been unanimously elected to that station, and, during the whole period, has fulfilled its obligations and borne its responsibilities, entirely without pecuniary compensation. He has taken many journeys in the ser-Church. So anxious indeed is he to impress his vice of the Board, and defrayed the whole exreaders with the importance of the testimony of | pense from his own resources; and, in times of difficulty and trial, he has sustained the credit of the treasury by hazarding the full amount of his personal ability. For such services and sacrifices, he is entitled to the gratitude of this Committee, and of all whom they represent."

Interesting Circumstance.—The Edinburg Witness says that at the meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburg, of the Free Church, on Monday, the 13th of July, after probationary trials meaning of the Lord's Day, the reason why it had been gone through, very much to the satislicensed to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Witness adds: It is a very singular and deeply interesting circumstance connected with these young men, thus licensed at the same time, that they belong to six different nations. One is a Scotchman, another an Englishman, another an Irishman, another an American. another a Parsee from Bombay, another a Jew trust, had made them one in Christ Jesus, and they are now one in the brotherhood of the gospel ministry as licentiates of the Free

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—The Pittsburgh Gazette I do not know,) I hope the testimony of the says that the Rev. James W. Walker, President same Ignatius and the others mentioned above, of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Wesleyan apon the Episcopal question, may have some Methodist Church, was arrested, while occupying the Presidential Chair in the Conference, on a charge of libel, alledged to have been published in the True Weslevan, the organ of that Episcopacy was established in the Church by Church, on John Miller, of Allegany City. He Christ and his Apostles, we cannot doubt, be- gave the required bail, and went forward in the discharge of his duties connected with the Con-

THE NEW JERSEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION held meeting at Camden on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of September. It appeared by the letters field; the second, twenty-seven; the third, sev- voiced revolutionist stood the highest in the from the churches that 121 had been added by enty-six; the fourth, one hundred and forty people's gratitude! For England had become tions adopted was on recommending the brethren to aid in raising the sum of ten thousand

FOLLOWING THE DIRECTION.—The True Weshis horse, he fled twelve miles at the top of his

A Voice from Faneuil Hall.—Not long ago fugitive slave, who had concealed himself on board a vessel sailing from New Orleans, reached Boston, but was returned by the captain of the vessel, in violation, it is alledged, of the laws of Massachusetts. An immense meeting was held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday last to consider the matter. John Quincy Adams presided, and Dr. S. G. Howe, Charles Sumner, Esq., Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Charles F. Adams, Rev. Mr. Stone, and George B. Emerson, were the speakers. Resolutions were passed condemning by it. in the severest manner the act from which the meeting originated. A resolution was also passed recommending the formation of a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it should be to take all needed measures to secure for fugitives the protection which the law affords. The Committee consists of forty gentlemen, of whom Dr. Howe Slade, regretting the necessity of his absence, and expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

New York in Miniature.—A most ingenious mechanical work has recently been completed, and is now being exhibited in this city. It represents in carved wood, the whole of New York, the harbor, the North and East Rivers, with their shipping, and the greater part of Brooklyn. Some idea of the immense labor bestowed on this model, may be formed from the fact, that it exhibits a fac simile of over 200,000 buildings, including houses, stores and out buildings; 2,-500,000 doors and windows; 200,000 chimneys, 20,000 awnings, 5,000 pieces of shipping, from the smallest sail boat to the largest steamer and packet; 35,000 fences and walls; 30,000 trees,

&c. Every street, lane, alley, place, park, square, wharf, pavement, awning, lamp, with the elevations and depressions of the different grounds, are represented with astonishing accu-

meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the question was discussed as to what disposition it is best to make of the children of missionaries when sent back to this country. The course heretofore adopted has been, to distribute them about among benevolent and sympathizing friends. It had been proposed to establish an extensive institution for bringing them up and educating them together. But this plan was rejected, and the old plan was decided to be the best. Several returned missionaries spoke upon the subject, al of whom objected to having their children brought up alone, and separated from the intercourse and sympathies of the domestic circle.

SAD STATE OF THINGS.—The Lowell Adveriser says, that a Justice of the Peace fined poor man five dollars and costs, in South Boston not many days since, for hoeing his potato patch one Sunday morning. Come to Lowell. Oh! Dogberry, and we will teach you better things More than a dozen men in one gang have been drilling and blowing these half-dozen Sundays past, in one particular spot in this city, to say nothing of twenty other gangs of hands engaged similarly or otherwise. The last Sabbath, this gang of hands, of which we have made particular mention, fired more than fifty separate blasts, and those nearly in the heart of the city.

ORIGIN OF COLPORTAGE, The American Trac Society is doing a great work for the western part of our country through the instrumentality ing eyes fill with tears, on thus being interruptof preachers and laymen who travel through the ed the third time in his endeavors to make himcountry selling and giving away religious books. self heard. There stood the meekest looking, They are called colporteurs. The following is said to be the origin of this mode of operations:

"Five years since, two young men, one a west, under commission of the New York Tract with the other resting on the corner of the Committee, to labor among the destitute in Ken- Speaker's desk, he looked the very impersona-

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Official leyan publishes a letter from a Wesleyan Meth- notice has been published, that the Fair of the odist preacher, whose circuit has embraced a American Institute will occur at the usual time, portion of the States of Pennsylvania and Vir- notwithstanding the destruction of Niblo's Garginia, and who has been in the habit of preach- den by fire. The Managers have at great exing against slavery in both States. He had pur- pense procured Castle Garden. The immense sued this course for some time, when some of amphitheatre—the largest room, it is believed, the slaveholders in Virginia determined to abate in America—will afford ample space for exhibthe nuisance. A warrant was made out for him, itors, where all the fabrics and productions will and on his next arrival he was addressed in a | be displayed, completely enclosed from storms legal form by the sheriff, who was waiting on and bad weather, presenting one magnificent the truth is, these men are beyond the reach of the steps of the house where he was to preach. view. Arrangements will be made for some He was permitted to hold a service, when the splendid nautical exhibitions, for which the sheriff took him in custody, and while on their place is so signally adapted. The special aid. way to a Justice having arrived at the edge of a of the Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artists, wood, the preacher says the passage of Scrip- the friends of National Industry, and the public ture, "When they persecute you in one city flee to at large, is invoked on this occasion. Their faanother," occurred to his mind, which he resolv- vor will insure a most triumphant display, and ed to obey to the letter; and putting spurs to an overflow of visitors, and more than compensate for all unforseen calamities. The days for speed, when he found himself safe in Pennsyl- receiving articles, 1st, 2d and 3d of October. vania. Nothing has been heard from the sheriff Castle Garden will open to the public on the 5th of October.

> PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.-The English papers state that the Queen of Spain has issued a peremptory order, requiring the Baptist Missionaries at Fernando Po to leave within a given period. The reason assigned is that the "Catholic religion admits of no toleration," and as the religion of the missionaries was not like that of Spain, Catholic, it involved of necessity disaffection against the authority of Spain. Protestantism is directly the reverse of this; it glories in religious toleration; and we have yet to learn that the cause of truth has ever suffered

SPENCER ACQUITTED.—The trial of E. M. S. Spencer, charged with the murder of his young wife in Jersey City, has been in progress for some time past. On Sunday afternoon last, the jury came in and gave a verdict of not guilty. The verdict is based on the presumption of the prisoner's insanity, which was proved to be hereditary in his family. He left the city on the evening of his acquittal, in company with his uncle Joshua Spencer, the eminent counsellor, who proposes to place him in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, under the charge of Dr. Brigham.

Brooklyn Grog-Sellers.—Forty-seven cases in which men were charged with selling liquor without license, were argued in Brooklyn, N. Y.. on the 24th of September. On the 25th, a decision was given by the Court against the defendants. Of course this decision carries with it considerable costs and fines to the rum-sellers. It is to be hoped, that it will put the matter to rest in that city where so much opposition to the license law has been manifested.

THE MEXICAN WAR-The following paragraph, from the Union, the organ of the Administration at Washington, may be regarded as semi-official:-

"The Government of Mexico has determined to refer the President's overtures or negotiations for peace to the Constituent Congress of CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES.—At the recent Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, we believe. The more we see of Mexican Diplomacy, the more it is marked by procrastination; and the stronger we see the necessity of prosecuting the war with all our energies. Such, we cannot doubt, will be the course of the Administration."

The New Orleans Picayune of Sept. 20th, is nformed that Canales, the Mexican Colonel, has been taken prisoner.

How VERY WONDERFUL.—" The President of the United States has been often heard to remark, since he has been President, that all the institutions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so than the institution of a Sab-

We copy the above from the Washington Union. It forcibly reminds us of a remark, made by our great grandmother, upon a certain occasion, which was, that "this is a very great country, but if it had been made as large again, it would be just twice as big." [Ch. Citizen.

RICHARD COBDEN.—The following description of Richard Cobden, the man to whose persevering efforts is ascribed the Repeal of the English Corn Laws, is given by Elihu Burritt:-"Cobden rose—not to speak for the space of

several minutes, but to stand up in affecting silence before the assembly, who would have drowned the voice of a trumpet before the swelling peals of applause with which they greeted the Napoleon of Moral Revolution. Several times he essayed to speak, but before he could frame his lips to the utterance of a word, the multitude would burst forth anew with another volume of cheers. I saw his clear, spirit-speakman I ever saw fronting a public assembly, and in the meekest attitude. As he stood with his slight form inclining forward, with one of his thin pale hands hanging by the forefinger from licentiate and the other a layman, started for the a button-hole in the left breast of his coat, and tucky and Indiana. One of them, after suc- tion of timid modesty. His whole attitude and cessfully prosecuting his work for four years, appearance reminded me of some humble memwas called to labor in the principal city of his ber of the Methodist church in America, arising adopted State; the other is still in the Society's in some of their class-meetings, to 'tell his exservice in a distant territory. Thus began the perience, in a contrite spirit. And that was American colporteur enterprise. During the England's foremost man! Among all the first year only two colporteurs were in the heroes her annals have numbered, that softhundred and seventy-five. During these five the hour of coronation. The first words he utyears, more than two hundred years of colpor- tered fell upon the listening multitude in tones teur labor have been performed, and not far querulous modulation. They were uttered with scendants have retained doctrines and pracforward the very argument which Churchmen dollars, the interest of which is to be expended from 400,000 families visited, and 1,000,000 child-like simplicity, and were tremulous with the making the Bible the have always delighted to use: "Such, accordin procuring books for gratuitous distribution. Volumes circulated." the emotion he confessed hand oil bear of every

week Aldern called to the case of te place he four man emigran of whom wer on their trun having only for canopy. landed in a li captain of wh five days after pelled to put a dollar amon tirely destitute P. caused the Station House what future c remains to be tire colony w and the inhab £8 per head t and by way o they were told German Emig them, and sen plenty of land cessary te add false. The Ge ganized and is from frauds like landed these p too soon becom tickets for them creatures had i road, and refu provided. 🗓

THE COUNTY

SAD CARES

which shows

are sometime

SICKNESS AMO Orleans Delta the Rio Grande volunteers in they were dyin that it required to them. Thos behind seemed for they had to the living and h these men get a discharged and shows a disposit who are disco their homes. in the hospital Camargo, the n place-near thre accustomed to prostrated by former strength change of atmos become so enfe help themselves hospitals at the one half of the n who went to the on the 15th of O

Democrat says t man about 21 ye of Kingston, late fornian regiment young girl of Kir he came up a few at Governor's Is suade the object A steadfast refus mination to come of arsenic on Tr large as to cause him out of dange directions, and posed with a ste he drank a large duced death.

Suicide of A

WHALE SHIPS. at New London Straits with (one Lellan is the first States to the Gree April 8th, and 1 about 5 months. in the north part firm and close al ships to cross to to lat. 74 N. Le Has not seen a The English ship in the sesson. March, she could successful voyage

The shippers a Flour, Corn, Whe hungry myriads o All the Rye and France and Ger the larger portion. The Irish are wi to eat Corn Meal ed some time since although offered exhausted. Drol lower class of the the proper metro become a pape la

The author of following very ever know any be ness; no matter ! most, who did not ter how bad it mi stuck to it team water; still if L Out bright in the

General Intelligence.

TITUTE.—Official

the Fair of the

the usual time.

of Niblo's Gar-

ave at great ex-

The immense

n, it is believed,

space for exhib-

productions will

cied from storms

one magnificent

made for some

for which the

The special aid

nics and Artists.

y, and the public

asion. Their fa-

hant display, and

re than compens-

The days for

3d of October.

public on the

The English pa-

Spain has issued

the Baptist' Mis-

e within a given

that the "Cath-

eration," and as

was not like

ved of necessity

nority of Spain.

everse of this; it

and we have yet

has ever suffered

trial of E. M. S.

rder of his young

in progress for

ternoon last, the

dict of not guilty.

esumption of the

a proved to be

eft the city on the

ompany with his

inent: counsellor.

he State Lunatic

charge of Dr.

Corty-seven cases

ith selling liquor

Brooklyn, N. Y..

the 25th, a de-

t against the de-

sion carries with

othe rum-sellers.

out the matter to

opposition to the

following para-

rgan of the Ad-

nay be regarded '

has determined

tires or negotia-

ent Congress of

in the beginning

e more, we see.

re it is marked

nger we see the

var with all our

oubt, will be the

of Sept. 20th, is

can Colonel, has

The President

en heard to re-

lent; that all the

wise, but none

he Washington

is of a remark

upon a certain

is a very great

as large again,

Ch!! Citizen.

Manager - Teach

wing description

whose persever-

of the English

for the space of

pin affecting si-

o would have

before the swell-

h they greeted

ition. Several

before he could

of a word, the

with another

T, spirit-speakud

eing interrupt

Mersona-

ertude and

umble.mem_{i t}

erica, arising

And that was

Long Fall ather

ed rather soft-or

in the

tell his ex-

es to make him-

meekerk ookide

tution of a Sab-

SAD CASE.—The N. Y. Courier tells a story which shows how wofully the German emigrants are sometimes imposed upon. One evening last week Alderman Purser of the 4th Ward, was called to the foot of Dover-st. to lend his aid in a case of terrible distress. On reaching the place he found about one hundred and fifty German emigrants of all ages and both sexes, many of whom were sick, lying about the wharf, some on their trunks, others on bundles, and many having only the earth for a bed, with heaven for a canopy. These unfortunates had just been landed in a lighter from the ship Sardinia, the captain of which had humanely kept them for five days after their arrival, and was then compelled to put them ashore. They had scarcely mixtures. This powder is placed in a small apa dollar among the entire party, and were en- paratus, something in the shape of a churn, but tirely destitute of the barest necessities. Ald. smaller in size, and being mixed with water, is P. caused the aged and infirm to be taken to the kept in motion by a rotary process around what-Station House, and food to be given to all; but ever is to be cooled. A bottle of water may be what future disposition will be made of them remains to be known. It appears that the entire colony were paupers in Hesse Damistadt, and the inhabitants or authorities contributed £8 per head to transport them to this country; and by way of inducements for them to come they were told that on reaching this country the German Emigrant Society would take care of them, and send them out West, where they had plenty of land to give to settlers. It is not necessary te add that the entire representation was false. The German Emigrant Society was organized and is maintained to protect emigrants from frauds like these. The parties who have landed these passengers, fearing that they would too soon become a public charge, had furnished tickets for them to go to Buffalo, but the poor creatures had no means to procure food on the road, and refused to go unless that was also provided.

SICKNESS AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.—The New Orleans Delta learns by the late arrivals from the Rio Grande, that there were near 600 sick volunteers in the hospitals at Camargo, and to them. Those whom the Tennesseeans left behind seemed to be particularly unfortunate, for they had to call on the Alabamans to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these these men get able to leave the hospital they are discharged and sent home. In fact Gen. T.

The discharge all relations of the dead of the Alabamans to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these rest's property, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati. It is an apple tree in full blossom, with fruit half grown, and fruit fully matured upon it their homes. Though the number of patients appearance. in the hospital at Matamoros is larger than at Camargo, the mortrlity is greater at the latter place—near three to one. Those who are un accustomed to a southern climate when once prostrated by the fever seldom regain their former strength on the Rio Grande, without a change of atmosphere they die off quickly, else become so enfeebled that they are unable to help themselves. A person who has visited the hospitals at the different posts, has said that if one half of the northern and western volunteers on the 15th of October, it is more than he looks

Suicide of a 'Californian.'—The Rondout Democrat says that John Terwilliger, a young man about 21 years of age, formerly a resident of Kingston, lately enlisted in Stevenson's Californian regiment. He was warmly attached to a young girl of Kingston, and obtained a furlough; he came up a few days ago from the encampment at Governor's Island, and endeavored to persuade the object of his attachment to marry him. A steadfast refusal caused the desperate determination to commit suicide, and he took a dose of arsenic on Tuesday, but the portion was so large as to cause vomiting. Medical aid placed him out of danger, but contrary to his doctor's directions, and from his declarations it is supposed with a steady resolve upon destruction, he drank a large quantity of water, which produced death.

WHALE SHIPS.—The ship McLellen arrived at New London on the 17th ult. from Davis' Straits with (one fish) 150 bbls. of oil. The Mc-Lellan is the first ship ever sent from the United States to the Greenland whale fishery. She sailed April 8th, and has consequently been absent about 5 months. The captain states that the ice in the north part of the Straits has remained firm and close all the season, not allowing the ships to cross to Lancaster Sound. Have been to lat. 74 N. Left the lat. of 65 N. Aug. 22. Has not seen a whale since the 11th of May. The English ships took what fish they have early in the season. Had the McLellan sailed in March, she could have probably made a very successful voyage.

The shippers are taking large amounts of Flour, Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Provisions, to the hungry myriads of England and the Continent. All the Rye and much of the Flour goes to France and Germany—the Wheat, Corn, and the larger portion of the Flour, to England. The Irish are, with extreme difficulty, brought equal to that of the Salina Springs, has been to eat Corn Meal; and that the supplies imported some time since by the British Government, although offered at a low price, are not yet half exhausted. Probably a large portion of the dreds of windmills, moving whenever the wind lower class of the Irish are unacquainted with blows, are constantly at work, keeping the the proper method of cooking Corn Meal, and meadows dry, and the canals, which are higher that as this knowledge extends the article will than the meadows, full. become a popular article of diet.

ever know any body to stick to any kind of business, no matter how unpromising, ten years at most, who did not prosper? Not one ! no matter how bad it might be at the beginning—if he stuck to it earnestly and faithfully, and tried nothing else; no matter how hard he may have found it sometimes to keep his head above water; still if he persevered, he always came out bright in the long run—did'nt he?—whatever it might be, at the end of ten years, he had made a business for himself."

The Whig State Convention, which met at of Livingston, for Governor; Hamilton Fish of accordance with the defence. New York, for Lieut Governor; Charles Cook, of Chemung, and Thomas Clowes, of Roches ter, for Canal Commissioners.

Greece E. Urren, Rock Binney, St., New

SUMMARY.

The province of Tuscany has been cruelly shaken by an earthquake. Whole villages have been thrown down, and 70 persons, at least. have been killed, nearly 180 wounded, and created was naturally most intense; but as there has been no repetition of the shocks, confidence is beginning to survive. In Sicily, also, the earthquake has done great damage and caused in their gift only 2600 offices. Under clerks,

An invention for generating ice by artificial dependencies to nearly ten thousand! means has just been discovered by Messrs. Lings and Keith, the patentees of the ice safe, &c. The ice is produced by means of a powder composed of salts, ammonia, and various chemical frozen solid by this prolonged motion.

The Commercial has a letter stating that the lisease wich has been so fatal to horses on Long Island has extended to New Jersey. The same disease is said to prevail to some extent in Scotland. The New Haven Palladium states that the epidemic has also made its appearance in worth, with 70 tons of Government stores on Connecticut. A blister between the eyes is board for the Santa Fe expedition, has sunk, the disease being in the head.

We learn from the Journal of Commerce that six thousand pounds of fine Saxony wool have been purchased in Pennsylvania, by an eastern abundance of second crop strawberries. manufacturer, at sixty-two and a half cents a pound. This is, we believe, the highest price that has been paid this season, and the wool is said to be equal to any raised in the country. An article of similar character could not be imported for less than a dollar a pound.

The Syracuse Journal Extra of Wednesday says: Our town was thrown into great excitement by the arrest of James Gough, an Irishman, for shooting his wife and child, which took place about 10 o'clock to-day. The child, if they were dying very fast. So many were sick not dead now, cannot live, as it was shot in the that it required near a whole regiment to attend head so that the brains are oozing out. The wife is not dangerously wounded, being shot through the arm. Gough was drunk.

The Committee appointed at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in reference to the publication of 'Quarterly Review," and "Sunday School Advocate," have met, and determined that those publications shall be commenced forthwith; they are to be published at Nashville. The Rev. Dr. Bascom is to be the editor of the Review.

The papers from the South continue to give most lamentable accounts of the failure of the must be seriously effected by it.

The editor of the Louisville Journal says We took from a tree in our garden two peaches that measured nearly twelve inches in circum ference, and one was exhibited at the horticul tural fair in this place last week and measured twelve inches and a half in circumference. They are called the Vandemark peach, yellow

The new editor of the Oregon Spectator, holds at once the following offices: Secretary of the Territory, Recorder of Land Claims, Re corder of Marriages, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Reviser of the Laws; in addition to al which legal trusts, he seems to be a Doctor of

Iron is said to have been discovered accident ally, by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 years before Christ. Iron is the most useful of all the known metals. It is converted into steel by combining it with a due proportion of carbon. Iron was first made in America in 1715.

They have invented just what was wantedbouquet-holder, the handle of which parts into four pieces thrown out by springs and which serve the purpose of pretty feet for it to stand upon-so that a lady may stand her bouquet on the table without its being crushed or injured.

On Saturday last an Englishman, by the name of John Hays, was crushed to death instantly by the fall of about ten tons of coal in Milnes & Co's. mines on the Spohan. It was found necessary to blast the coal to remove it—his body was crushed in a shocking manner.

A man by the name of John Bowsman, engaged in blasting rocks at Schuylkill Haven, was killed by a blast on Saturday last.

The people of Canastota are now engaged in boring for salt water. They have commenced about thirty rods north of the canal, opposite the center of the village. Salt water, of a quality found in digging wells in the village.

In Holland they supply their canals with water from the meadows by windmills. Hun-

state that all Palestine is a prey to the horrors The author of "Charcoal Sketches" asks the of famine, caused by the drying up of the rivers following very pertinent question:—"Did you and streams. At Safet, numerous persons had died for want of food.

> The Ohio State Journal says there is a woman in Pickaway County in that State, who weighs 464 pounds! She cannot dispose of herself in less than two chairs, and would fill three pretty well. She usually sleeps in a large chair that she had made for that purpose, not being able to sleep in bed.

Clearwater, charged with murder in Otsego Co., has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Gov, Seward was one of Utica, N. Y., last week, nominated John Young, the Prisoner's counsel, and the verdict was in

tion in the United States. Assert regression y

Gold is imported to London from St. Petersburgh at the rate of half a million of dollars monthly. The mines of Russia are greatly on

The steamer Otter was run into by the Atlas at the mouth of the Missouri, on the 14th, and more than 4,000 deprived of shelter. The alarm a sick fireman, an Irishman named Duffy, was carried overboard and lost. A deck passenger is also missing.

The Governor and Senate of this State have &c., swell out the actual number of the State

The Richmond Whig announces the death of Thomas R. Dew, the distinguished President of

William and Mary's College. Professor Woolsey has at length accepted the Presidency of Yale College. His eminent talents and varied learning qualify him for this post of usefulness.

The schooner Ceril, belonging to the San Pedro Company, sailed from Baltimore, on the 22d inst. for the Spanish Main. This expedition goes out for the purpose of resuming the work of raising the wreck of the Spanish manof-war San Pedro.

The steamer Ohio, bound for Fort Leavensaid to be the most effectual remedy, the seat of and with her cargo will be a total loss. No in-

> The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette states that a Mr. Bronson, in that county, is now producing

> As the steamboat Express was coming up the Elk River, about 10 o'clock, she run down a small boat containing four men, and loaded with peaches. The boat was sunk and two men

> The Notes on the Lewis County Bank are in demand at 80 to 82 cents on a dollar.

The somewhat notorious company of adventurers for California, under command of Col. Stevenson, sailed from New York on Saturday last. They number nearly eight hundred.

Among the many curious articles exhibited at the Essex County Fair, was a Flexible Mirror, ships to China, the passage money of which, at or enameled side of Sole Leather-in which the the ordinary charges, would have amounted to ladies viewed themselves at full length—from the extensive Patent Leather Manufactory of John Chadwick, Esq.

The Boston Traveler says the workmen are to be repaid whenever they could get opportuprogressing at the rate of ten to fifteen feet | nity. per day. The contractors are sanguine that they can bore as great a depth in two hundred days, by means of their apparatus, as it required nine years to attain at Grenelle, France, by hand power. The design of this undertaking is to provide an abundant supply of good water for the inhabitants of East Boston.

Gen. Vincent Mathews, long an eminent citizen of Western New York, died at his residence in Rochester on the 23d inst., aged who went to the Rio Grande are effective men Cotton crop. Such extensive devastation has 80 years. He was born in Orange County, not occurred before for many years. Prices June, 1776, and in 1789 removed to Newtown, Tioga Co. (then a part of Montgomery,) and commenced the practice of Law in 1790, its journey from New York, on New Year's and in the same year chosen to the Assembly. In 1796—fifty years ago—he was elected to the State Senate from the Western District, then embracing the whole State West of Otsego Co.,

> The Washington correspondent of the U.S. Gazette writes, that the offer of Mediation has been rejected. In the Cabinet meeting the matter was debated at much length and with bear 350 degrees of heat; that was the heat of great spirit, and the unfriendly expression of the the iron oven which Sir Francis Chantrey's prominent speakers of the opposition party in the House of Commons, probably provoked was red hot, and when they came out their some pretty sharp commentaries. But the sense wooden shoes were reduced to charcoal. of the Cabinet was that the courteous tender made by the British Government of its services, required an equal by courteous reply, although it was determined that the offer itself should be

The force concentrated at San Antonio, (Texas,) under Gen. Wool, for the invasion of the Province of Chihuahua, amounted on the 7th inst. to 3,000 men, including eight companies of regulars. A letter from an officer of high standing under Wool says of the volunteers, 'they are the best troops of the kind I have

A gale has made sad havoc among the Lake shipping-so says the Cleaveland Plaindealer of the 21st. Some twenty vessels had to take refuge among the islands. Two hauds were lost overboard from the Henry Clay. A cargo of wheat on the propeller Goliah was nearly ruin-

A destructive fire occurred at Cleaveland, Ohio, on the 23d ult., in the evening; the Canal Collector's office and range of stores extending along Mervin-st. to the Merchant's Hotel.

Cyrus M. Burleigh lately delivered four lectures on Slavery in the Presbyterian Church at Emmetsburgh, Me. Rev. Mr. Grier, the Presbyterian Minister, gave his countenance to the lectures. There was a good deal of excitement, but no violence was offered, and the meetings evidently made a good impression.

Letters recently received from Jerusalem. the Potato crop of the United Kingdom of Great Britain at £23,500,000, and sets down the loss to Ireland, in consequence of last year's failure, at £10,000,000. The Cork Reporter calculates that out of 130,888 acres planted with potatoes in that country, 100,666 are already blighted and destroyed here will a configurate

A bookseller in New York advertises a large collection of theological works, among which are "600 volumes of the most famous sermons in the language, any one of which is sufficient to establish a first rate reputation for a young clergyman."

In 1819, Sir Thomas Raffles obtained permis- Plainfield, N. J.—Randolph Dunham, John D. Titsworth, sion to found a settlement in a little Indian isle; between the South-east coast of Malaca and the isle of Sumatra. Now, at the end of twentyseven years, this modest establishment has be-One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Europeans, and miles of Magnetic Telegraph are now in opera, transacts every year business to the amount of one hundred and twenty millions. The simple on the

Princeton Theological Seminary is said to be unusually full this session; 51 members in the Senior Class, nearly 50 in the middle, and more than 40 in the Junior Class.

The N.O. Picayune, says there are no less than five hundred and two regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel of that place, besides one hundred and seventy servants and employers. This makes a population of nearly seven hundred within the walls of a single buildingsufficient to form quite a village in the country.

The Western Baptist Association of Canada, containing 27 churches, at its recent annual meeting, reported an addition of 279 by baptism.

The news of the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, was carried from New Orleans to Washington in twenty-five days. The intelligence of with the hope of immortality, and he patiently waited the com-Washington in seven days from that place.

It is reported that seals are making horrid ravages upon the salmon fisheries in Scotland this season, and that every effort to arrest their destructive progress has hitherto been unsuc-

In a Western county, a man was elected a American citizen controlled his actions. He inceptionable, through the whole of his term. He felt the responsibility of his station, and never faltered in his career.

A late foreign paper states that immense bequests have been made in England, Ireland and Scotland, to the Presbyterian Church. The late Mrs. Magee, of Dublin, left eighty-eight thousand dollars for a College, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars for foreign missions, and twenty-two thousand dollars for home missions In Ireland.

The Evangelist says that the mercantile house of Oliphant & Co., of New York, have within the last twenty years generously given a free passage to many missionaries on board their about sixteen thousand dollars.

A Judge Tavers of Georgia, during the late shows a disposition to discharge all volunteers also. The ripe fruit is speckled over the under to the depth of two hundred and seventy feet. of bacon, which he distributed among the poor, The Artesian well, at Boston, has been sunk | chased 1100 bushels of corn, and ten hogsheads

The Boston Whig says that a young colored man named Roberts, a brother of the Governor of Liberia, who came to this country to complete his studies, has been refused admittance to the Medical Class at Pittsfield, on account of the objections of a Southern student!

The Washington correspondent of the Christian Watchman states that the pastor of the African church in Richmond, Va., baptized a week or two since, eighty-eight candidates.

There is some doubt when a mail was first started in this country. The first commenced day, 1673, by a sworn messenger, and sealed bag, once a month, to and from Boston, Hartford, Conn., and places along the road.

The New York State Convention for revising and in 1809 was chosen a Member of Congress. the Constitution, have decided by an over-In 1816 he removed to Bath, Steuben County, whelming vote that any male citizen, of whatevand thence in 1821 to Rochester, where he has er color, of good moral character, and requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be admitted to practice in all the courts of that

It has been proved that the human body will

A Mr. Austin has realized the enormous sum of \$225,000 this session, from his services as an advocate before the railway committees of the British Parliament.

Bagdad, in the woods near Pensacola, contains a Cotton Factory, and five enterprising citizens of Pensacola have just established another in Arcadia, at a cost of \$60,000. The op-

eratives are all black girls. We see it stated that the fortifications of the city of Paris, when completed, will cost more ever seen; and are exceedingly well officered." than the whole taxable property of the State of Massachusetts, with her 800,000 souls.

In 1844 France possessed 4,319 steam engines, equaling in power one million three hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty nine men

A French paper states that the English have planted a commercial establishment on the North-west coast of Borneo, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Of this establishment, it is predicted that it will become a large city in a few years, rivaling the wealth and prosperity of Singapore.

On the 11th inst. the steamer Palmetto boarded and supplied the U.S. brig Washington with a boat, she having lost boats and anchors, and carried away both masts, thrown overboard guns, &c. The Captain and eleven seamen were washed overboard.

amount of smuggling that it is contemplated greatly to erduce it.

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, Alex. Campbell, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Reuben W. Utter, Charles H. Stillman, Peter Burdick, Clarke Rogers, Ethan Burdick, Wm. L. Bowler, Charles M. Lewis, S. P. Stillman, S. G. Sears.

Voorhees F. Randolph, \$2 each. Chaumont-Wm. Johnson, John S. Smith, \$2 each. Nile-Peter Burdick, \$2 Scott—Peleg S. Clarke \$2. Hamilton—Albertus Sairi \$2. New York—Henry McNeil \$1.

New York—Henry McNeil \$1.

DeRuyter—Caleb W. Charch \$1.

Milton, W. T.—James Barnhart \$2.

Little Genesee—Joseph Boas \$2.

Friendship—John B. Cottrell \$2.

MARRIED.

In the town of Verona, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 23d by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. WILLIAM S. POTTER, of Verona o'Miss Esther M. WEBSTER, of Rome.

In Henderson, Jefferson Co., Y. Y., on the 25th of July last Deacon Elisha Crossy, aged 65 years. Brother Crosby embraced the religion of Christ some 24 years ago, and was about the same time converted to the Sabbath of the Lord. He was one of the thirteen who at that time were organized into a church known as the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Adams. He was afterwards chosen as Deacon, which office he filled with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to the church. The latter years of his life were marked by strong and active faith, and a hearty devotion to the interestr of the church. He bad been, for a number of years, afflicted physcians, finally brought him down to the grave. Although his flesh was daily constiming, and his body tormented with the keenest pains, yet his soul was calm and tranquil, big Taylor's victories on the Rio Grande, reached ing of his Lord, until the eyes of his faith saw him approach ing, when, with shouts of triumph and hosannas to God, he bade his friends farewell.

And sweetly winged his flight away. To meet his Saviour in the air, But told his body here to stay, Till Jesus' image it should bear.

In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 16th, after a distressing sickness of fever, Mrs. Mary Babcock, consort of Asher M. Babcock, in the 41st year of her age. Sister Babcock was formerly a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, N. Y., Justice out of mere fun. He was a drunkard but at the time of her death was a worthy member of the and a profane swearer The moment he receiv- church in Pawcatuck, R. I. She was a devout Christian, and ed his commission, the native dignity of the an ornament to the cause of Christ. Her severe illness she American citizen controlled his actions. He informed his friends that he should perform his duties to the best of his abilities. He broke off his bad habits; was never heard to swear, nor ever seen to drink; and his conduct was unexendured without a murmur, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, members, and the community of one of its best citizens.

> At his residence in Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 18th, Deacon DANIEL BARCOCK, in the 85th year of his age, and the 59th year of his office in the Church, where he was leader of the choir for about 50 years. He was early elected to different offices in the State Government, which he held and honored until his age disqualified him for holding office. He was forward in every benevolent enterprise undertaken by the church, and possessed a warm and tender heart towards lost sinners. In his death the poor have lost a peculiar friend, his children an indulgent and kind counsellor and father, his widow an affectionate husband, and the church a pillar in the spiritual temple. But for him to die was gain. The following lines, expressive of his feelings in prospect of death, were written for the occasion by a young sister:-

Welcome, pale messenger! I hail with joy Thy near approach. The hours move slowly on, And oft I wish for some kind angel hand To break the bonds of life, loose my glad wings, And bid my spirit seek its kindred skies. O thou hast tarried long, and I have felt To chide thy lazy wings, and speed thy flight; For I have had bright visions of that world Where cherubim their faces veil, and cry, Worthy the Lamb. Yes, with an eye of faith I've had a foretaste of that heavenly rest, Where Jesus reigns, and happy spirits dwell. But thou art come, and I must not delay; This tenement of clay I soon will drop, And haste to join, in your celestial sphere, The glorious minstrelsy. Hinder me not, companion, children, friends, Ye loved ones all, farewell; I see that shore Where angels wait, and Jesus bids me come. Farewell—I go to meet my father, God.

Our father's gone—his work on earth is done, And he, we trust, has found that heavenly rest; His conflicts now are o'er, the victory's won He strikes a golden harp among the blest. Then let us strive to walk in wisdom's ways.

For these are paths our father long has troil, That we in peace at last may end our days, And meet with joy our father, and our God. D. C. In Genesee, N. Y., on the 7th ult., of irritation of the stomach and bowels, MARY L., youngest daughter of Wm. L.

and Eliza F. Bowler, aged eighteen months.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold a meeting at the house of Thomas B. Stillman, No. 551 Fourth-street, New York, on fourth-day evening, Oct. 14th, at seven o'clock.

W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec'y.

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

SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath

Fracts, 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.

No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath.

28 pages; price 3 cts.

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

No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians—[Containing some stirring extracts from an

old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Min ister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; 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 OFFICE,

Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Elec-tion, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. I'wo Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jones Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of source will 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 accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative A writer in the Globe estimates the value of turn from Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the United Kingdom of Mohammed committee in the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the Spain will give the world the life of Wards of the City of New York. Mohammed, compiled from ancient Moorish the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, conmanuscripts to which he has had access in Spain. sisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, The duty on Tobacco imported into England sional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of is 600 per cent. It engenders such a vast said City. And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 11 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City for James Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones. whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner, 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 December next.

Yours respectfully,

N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State. Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1848. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec retary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Sheriff of the City and County of New 1008.

All the public newspapers in the County will publicant the above once in each week until election, and then had in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment.

See Revised Satutes, vol. 1, chap. vi., title 3d article 3d

Miscellaneous.

LINES TO A MOTHER.

Written by Mrs. Judson just before sailing for Burmah. Give me my old seat, Mother, With my head upon thy knee; I've passed through many a changing scene, Since thus I sat by thee. O! let me look into thine eyes-Their meek, soft, loving light, Falls like a gleam of holiness, Upon my heart, to-night.

I've not been long away, Mother; Few suns have rose and set Since last the tear-drop on thy cheek My lips in kisses met. Tis but a little time, I know, But very long it seems; Though every night I came to thee, Dear Mother, in my dreams.

The world has kindly dealt, Mother, By the child thou lov'st so well; Thy prayers have circled round her path; And 'twas their holy spell Which made that path so dearly bright; Which strewed the roses there; Which gave the light, and cast the balm. On every breath of air.

I bear a happy heart, Mother; A happier never beat; And, even now, new buds of hope -Are bursting at my feet.
Oh! Mother! life may be a dream; But if such dreams are given, While at the portal thus we stand What are the truths of Heaven!

I bear a happy heart, Mother; Yet, when fond eyes I see, And hear soft tones and winning words, I ever think of thee. And then, the tear my spirit weeps Unbidden fills my eye; And, like a homeless dove, I long Unto thy breast to fly.

Then I am very sad, Mother, I'm very sad and lonely; O! there's no heart whose inmost fold Opes to me like thine own! Though sunny smiles wreathe blooming lips, While love-tones meet my ear; My Mother, one fond glance of thine Were thousand times more dear.

Then with a closer clasp, Mother, Now hold me to thy heart; I'd feel it beating 'gainst my own, Once more, before we part. And, Mother, to this love-lit spot, When I am far away, Come oft-too oft thou canst not come !-And for thy darling pray.

INCIDENT IN THE CATACOMBS AT ROME.

Thus wandered we farther, and even farther, between the white walls, the inclosed vineyards. and the old ruins of the baths, till we were out

rather stood, for there are now only a few remains of it left a little and wholly desolate house, built above one of the descents to the ancient times, connecting links between Rome ness. and the surrounding cities; in later times, however, they have in part fallen in, and in part been for robbers and smugglers. The entrance through | covered by Jemsheed, one of the earliest monshortly after our adventure it also was shut up; use. When the vessel was opened, the grapes and only the one through the church, under the had fermented; their juice was so acid that the planted for a series of years is not likely to ear conduct of a monk, remains now open to king believed it must be poisonous; he had some well or to fill out on the ear, though the stalk

Their multitude, their similarity one to another, with nervous headache; the pain distracted her are sufficient to bewilder even him who knows so much that she desired death; observing a the principal direction. I had formed no idea | bottle with poison written on it, she swallowed of the whole, and the painter felt so confident, the contents. The wine, for such it had become, that he had no hesitation in taking me, a little overpowered the lady, who fell into a sound boy, down with him. He lighted his candle, sleep, and awoke much refreshed. Delighted and took another with him in his pocket, fasten- with the remedy, she repeated the dose so often ed a ball of twine to the opening where we de- that the king's poison was all drank. He soon scended, and our wandering commenced. Anon discovered this, and forced the lady to confess of the greatest consequence; and it is especially the passages were so low that I could not go what she had done. A quantity of wine was so, when applied in the latter part of the sumstone altar in the middle, where the early poison. Christians, persecuted by the pagans, secretly performed their worship. Federigo told me of the other, in case this suddenly went out.

wonderful objects in the infinite passages which the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slight-abilities have been made for a time useless by opened themselves, and revealed to us an im- est commiseration for decayed accomplishments; their passions or pleasures, and who, having lost dren of surprising genius, it is a matter of seri penetrable darkness. All was quite still—the no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, one part of life in idleness, are tempted to ous inquiry where all the ordinary men come falling water-drops alone sent forth a monotonous or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill. throw away the remainder in despair. sound. As I thus sat, wrapped in my own They are flowers destined to perish; but the dethoughts, I was suddenly terrified by my friend cay of great talents is always the subject of the painter, who heaved a strange sigh, and solemn pity; and even when their last memorial sprang about, but always in the same spot. is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded Every moment he stooped down to the ground, with pious affection. as if he would snatch up something—then he lighted the larger candle and sought about. I became so terrified at his singular behavior that I got up and began to cry.

"For God's sake, sit still, child!" said he-"for God in heaven's sake!" And again he

began staring on the ground.

I will go up again!" I exclaimed-"I will not top down here!" I then took him by the hand and strove to draw him with me.

Child! child! thou art a noble fellow!" said he ... I will give thee pictures and cakes there thou hast money!" and he took his purse out of his pocket and gave me all that was in it; but I felt that his hand was icy cold, and that he trembled. On this I grew more uneasy, and called my mother; but now he seized me firmly by the shoulder, and shaking me violently, said "I will beat thee if thou art not quiet!" Then he bound his pocket handkerchief round my

"Bo thou also pray to the Madonna!".
"Is the string lost?" I asked. . We will find it we will find it!" he re- of hay.

plied; and began searching again. In the mean down, where no one could save us.

"Here it is!" I exclaimed.

He seized my hand, and became, as it were, frantic for joy; for our life actually hung upon this single thread. We were saved.

[Life in Italy.

the manufacturers of blacking. But there were conception. other establishments of long standing and that had the capital too, and they found that it would on sending some other kind, but it was of no leaving, opens in the morning. use. Their lord or count must have Day & Martin's, as that was superior to any other.

DISCOVERY OF WINE.—Sir J. Malcom, in his built up, because they served as concealment history of Persia, states that wine was first disthe burial-vaults in St. Sebastian's Church, and archs of the empire, by the following accident: experiments he has made in selecting seed corn. this one through the desolate house, were then He was immoderately fond of grapes, and dethe only two in existence; and I almost think sired to preserve some, which were placed in a that we were the last who descended by this, for large vessel, and lodged in a vault for future bottles filled with it, and poison written upon may be luxuriant. Deep below, hollowed out of the soft puzzo- each; these were placed in a room. It happenlan earth, the one passage crosses another. ed that one of his favorite ladies was affected

PERMANENT VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.—One of the fourteen Popes, and the many thousand the most agreeable consequences of knowledge, made mellow, and the whole is intermixed. So martyrs, who here lie buried; we held the light is the respect and importance which it commuagainst the great cracks in the tombs, and saw nicates to old age. Men rise in character often the yellow bones within. We advanced yet as they increase in years; they are venerable efficacious where this practice is adopted. some steps onward, and then came to a stand, from what they have acquired, and pleasing because we were at the end of the twine. The from what they can impart. If they outlive end of this Federigo fastened to his buttonhole, their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected | claimed at the usual time the degree of A. B. one lay hard by; besides which he had brought must be charmed or the understanding gratified. with what improvement is sufficiently known a tinder-box, by the aid of which he could light A woman must talk wisely or look well. Every This part of his history well deserves to be rehuman being must put up with the coldest membered; it may afford useful admonition and Sidney Smith.

> Economy of Time.—Elfred, King of the West Saxons, divided the day and night into three ed to him by sundry "respectable" individuals equal parts; eight hours whereof he employed in the village that \$25 would be as much as was in reading, meditation, and acts of piety and devotion; eight hours in his own necessary accommodations in relation to his health, repose, and the business of his family; and the other eight in the public affairs of the Kingdom; and was wont to say, he had no time to waste in pleasure; nor had he any need of recreations, for he had pleasure enough in the conscientious discharge of his duty; and his business, as a king, was his recreation.

Age of Sheep The age of sheep may be time the lesser light was quite burnt out, and known by examining the front teeth. They are the larger one, from its continual agitation, eight in number, and appear during the first melted, and burnt his hand, which only increased | year, all of a small size. In the second year, his distress. It would have been quite impossi- the two middle ones fall out, and their place is ble to have found our way back without the supplied by two new teeth, which are easily disstring-every step would only have led us deeper | tinguished by being of a larger size. In the third year, two other small teeth, one from each After vainly searching, he threw himself upon side, drop out and are replaced by two large the ground, cast his arm around my neck, and ones, so that there are now four large teeth in sighed, "Thou poor child!" I then wept bit the middle, and two pointed ones on each side. terly, for it seemed to me that I never more In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in should reach my home. He clasped me so number, and only two small ones remain, one closely to him as he lay on the ground, that my at each end of the range. In the fifth year the hand slid under him. I involuntarily grasped remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole the sand, and found the string between my front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to be worn; and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out or are broken.

NEW PETRIFYING PROCESS.—At the Marquis of Northampton's conversazione, a few years ago, Dr. Jaques Silvestri exhibited some samples of a process by which all organic substances can NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.—The | be brought to a consistency approaching petrifollowing anecdote was related to us a few days | fication, so as to be preserved to an indefinite since by a friend of ours, of Day & Martin, period. The head of a female was shown, petwhose blacking is so extensively used in this rified to a degree of intensity approaching stone, country. They were once poor servant boys the features retaining all the expression of life. in the city of London, but by chance one of Fishes, reptiles, insects, birds, and other specithem obtained a recipe for making blacking, mens of natural history, were on the table; the and they resolved to open shop. Accordingly plumage, fur, and all the other adjuncts of nata small cellar was obtained, and notice given, ure, retaining the same brilliancy of color, firmthrough the newspapers, to the world in gener- ness, and flexibility, they had at the time of al, and the city of London in particular, that | death. A bouquet of flowers was seen preserv-Day and Martin had opened a shop," and were ed, with an exactitude and perfection beyond

New Invention.—An invention somewhat be impossible to live by their new business, un- quaint as well as novel, has been patented, for less their joint ingenuity could devise some the protection of bees against the ravages of the means to "raise the steam." They at last hit | moth. The invention partakes of operating upon the following plan. Several splendid suits mechanism, and is to be operated by hens. The of livery were purchased, intended for the serv- hives are arranged in a tightly-joined house, ants of noblemen of different ranks. They provided with ventilated doors of wire gauze, dressed in their new suits, would go to the which are to be regularly shut at night, and different shops where blacking was usually sold, opened in the morning. The patent was grantbeing always careful not to apply to any of ed for combining, with the door of the beetheir own customers, and inquire for Day & house, a hen roost, in such a manner that the Martin's blacking, and usually the shop-keeper | weight of the fewls going to roost, closes the having none of Day & Martin's would insist up- door at night, and by reversed action on their

Incenious Invention.—Two very ingenious In a short time by this means they raised public instruments have been recently exhibited at demand for the article, and no other blacking | Washington, the invention of two citizens of was more used among the nobility than Day & New York. One is an astronomical machine, by ed, 500 persons afterwards partook of a de-Martin's. They are now among the most Mr. F. A. Russell, designed to show more comwealthy merchants of London. One of Mr. pletely and accurately all the systems of the Day's daughters having married but a short heavens, and all the motions of our own solar time since, her father gave her as a marriage system, at any and every season of the year. Not many paces from the grotto stands—or portion £100,000. We find that most of the The other is styled the self-acting meteorologicwealthy men of this country commenced in life | al register, embracing in a machine, the anewith no other capital than a good character, and | mometer, rain gague, barometer, thermometer that they accumulated their wealth by prud- and tide register, and which, by a most ingenicatacombs. These were, as is well known, in dence, perseverance and close attention to busi- ous contrivance, records, of itself, the various changes in its several departments. The maker is a young man, Mr. Chauncey Warriner.

> EXPERIMENT IN SEED CORN.—John S. Yeomans, of Columbia, Ct., gives an account of some He sums up the conclusions to which he arrives

"1. That there is a tendency in corn to degenerate-that a variety after having been

"2. That an early variety, taken from a higher latitude and cultivated here, will increase in the size of the ears, be more prolific in grain, with salt, whereas you have heretofore been paying a less quantity of stalks.'

Mr. Yeomans says his principal object in this communication 'is to impress upon the minds of agriculturalists, the importance of occasionally changing their seed corn.'

Manuring.—Mixing manure with the soil is upright; anon they elevated themselves to lofty made, and Jemsheed and all his court drank of mer for the wheat crop. Wheat will not bear vaults, and, where the one crossed the other, this beverage, which, from the manner of its an abundant supply of unmixed manure buried expanded themselves into great quadrangles. discovery, is to this day known in Persia by the in large masses and lumps beneath the soil. We passed through the Rotunda with the small name of Zeher e-khoosh, or the delightful When manure therefore is spread, it should be harrowed at least half a dozen times well, with the surface soil, before the plough turns it under. It thus becomes thoroughly broken, the soil is one-third the manure will sometimes be equally view

REDEEMING TIME.—Dean Swift, when he stuck the candle among some stones, and then for what it once contained. But women (such was so deficient as to obtain it only by special began to sketch the deep passage. I sat close is their unfortunate style of education) hazard favor, a term used to denote want of merit. Of beside him upon one of the stones; he had de- every thing upon one cast of the die; when this disgrace he was so much ashamed that he sired me to fold my hands and to look upward. youth is gone, all is gone. No human creature resolved from that time to study eight hours a The candle was nearly burned out, but a whole gives his admiration for nothing; either the eye day, and continued his industry for seven years, My imagination fashioned to itself a thousand civility who has neither the charms of youth nor perhaps encouragement, to young men, whose

JUDGE GRIDLEY AND THE RUMSELLERS.—It is stated that a case of violation of the License law came before Judge Gridley, at the late circuit court in Oswego county. The jury, without Springs. leaving their box, immediately brought in a verdict of "guilty." The Judge, after having it hintusual to impose as a penalty in such cases, and would be quite satisfactory to all the parties concerned to which hints he gave a respectful Eye created the necessity of wearing that use and silent hearing had the prisoner brought ful garment called the shirt by the sons of into court, and imposed upon him a fine of \$150; Adam, therefore it is but just for her daughters and ordered that he stand committed until it to wash them."

It is creditable to the mechanic arts, that very frequently we find mechanics attaining very high honors. Take, for example, the case of Sam. Houston. Twenty-five years ago he was a Grass Seed.—One of the most successful and | house carpenter in Nashville, and while he plied economical modes of securing timothy seed, the jack plane he was weaving bright fancies which is practiced by some farmers to great ad, for the future, which were all through his enervantage, is to reap the tops of the grass while it gy and perseverance, realized. Governor of arm, and held me fast, but bent himself down to is yet standing in the meadow, to be afterwards | Tennessee, President of Texas, and Senator in me the next moment kissed me vehemently, thrashed and cleaned, and then the rest of the Congress—a mechanic, a legislator, a general, be teaching the young lady to talk French, walk called ine his dear little Antonio, and whispered, grass is moved and manufactured into hay an executive, and a senator. Where the honors Spanish, faint gracefully, and dance the Polka.

"Bo thou also pray to the Madonna!"

The seed thus costs the labor of cutting and of a country are freely open to all alike, neither Pork carried from St. Long to Santa Fe, for thrashing, the remainder affords the usual crop birth nor wealth should shrink from a union with the use of the army, costs at the latter place directed, post paid, to of hay.

George B. I

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.

Drunkenness: expels reason, drowns

memory, distempers the body, defaces beauty, diminishes strength, corrupts the blood, inflames the liver, weakens the brain, turns men into walking hospitals, causes internal, external and incurable wounds; is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse; the beggar's companion, the wife's woe, and children's sorrow; makes man become a beast and a self-murderer; who drinks to others' good health and robs himself of his own! Nor is this all;

It exposes to the Divine are some of the evils

springing from the root of DRUNKENNESS.

VARIETY.

In order to remove an immense mass of rock in tunnelling for the Colerian and Londonderry railway, it was advertised that a tremendous explosion would be caused at Downhill. About 12,000 people attended to witness it, from all parts of Ulster and North of Scotland. There were 12 steamers in the offing! 35 cwt. of powder was employed. The mass dislodged was 22,000 tons. In the tunnel previously excavatjeuner. The place was illuminated by 1,200 lamps. It was quite a gala scene.

A Greek physiologist, M. Eselija, residing at Athens, asserts that by the assistance of electric light, he has been enabled to see through the human body, and thus to detect the existence of digestion and of circulation, and has seen the nerves in motion. This is the most extraordinary discovery of the age, and promises, if true, to lead to the most astounding results. He has given it the name of 'Anthroposcope.'

There are six sorts of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The sordid and narrow-minded think of nobody but themselves; the lazy will not take the trouble to serve you; the overgrown rich man is above minding one who needs his assistance; the poor and unhappy have neither spirit nor ability; the goodnatured fool, however willing, is not capable of serving you.

The New York Post says, "We say unto poor men, rejoice, for in the next five years you will be taxed only two cents a bushel for ten." The salt may come cheap enough, but if

the poor men don't have to pay pretty dear for the pepper that has been used upon the poor Mexicans, down there among the Chapporals, we miss our guess-that's all.

Among the petitions that have been presented, for the repeal of laws prohibiting or restricting the sale of ardent spirits, not one has been inscribed with the name of a woman. On the other hand, millions have petitioned for effectual restraint to be thrown around this pernicious

The literal meaning of the word Manhattan, or Manhatta, as it was originally called, is "the place where we all got drunk;" being a testimony of the Indians to the effect of the "mad waters," which Hendrick Hudson, the discover-

The most suitable time for pruning the peach, as well as for most other kinds of stone-fruit, is in autumn, just as the leaves begin to fall, when the sap is in a downward motion. At this period, a more perfect cicatrization takes place, than when the trees are pruned in winter or

One half of the whole nett revenue of Great Britain, is devoted to paying the interest on the cost of former wars, and nearly one half of the remainder is spent in preparing for future wars, viz. in maintaining the army and navy.

When we reflect that every mother has chilfrom who cross our path in every-day life.

Mr. Josiah Eaton, an old man, nearly eighty years of age, has just completed the great feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The performance took place at the Caledonia

The bark of a willow tree, burned to ashes, and mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to Watson-Wm. Quibell. the part affected, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences, on any part of the body.

Douglass Jerold says, "that as old Mother

The Pacha of Egypt, being informed that the physicians of this country charged for their services according to the number of their visits, inquired "if the patients ever got well."

A French girl, writing to her father, now in this country, says,: "Would that Columbus had never discovered America, since it keeps you so long absent." hope the bor house Fashionable Female Education is said to

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex-perienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has 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 accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. &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 and conomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular-

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete 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 responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

cises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language,

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. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif-

ferent departments of Natural Science.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms. as

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847. and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less 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, Incidental expenses, per term, Piano Forte,

The entire expense for an academic year, including tras 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 adpayment 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

J. R. IRISH, Principals. DERUYTER, August 6, 1846.

brought before the class for their consideration.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. CONNECTICUT. Adams—Charles Potter. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman Alfred-Maxson Green, Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, John Whitford. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. New Market—W. B. Gillett. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Salem—David Clawson. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence—S S Griswold, PENNSYLVANIA J. P. Livermore. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle

Leonardsville—Jabish Brown. Condersport.—R. Babcock Newport.—Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis. VIRGINIA. Otselic—Joshua Clark. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. New Salem-J. F. Randolph Preston—Clark Ragers.
Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Richland-Elias Burdick. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert.

Northampton-S. Babcock. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter, MICHIGAN:

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

WISKONSAN. Milton-Joseph Goodrich, Juliani Stillman Coon.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

TERMS.

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

Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt. PiNo paper discontinued until arreariges are paid, exept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, unders, and remistances, should be iet, for Cahal Commissioners. GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.

The There are

very great

week. We

eren till ikisik

Control volume

ROTTED BY

VOL.

sympathize brought up u of the earth national esta think that if the hold a jubile We who live been called no national hierarchists abandonment the voluntary formation of what intellige persons, rathe know that re more hold v modifies the United States earth. There cause, being y er into the affi ing voluntaril it gives a wid calls forth mo of one class of true of all ot weekly Sabba were it dise Nothing tends effort as a sen the other hand of a people m interest by co It is thus with long as the ma ians of Sunday but little upon tions with the with their pe will evaporate other religiou individual ob what is oblige upon his fello be defended church rites a defended by Repeal all the that the zeal f bath would in This is the m upon for waki

servance of the day, they will zeal by their more care by day. Indeed "it is error a government. sensitiveness: lators to have either a wan truth, or a fea on their side, As all pure revealed will Scriptures, it man legislatio saving powers lative enactme it. As to its c becomes a re

of Sunday do

valid or convin

theological qu Just so far i with the divin it removes the by which it with those hi bers surfou man consider lost its hold wberever it h only way to h those human to the force o both the Sal editable for

Humitor a