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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. III — NO. 16.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 8, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 120

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. SUNDAY LAWS:

Their repeal would not injure pure Christianity, the morals of Citizens, or the interests of the State.

There are many pious people who cherish very great veneration for the first day of the week. We respect their piety, but we cannot sympathize with their errors. Many persons, brought up under the shadow of the hierarchies of the earth, cherish the same veneration for national establishments of religion, and verily think that if they were abolished the devils would hold a jubilee over the downfall of religion We who live in the United States have often been called a nation of infidels, because we have no national establishment of religion. The hierarchists of Europe predicted the entire abandonment of religion from the adoption of the voluntary principle in this country, at the formation of the national government. But what intelligent American would not pity such persons, rather than sympathize with them? We know that religion is better maintained, has more hold upon the public mind, and more modifies the manners of the people, in the United States, than in any hierarchal country on earth. There are two reasons for this. 1st/ Because, being voluntarily adopted, it enters deep er into the affections of the recipients. 2d. Being voluntarily supported and carried forward it gives a wider scope to individual action, and calls forth more personal effort. What is true of one class of religious duties, would be equally true of all others. It would be as true of the veekly Sabbath as of any other religious duty, were it disencumbered of State alliances. Nothing tends so much to develop individual effort as a sense of personal responsibility. Or the other hand, nothing withers up the energies of a people more than to separate them from an interest by committing it to the hands of a few. It is thus with respect to the Sunday Laws. So long as the magistracy are made the chief guard ians of Sunday, the people will interest themselves but little upon the subject, and Sunday Conven tions with their resolutions, and Sunday laws with their penalties, to all practical purposes will evaporate. But place this observance where other religious observances are placed, on the individual obligation of all good citizens, and what is obligatory will be urged by each one upon his fellow, and what is valid and true will be defended with all the tenacity with which church rites and Christian doctrines are now defended by the different sects in our land. Repeal all the Sunday Laws, and we doubt not that the zeal for the honor of the Christian Sabbath would in one year be greatly increased. This is the most certain way which can be hit upon for waking up the slumbering consciences of Sunday desecrators. If there is any thing valid or convincing in the arguments for the observance of the first day, rather than the seventh day, they will doubtless be presented with more zeal by their advocates, and attended to with more care by those who observe the seventh day. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed, that "it is error alone that needs the support of government. Truth can stand itself." The sensitiveness and unwillingness of certain legislators to have this subject discussed, betrays either a want of confidence in the power of truth, or a fear lest truth should not be found on their side.

As all pure Christianity is founded upon the revealed will of God, contained in the holy Scriptures, it does not need the support of human legislation, nor would it lose any of its saving power by the withdrawal of those legislative enactments which are now thrown around it. As to its controversial merits, it certainly illbecomes a republican legislature to decide a theological question by legislative enactments. Just so far as human authority intermeddles with the divine by legislating upon the subject, it removes the duty from those divine sanctions have surrounded it. The awful sanctions of the day laws. One account, therefore, ought to stifling his convictions for some time, Dr. N. Supreme Ruler of heaven and earth are kept balance the other. out of sight by the constant presentation of human considerations. It is thus that religion has lost its hold upon the consciences of men, wherever it has been established by law. The only way to restore confidence, is to withdraw those human considerations, and leave religion to the force of the divine sanctions. It is thus with the Sabbath. If the legislature judge it question, and plead that the divine law requires Humphery contends, then we say that they are breaking! One of the opponents of our petibound to hear us, as one of the parties to that tions in the New Jersey Legislature, said before government, and we shall put in our caveat that body, "There is not a more sober, sedate,

tence of keeping it.

are as far behind the spirit of an unfettered are among our most prompt and punctual cus- His levely wife and his interesting children are quisition.

We are often told that to abolish the Sunaffects our own persons, estates, and condition, they be injured by their repeal. and those of our fellows; secondly, as an article of religious faith, and an element of religious character. Religion always ought to enjoin and require morality. But State law is forbidden by less as it respects the persons, estates, and condition of the citizens; and in this respect only. Such things as fraud, theft, adultery, nuisances, &c., are branches of the great law of morality, and cognizable by the State law because they affect the estates, persons, and canditions of the or condition of other citizens, for a portion of the citizens to secularize the first day of the week, while others observe it as a sacred day? To us question, was sufficient to rebut the objection, and to draw from every candid man the answer, In no respect whatever! We know that men can be honest, and temperate, and chaste, who do not regard Sunday. One man's neglect of Sunday does not subject another to the necessity of neglecting it, any more than does the neglect of other religious duties. In some families reading the Scriptures and prayer are attended o daily, and doubtless it is, or may be, a great penefit to hired persons to live in such families. Yet they often choose to leave them, and become members of irreligious families, because they can obtain higher wages, or enjoy some other temporal advantages. But must a law be passed to oblige all house-keepers to maintain daily family worship, because without such law many persons would neglect it, and young people and hired persons would grow up without these religious influences, or leave their places and employments for less profitable business? This would be equally just and reasonable with those laws which require all to observe Sunday on the plea that all the people of the State need one day in a week for worship. There are as many persons in the State who believe that daily family worship ought to be maintained, as there are observed. Family worship is as beneficial to the public morals as the observance of Sunday. Yet if a law to enforce it was seriously proposed, it would meet with universal reprobation,

morals of community. not work well in practice. We reply, Try it. We have FACTS at hand in abundance to sustain our position. Let it be remembered, that not affect all of them. There are more immoral persons who profess to observe Sunday as a religious day, than there are who profess to reject been no Sunday laws. So also those persons in by which it is attended, and presents it only the community who are moral and upright, would with those human considerations by which they doubtless have been so had there been no Sun-

laws—they are not necessary to support the

But how is it with those who believe that neither the fear of God, nor regard for man, obliges them either to keep the first day, or to No light, no hope. What could be the matter? and immoral? Or, are they made virtuous and moral by the restraints of the Sunday laws, when they cannot escape from them? We answer. Neither. It is said that there is not a suitable for them to decide upon a theological single Jew in any prison in the United States, sult? The Spirit of God left my friend, and nor has there been for years, except the Jews in the unclean spirit who had gone out returned them to enforce Sabbath-keeping, as Dr. Richmond, who were imprisoned for Sundayagainst an infraction of God's law under pre- orderly people in the world, than the Seventhday Baptists. Those that I have known in

Gospel as are the hierarchists of Europe. This tomers." The Quakers are proverbial for their reasoning all proceeds upon the supposition, probity and purity of manners. We are told that it is the duty of State Governments to up- upon good authority, that there are towns in which hold religion—which we do not believe. The the Quaker influence has long prevailed, where State is bound to protect the persons of its in- there is no one willing to accept the office of habitants in the exercise of religion, but with magistrate, because there is no occasion for one. their religious observances it has of right no- In one township there is no tavern, no magisthing to do. Fines imposed for religious belief, trate, no constable, no clergyman, no lawyer. or for the neglect or the observance of religious In another thickly settled township, it is stated rites or days, differ not in principle from the that there has never been any case of assault fine, the rack, and the axe, of the Spanish In- and battery since its first settlement, a period of more than one hundred years.

It is religious instruction, however and whenday laws would be to open the floodgates of ever imparted, that produces moral principle. immorality. This is so frequently reiterated And that we presume no sect would be willing from the pulpit and the press, and in the legis- that the legislature should choose for or adlative hall, that thousands, who never think for minister to them, unless they could choose all themselves, verily suppose that it would be so. the Legislators and the Executive. From this Let us look at the matter. Morality necessarily we see that the morals of the people are not presents itself to us in two aspects; first, as it dependent upon the Sunday laws, nor would

ONE TRACT BEFORE I DIE.

A clergyman furnished a Tract for the American Tract Society, entitled, " What is it to beour Constitution from enjoining and requiring lieve on Christ?" which the Society published. religion at all! In what respect, then, is mor- At a recent Tract meeting in Portland, the auality an object of State government? Doubt- thor stated that he had heard of more conversions from that one Tract than from all his preaching besides.

Who would not have a tract in circulation, going perhaps to "earth's remotest bounds?" While he is toiling away in one language, with congregation of two or three hundred, he may send the printed page in many languages to congregations of many thousands.

what manner will it injure the persons, estates which shall be adapted to do extensive good? satisfy! Be thou the strength and the charm of me night and day, there was no good in life, sin Sure enough, who knows? God only knows; our inward life! Be thou the earnestness of had taken possession of me, my free will hated and any man may try what he can do; and when our deepest interest! Be thou our inspiration, he least expects it, guided by an ever-living, impulsion, divinity, and all! Our tears never moving Spirit, the work may be done. Little it appears as though the very statement of the did John Bunyan suppose he was writing such Our smiles only mock us, until thou badest us rea book as the "Pilgrim's Progress," when in Bedford jail he took up his pen. Hear what

> "When at the first I took my pen in hand, Thus for to write, I did not understand That I at all should make a little book In such a mode; nay I had undertook
> To make another; which when almost done, Before I was aware, I this begun."

And after it was written it came very near never seeing the light through the indifference of his friends, as often happens to books: for

> "Well, when I had thus put mine ends together, I showed them others, that I might see whether They would condemn them, or them justify: And some said let them live; some let them die Some said, John print it; others said not so; Some said it might do good, others said no.

"Now I was in a strait, and did not see Which was the best thing to be done by me; At last, I thought, since ye are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case decided."

He who would do good must often "draw the pow at a venture," trusting to God to guide the arrow in its flight. God only knows which shall succeed. "this or that." Am. Messenger.

STIFLED CONVICTIONS.

State of New York, in which powerful revivals the peace of heaven dwelling within their who believe that Sunday ought to be religiously of religion were in progress by the blessing of hearts. God upon the labors of Rev. Dr. Nettleton.

> of -, a gentleman of my acquaintance be- a cloudless sunshine, while traversing the sumcame deeply anxious for his soul. He wept, he mits of those lofty mountains, at the very time obstinate—he would not submit to God.

ties about her husband were almost beyond con- far, far above the clouds and storms that darken We have been told, that all this looks plausi- trol, came into his room, and finding him still and distract the world below. In that region of ble in theory, but we are afraid that it would lingering in his wretched condition, and solemn- purity and peace, the atmosphere is clear and ly fearing that he would grieve away the Holy calm; and the light of God's countenance shines Spirit, and turn back to the world, she fell upon | brightly on the believer's soul, while he sees her knees in his presence, and fervently prayed | the thunder-clouds of earthly care and sorrow for him. The husband's state of mind after that rolling beneath his feet, thus realizing the whatever influence the Sunday laws may have prayer may be conjectured, but not easily de- beautiful illustrations of the poet:to promote the morality of the people, they do scribed. He literally writhed in mental anguish.

Dr. Nettleton was the wisest man that I ever saw in tracing out the operations of the human mind when under the influences of the Divine Spirit. He seemed to possess almost intuitive it, probably ten to one. We admit that they knowledge of this subject. When he saw a sinwould probably have been immoral had there ner long lingering under conviction, he judged that there was a special cause, and he was pretty

sure to detect that cause. One day, after my friend Lambert, (for so I will call him,) had been struggling with and him, pointed him to the Saviour, and perhaps still—a miserable, disconsolate, lost sinner. He immediately intimated to Lambert that he was drinking with a view to drive away his convictions; and I believe the latter did not deny the charge. Dr. Nettleton solemnly warned the wretched man and left him. What was the reto his old habitation, accompanied by seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and the last state of that man was worse than the first.

and a mildew rest upon all that pertains to this miserable man. Nothing prospers in his hands. His business, though formerly flourishing, is in ruins; and he is compelled to leave the beauti-Those persons who refuse equal rights to the Salem and Cumberland Counties, are above full house in which he lived. This is not the observers of the seventh day, on the plea that it the average of other denominations for honesty." worst—he is given up of God. He is undone, would endanger the observance of the first day, A Presbyterian merchant recently said, "they to all appearance, for time and for eternity.

Perhaps ten months pass away, when a blast

disconsolate and broken-hearted.

'Go with me now through yonder street of the town at night, and what do we see? There lies poor, wretched, ruined Lambert, a drunkard in the ditch! O God, what is man when left of thy Spirit! Let a veil, for the present, cover the sequel.

Reader, if the Spirit of God strive with you, as you value salvation grieve Him not away. Am. Messenger.

PREACH CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Extract from a sermon by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, a minister of Leeds, Eng., before the students of Cheshunt College.

"Preach Christ crucified! Turn not aside

from this, under the temptation of meeting some question of the day, or some bearing of the public mind. There is much mystic verbiage. which some esteem to be of transcendental depth. There is much pantheism, which some regard as original and sublime. Your versatility will often be urged to follow after these conceits. You will be told of their amazing influence. They really are nothing. They are the bubbles of the hour. They cannot boast even of novelty. I conjure you, care little for them. Yours is not a discretionary theme. It is unchanging. Keep to it. Abide by it. It is one, but it is an infinite one! It is the word of Christ, divinely great and true! Its rigidness can never hamper your thoughts. Its reiteration can never weary your inquiry. At no point can it restrict you. It is a large place. It is a boundless range. It is a mine of wealth. It is a firmament of power. Whither would ye go from it? It is the unwinding of all great principles! It is the expansion of glorious thoughts. It is the capacity of all blessed emotions! O Calvary, we turn to thee! Our nature, a wreck, a chaos, only canst thou adjust! We have an aching relieved us until thou taughtest us to weep! joice! We knew no way of peace, until we found our way to thee! Hope was banished from us, until its dove flew downwards from thee upon our hearts! All was dormant until thou didst stir; all was dull, until thou didst excite us! Our eyes are still lifted to thee, as to the hill from which cometh all our help! Our feet shall stand upon thee, O high mountain, and thou shalt make them beautiful, while we publish the glad tidings of 'Christ crucified!'"

THE JOYS OF PRAYER.

Even in those parts of prayer that might seem only painful, there is a pleasure that would be ill exchanged for this world's most boasted bliss. In the bitterness of repentant sorrow for sin there is a sweetness, in the agony of fervent supplication for pardon there is a joy, as much superior to the best the world can boast, as the heavens are higher than the earth:

The broadest smile unfeeling folly wears, Less pleasing far than 'prayer's repentant' tears.

Oh! what a happy, heaven-foretasting life might the children of God enjoy on earth, if they would live a life of prayer!

How calm might they be in the midst of the deepest tribulations. How composed and cheer-More than twenty years ago I had the pleas- ful, while all around was agitation and alarm ure of spending some time in two places in the the smile of heaven sparkling around their path,

They say that travelers in Alpine regions are In the course of the first revival in the town often encompassed with a clear atmosphere and

> As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form. Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread Eternal sunshine settles on its head

KIND WORDS.

The destiny, temporal and eternal, of individuals, often turns upon a single word spoken in their existence. The celebrated Dr. Adam Clark was, till about nine years of age, the percalled to see him once more. He talked with ers. As such, when at this age, he was pointed out by his teacher to a stranger of respectabiliprayed with him. But there Lambert lingered ty who visited the school. The stranger, with great interest and affection, replied, that he honor the Sunday laws? Are they the vicious Dr. N. smelt ardent spirits. That was enough. the boy; that he had talents, and might yet at- clashing doctrines. tain to eminence in the literary world. That kind word struck a spark in the mind of the child, which made the future man one of the lights of earth. On the other hand, an unkind or discouraging word spoken at just such a criremember words of kindness or unkindness death, to our spirits.

Then deem it not an idle thing A pleasant word to speak: The face you wear, the thoughts you bring A heart may heal or break.'

A young rose in the summer time Is beautiful to me, And glorious the many stars That glimmer on the sea: But Gentle Words and loving hearts, And hands to clasp my own, Are better than the brightest flowers Or stars that ever shone!

The Sun may warm the Grass to life. The Dew the drooping Flower, And eyes grow bright and watch the light Of Autumn's opening hour-But words that breathe of tenderness, And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the Summer time, And brighter than the Dew.

It is not much the World can give, With all its subtle art, And Gold or Gems are not the things To satisfy the heart; But oh! if those who cluster round The altar and the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles How beautiful is earth!

A MAN OF ONE IDEA.

Luther, like all great reformers, was a man of one idea; but that one idea was not what historians have generally supposed; it was not civil liberty, nor liberty of opinion, nor opposition to forms, nor any abstract love of truth, but the one idea was, Jesus-Saviour. No human being ever felt with deeper anguish what it was to be lost. Language cannot have a more terrible earnestness than that wherein he has described the death agony through which he passed when he felt his sins, and the majesty of God, and the desperate hopelessness of any effort to approach him, or bring his fallen nature up to void which only thou canst fill! We have that immeasurable purity. "It was all over with citizens. The question now before us is, in But who knows that he can furnish a tract pantings and longings which only thou canst me," he says, "the sin of my nature tormented pantings and longings which only thou canst me," he says, "the sin of my nature tormented pantings and longings which only thou canst God's judgments, it was dead to good, anguish drove me to despair; nothing remained but to die and sink to hell." "Let them threaten me with banishment and death, with torture and the stake," he says in a later letter, "what is all this to me? It all makes no impression on me. It is all the merest trifle to the agony I endured in my religious life before I found a Saviour." Now, to a soul in this state of religious anxiety, the whole Catholic system is one great and gloomy barrier, standing between it and its Redeemer. Luther struggled like a giant, he fought as for life, and broke through the dark obstacle, and found a Saviour; he found, he embraced, he believed, he felt, he knew that he was saved, he felt it with a joy as mighty and overwhelming as had been his anguish. Thenceforth, there was to him but one mighty idea—salvation and a Saviour. Mrs. Stowe.

A PRISONER FOR CHRIST.

The Rev. J. Bilderbury, missionary in India, states, that about the year 1831 he conversed with a Hindoo, and gave him tracts and a New Testament. These he carried home, twenty-five miles, and read. They showed him that he was a sinner, and directed him to "the Lamb of God. that taketh away the sin of the world.", Gradually he desisted from idol worship, and discontinued his contributions to the support of the temple. He was the father, the master, the wildest storms. How joyful in the midst of the husband, the man of property; but when his children perceived what was moving in his mind, and at length heard him propose to visit the missionary, they took fetters and bound his hands and his feet. These fetters he wore from 1832 to 1845, when there was a wedding in the family, and they took off the fetters to allow him to attend. Concealing his tracts and Testament in his clothes, amidst the excitement of mourned, he sighed, and no doubt prayed for that the world below them is all wrapped in Mr. Bilderbury, saying, I wish to be a Christian. the festival, he gave them the slip, and went to and could never be enforced. So with Sunday days and days together. But he was proud and mists and darkness, and thunder-clouds are He gave Mr. Bilderbury the history of the state bursting at their feet. Even thus does prayer of his mind, and what he had suffered, and One day his pious, amiable wife, whose anxie- lift the believer to a loftier and sterner region, showed the wounds inflicted by the fetters during more than twelve years. He tarried three or four weeks, to receive instruction, and giving good evidence of true conversion, was then admitted into full fellowship with the

CHRISTIANITY ABOVE CONTROVERSY.

Those who really value Christianity, and beieve in its importance, not only to the spiritual welfare of man, but to the saftey and prosperity of human society, rejoice that in its revelations and teachings there is so much which mounts above controversial acknowledgment. While many things about it are disputed, or are dark, they still plainly see its foundation, and its main kindness or unkindness, at particular crises of pillars; and they behold in it a sacred structure rising up to the heavens. They wish its general principles, and all its great truths, to be spread fection of dullness in the estimation of his teach- over the whole earth. But those who do not value Christianity, nor believe in its importance o society or individuals, cavil about sects and schisms, and ring monotonous changes upon the shallow and so-often refuted objections founded thought the teacher had mistaken the genius of on alledged variety of discordant creeds and Hon. D. Webster.

A GEM FROM COLERIDGE.

Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent sis, may effectually break the spirits, or turn the nothing more true :- "Call not that man wretchheart into bitterness, and render the object ev- ed who, whatever else he suffers as to pain iner after, the companion of the foul spirits of flicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom earth and hell. With what feelings do we all he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to dust, obscurity may cast its darkest spoken to us at those periods of our existence. mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by when our hearts were made of tenderness, and those with whom he dwells, and his face may spoken by those whose words were as life and be unknown to his neighbors; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling as world's ear, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October S, 1846.

HOW IT WORKS.

Only a few months have elapsed since it was announced through the religious newspapers, with a great flourish of thanks and prophecies, that the Directors of the Reading Railroad Company had become convinced of the impolicy and wickedness of running cars on Sunday, and had accordingly determined that their road should "keep the Sabbath." But alas for poor human nature, "the sow that was washed" has returned "to her wallowing in the mire." A bet of one thousand dollars was recently made, that the Company would bring from the mines, during the month of September, one hundred and sixty thousand tons of coal. To accomplish this, it was determined that the cars should run on Sunday; and so the great "Sabbath-keeping Railroad" sold its regard for public opinion and the Sunday to make sure the bet of one thousand dollars.

We are not much surprised at this result. I was very evident from the beginning, that the Reading Railroad Company gave up running cars on Sunday simply because an artificial public sentiment had been created which made that course to be for their interest. It was natural to expect, therefore, that when their interest should seem more likely to be promoted by running Sunday trains, they would at once commence doing so. But although we are not surprised at the result, we must confess ourselves surprised at the price for which the Company has sold all its claims to consistency. One would have supposed, after the ado which they made upon the subject, that a thousand dollars would have been no temptation to them to abandon their professions. It is a notorious and lamentable fact, however, that when interest becomes the main-spring of men's actions-and especially when that interest is urged by religious men as the great argument for doing right—there is no calculating what they will do. A miser will do as mean an act to get a dollar, as he can do to get sa thousand. So with Railroad Companies; when they have been accustomed to regulate all their movements with exclusive reference to their financial interests they will sell their professions of regard for religious considerations for a very small sum-a sum so trifling as completely to astonish those who have not been trained up in the dollar-andcent school.

-The course of the Reading Railroad has attracted the attention of the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Evangelist-a paper, as our readers are aware, somewhat noted for its laudations of whatever is popular, but most unmerciful sometimes to the unpopular party. The correspondent says :-

"It is seldom that I make a prediction, but in this case I will venture one, and I pray you to put it upon record for future reference. I prophecy the following:—That if the managers of the Reading Railroad persist in violating the Sabbath, they will be utterly bankrupt within ten for the instruction of the people. Some folks years; their stock will be worthless; their road worn out without the means of repair; their agents will prove dishonest, and squander their gains derious disasters will occur in the prosecution of their business, which will be seen to be manifest tokens of the Divine displeasure, and that great public work, instead of proving a blessing, will be acknowledged to be a dreadful curse to the community and to the country. Of whom is it said, 'I have poured out my indignation upon them, I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath; their own way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God?' Mark and seriously ponder. Of those who 'have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths.' As sure as there is a righteous God, Sabbath-breakers will not go unpunished.'

great gain;" but the men who, in urging a rewe should call a religion of "loaves and fishes" Poor Richard's Almanacs.

wir leil on indurate erm

one is, according to the declarations of Scripture, | Slade, present Governor of Vermont, has engag-To apply them to the first day, is to pervert the us to hope that it will result in great good. Word of God, and mislead the people. It is a common charge for infidels to bring against the Bible, that it can be so interpreted as to prove any thing which is desired. And if these threatenings and promises in respect to the seventh day can, without the least warrant therefor, be applied to the first day, then is the charge of infidels just. Let us beware how we give weight to the arguments for a bad cause, by perverting the Scriptures to support even a good cause.

ture. Facts have shown how worthless and bitter that fruit is. Would it not be well, in view which the Sunday reform movements have been based, and see if they do not contain the elements of instability?

REFORM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Some time ago we stated the fact, that Jonathan S. Green, one of the Sandwich Islands Missionaries, had declined receiving his support from the Treasury of the American Board, and was endeavoring to awaken the people to the importance of sustaining their own ministers. He writes to the Secretary of the Union Missionary Society, that his church has raised \$450 for him, besides contributing \$50 at the monthly concert. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when these mission churches will support themselves.

An important reform has recently commenced in respect to the ownership of the soil. Heretofore it has been the property of the chiefs, and the people have been obliged to give their services for a part of the time, say from six to twelve days per month, to pay the rent of the lands which they cultivate. The King has permitted Dr. Judd, minister of the interior, to purchase one entire province for the purpose of selling the land to the people in small lots. Great benefits are expected from this measure. If it succeeds, the time will probably soon come when all the lands on the island of Maui, if not on all the islands, will be offered for sale. Mr. Green has written to Dr. Judd, requesting him to ask the king for permission to send to this country for one or more helpers. He is particularly desirous to have a good practical farmer come on and cultivate a model farm may regard the course of Mr. G. in attempting such improvements of the outward condition of to excite the people to political reform; my ob- ship, bending the davits, tearing out the ring- ed purpose of their hearts, but which, like many the people, as inconsistent with true missionary zeal. Not so we; but we regard that missionary as deficient in his duty, who does not exert his influence to do away with every custom which restricts the freedom of the people, sobering, and in one word, Christianizing news, each spoke to the other only through the eye. the West, the North and the South, and sit and throws obstacles in the way of a deep and

FEMALE TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.

Two addresses have recently been published, from the pen of Catherine E. Beecher, of Cincinnati, on the evils suffered by American wo-There are two features of the above para- men and children, with their causes and remedy. graph which we exceedingly deprecate, al- These evils are shown to be the result of imperthough they mark most of the addresses and fect education, and the remedy proposed is what appeals upon the subject of Sunday desecration. this fact suggests. She represents the causes In the first place, we deprecate the custom of which operate to the disadvantge of women as appealing mainly to the fear of temporal loss as a fourfold-1st. The principle of caste arrayed means of securing obedience to what we pro- against healthful and productive labor; 2d. The fess to regard as a divine commandment. We excess of female population in the older States, lated to produce among our slave population, do not doubt that the habit of resting from labor | caused by a disproportionate emigration of the and engaging in religious exercises one day in other sex to the West; 3d. The absence of any Greiner's Louisiana Digest, page 521, article seven, is adapted to make business men honest profession for women of education, which, like and successful. But we believe, nevertheless, law, medicine, or theology, presents motives for that to make this the grand motive for doing so, exertion, and opens the way to competence and is inconsistent with the Scriptures, dishonorable influence; 4th. The contempt or indifference jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than one to God, and deceptive in its influence upon with which the noble profession of teaching is month nor more than twelve months." men. The Scriptures tell us that "godliness is regarded. There are in our country nearly a million of adults who cannot read and write, and ligious duty, draw their chief arguments from more than two millions of children who are enour temporal interests, tell us, in effect, that gain | tirely without schools. Even Ohio and Kenis godliness. And we doubt not that many a tucky, the best supplied of the Western States, man may be found, who thinks himself much demand five thousand teachers each to supply nearer heaven after having abandoned his them in the same ratio as Massachusetts. Miss business on Sunday, while in fact he has been Beecher proposes to remedy all these evils led to that course simply out of regard to his which press upon women and children, by unitinterests for this world. The first command- ing the energies of her country-women in a plan ment says, "Thou shalt have no other gods be- to educate the West. To carry forward this fore me." Who would think of urging a man plan, a Committee has been organized in Cinto obey that commandment mainly because by cinnati, called the Central Committee for Prodoing so he would make his grain grow and his moting National Education, which is to have auxbusiness prosper? No one, surely. Why then | iliary associations of ladies throughout the counurge obedience to the fourth commandment up- try. Under the direction of this Committee, it on such grounds? The almost universal custom, is proposed to collect together women already among religious editors and preachers, of advo- qualified intellectually to teach, and possessed cating the observance of a Sabbath chiefly from of missionary zeal and benevelence, and, after ancient lands, in their squalid poverty, is, God the state of the ship and effects of the storm on selfish considerations, is rapidly creating what some farther training, to send them to the most ignorant portions of our land, to raise up schools, religion which is but little better than that to instruct in morals and piety, and to teach the drawn from the worldly-wise maxims of one of domestic arts and virtues. A large number of

tice of urging the observance of the first day of locating them as soon as the necessary funds the week by quoting the promises and threaten- are furnished. Discreet agents will be employings of Scripture in respect to the Sabbath. ed to visit the destitute places, make suitable The Sabbath day, and what is called the Lord's arrangements for the teachers, and assist them day, are two entirely different institutions. The in commencing their labors. The Hon. William upon the seventh or last day of the week; the ed to remove to Cincinnati in October, and take other is, according to the traditions of men, up- upon him the responsibility of Secretary and thank us for copying the following graphic deon the first day of the week. All the promises General Agent of the Central Committee. The and threatenings of the Bible upon this subject | plan has much to recommend it, and the charrefer to the seventh day, and not to the first day. | acter of those who have espoused it, encourages

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAWS.—The city authorifashionable saloons were open as usual, and as on week days. But what is more remarkable The course pursued by the Directors of the the first No. of a Sunday paper. So much for Reading Railroad is full of instruction which the efficiency of Sunday laws in the city of the ought to be heeded. Thousands of dollars have | Puritans. In New York, there is also a law been expended in holding Sabbath Conventions against selling liquor on Sunday, and one or in the State of Pennsylvania. The discontinu- two persons have recently been arrested for ance of Sunday trains on the Reading Road was | breaking it. But the great mass of liquor sellregarded as one of the fruits of such expendi- ers do not respect the law, nor fear its enforcement. The consequence is, that it is almost as of such facts, to review the principles upon as on any other day of the week. As to Sunday newspapers in New York, they seem to be doing an uncommonly heavy business just now-a-days, if we may judge from the number and variety of them exposed for sale and hawked about the

> SHILOH, N. J., 31st of 9th mo., 1846. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

The annexed statement will doubtless be of some interest o your readers. It is thererefore at your service. S. D.

At a meeting of citizens of Hopewell and Stowcreek townships, Cumberland Co., N. J. holden in the Academy at Shiloh, on the 28th of the 9th month, 1846, for the purpose of consid-

Resolved, That we regard all state laws compelling the otes for such candidates for legislative offices only, as will oledge themselves to advocate their entire repeal.

POLITICS IN NEWSPAPERS.—The following paragraph was written by the distinguished Dr. Arnold, to his associate editor, while engaged in conducting a newspaper. Such sentiments are worthy of being studied and reduced to sides of the ship, by a sudden lurch to port. lashed up into terrible waves, wild and angry, practice by all the conductors of the newspaper

nish facts, and to point out the difficulties of square sails blew away from the yards. political questions, than to press forward our 11 30, A. M. The lee quarter boats were eral applied to him as to the propriety of their ject is moral and intellectual reform, which will bolts from their stems and sterns. be sure enough to work out political reform in Word was passed among the passengers that more conveinent season." They all communbetter fruit.

Instructing Slaves.—The following communication was published in the New Orleans friend of southern institutions, and may therefore be relied upon:-

Mr. Editor:—I have heard that some wellmeaning, perhaps, but erring persons, are in the habit of instructing slaves to read and write! particularly some of those constituting the socalled philanthropic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c. To say nothing of the impolicy of such proceedings, and the mischief it is calcuit is forbidden by law!—by a law to be found in 3499, which reads as follow: "All persons who shall teach, or permit, or cause to be taught, any slave in this State to read or write, shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent

Your publishing this, Mr. Editor, may possi bly have the effect of deterring those misguided people from persistance in a pursuit more injurious to our safety than all the railings of northern

eroy, of Bangor, Me., has been spending some tached thereto. A splinter struck the captain as before, and nearly ahead, curling and breaktime past in Europe. In a letter to a friend he speaks thus of the United States:-

"One result of my observations in various by the nettings. countries, is the deep, overwhelming conviction, that the United States of North America is, immeasurably, the most blessed land the sun shines upon, in all his circuit through the heavdoes not say the same. Sins we have, indeedmany, great, and fearful. But our privileges, how immense! The thought which has spontaneously risen to my heart a thousand times, lulled for half and hour. as I have looked upon the inhabitants of these bless the United States of America!"

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN comes to us this week in a new dress, considerably enlarged and well qualified teachers are waiting to enter this improved. Published by Munn & Co., at 128 In the second place, we deprecate the prac- missionary service, and it is designed to begin Fulton-street.

สุรโดยสังเลย ใช้ที่ใช้เลีย โดยเกิดสะไป 60 และเหตุโรม เกิด

A. STORM AT SEA.

The steamship Great Western, which reached New York on fourth-day of last week, experienced during her passage one of the severest storms ever known on the Atlantic. As most of our readers have never seen a storm at sea, and probably never will, they will doubtless scription of that which overtook the Great Western. The narrative was prepared and approved by a Committee of the passengers, and its publication requested in the papers of New York and Liverpool.

The Great Western left Liverpool on Sabties of Boston gave notice recently, that the law bath, Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., having on against selling liquor on Sunday would be rigidly | board one hundred and twenty-six passengers, enforced. A writer in one of the Boston papers and a crew which made up the number, all told, says that on the following Sunday several of the to two hundred and eleven persons. The weather was pleasant for the season during the lower cabin, holding fast to the tables and setyoung men were seen going in and coming out first week of her passage, and the ship averaged some 200 miles a day. On Sabbath, Sept. 19, still, that very day was chosen to issue in Boston | however, the wind increased, and appearances indicated ugly weather.

On Sunday, Sept. 20, at 40 minutes past 2 A. M. says the log book, split the fore stay sail, took in the remains of it, and lay to under bare poles. The sea rising frightfully and breaking. over and against the ship. At 4, the wind increased to a heavy storm, and the sea running most furiously at the ship. The wind veered to the NW at the same time, and the ship breakeasy to find the means of intoxication on Sunday ing off into the trough of the sea, rendered our situation more critical. A great quantity of water got into the engine room, from the sea breaking over the ship, which was pumped out by the lee bilge pump.

Sunday morning most of the passengers assembled in the cabin and saloon. Their hagrolling of the vessel. The stewards abandoned any attempt to prepare the breakfast table, and both then and throughout the day, were obliged to content themselves with bringing such articles of food as were most convenient, to those who felt any disposition to eat.

11 o'clock, A. M., a heavy sea broke over Other churches are imitating this good example. ering of the most politic course to pursue so far the fore-part of the starboard wheel-house, or of the sea, and the hight of the wave, which, he pronounced the Apostles' benediction. rising over the paddle-box, struck the ice-house and the large iron life-boat above it, twisted more to add to our alarm, night gathered in them from their fastenings, breaking the ice- around us. The wind, far from abating, was on house into two parts, ripping off the planks, the increase. The lulls in the storm being less crushing the starboard companion way, and only frequent, and the squalls, if any thing, more terprevented from making a clear breach in the rific. The whole ocean was one sea of foam, Meantime the wind howled most frightfully while the spray and wind seemed driven through through the rigging.

"I wish to distinguish the Register from other | ed to wear ship, to get her on the other tack | gether in the cabin, we all thought and reflectpapers by two things; that politics should hold (thinking she would be easier) as the wind still ed on our fate. Most, if not all of us, had given n it first that place which they should do in a continued to veer to northward. Lowered the ourselves up for lost. well-regulated mind; that is, as one field of duty, after gaffs down; manned the fore-rigging, and but by no means the most important one, and loosened the weather yard arm of the foresail, to Balch, at the request of several passengers, adthat, with respect to this field, our duty should pay her off, but found it had no effect. There- ministered the Holy Communion in the cabin, rather be to soothe than to excite, rather to fur- fore let her come to again. In the meantime the to upwards of sixty persons-many of whom re-

own conclusions. There are publications enough torn from the davits by a heavy lee lurch of the embracing that occasion to fulfil a long-cherish-

the best way; and my writing on politics would two of our boats were gone, and the others ed, together with others of almost every creed have for its end, not the forwarding of any politi- were likely to follow, the davits and bolts begin- and nation, thus reminding us of the promise of cal measure, but the so purifying, enlightening, ning to give. But not a remark was made; | Scripture, "they shall come from the East and notions and feelings on political matters, that And the omenous silence which pervaded the with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, in the kingfrom the improved tree may come hereafter a whole company told how sensibly all felt them- dom of God." selves in the very presence of the King of Terrors, uncertain of their doom.

hours changed the condition and feelings of all terrible conflict of the elements which raged on board. The grades and distinctions incident | without was rendered yet more striking by the Delta of August 23d. It is the testimony of a to so large a company, varying in social posi- impressive stillness which pervaded that compation, citizens of almost all countries, and pro- ny of Christ's disciples within. fessing different creeds, yet, in the presence of Gathered around the table, they received into ished hopes and joys, rose fresh to the mind and communion long to be remembered. left it like the ocean tempest-tost and troubled.

verses, no one reads-all are engaged, each had gone below to die, as he expected, in comwith his own thoughts; and if my wife and chil- pany with his daughter and son-in-law. Left dren were here, I confess, my feelings would therefore alone, taking a last look at the picbe of the most distressing character." "But," tures of my little family, and commending them, said I, "they suffer in your loss." "Very true; and all dear to me, to the grace and protection yet it is only a question of time, and, whether of God, I laid down and slept peacefully. sooner or later, God's will be done."

After the sea had passed over, we found the water had gained on the pumps; the wind appeared to lull a little, and the ship a little easier, but still blowing a storm. All the hatches, exens. You never meet an American abroad who cept those made use of for passing into the engine room, were battened down, and the skylights partially covered. The weather, continued the same until midnight, at which time it

> The log conveys to the reader sone idea of Sunday at noon. Its effects on those below can

Sheridan, "the tempest roamed in all the ter- of the Lord.

ror of its glory." The atmosphere was surcharged with a thick spray, rendering a look far out to seaward impossible. The wind howled, roared and bellowed, like the constant mutterings of the thunder cloud. Huge waves, of tremendous hight and volume, rose in mad display around the ship, threatening every moment to break over us amidships and crush the vessel. Sea after sea striking us with terrific noise, caused the gallant ship to stop for an instant, tremble and shake in every timber, from her stem to her stern post, reeling and lurching, tossed to and fro; again would she gather fresh strength, and with her wheels half hid in the wild waters again and again receive the thundering blows of an element that seemed armed for our destruction.

The sails on the yards, strongly secured by ropes and gaskets, were blown from their furls. and streamed out to leeward in ribbons. But all this was nothing. About 1 P. M. while most of us were seated in agonizing suspense in the tees, a sea struck the vessel, and a tremendous crash was heard on deck. Instantly the cabin was darkened, and torrents of water came pouring down upon us through the skylights.

Scarcely had the waters reached the floor, when all in the cabins and state rooms sprang to their feet, and simultaneously, as if by concert, the ladies uttered a scream of agony, so fearful, and so despairing, the sound of it will never be forgotten; and Heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may never again be heard by me. Several fainted—others clasped their hands in mute despair, while many called aloud upon their Creator.

'Twas an anxious hour. My eye wandered over the different groups in the saloon; resting one while on a father passing from one to another of his family, and cheering with a kind word an interesting group of daughters; then on a young wife, folded to the bosom of her husgard faces told too surely of the sleepless and | band, without a syllable being uttered, but the anxious night which had passed. Even those action spoke volumes; and again upon a mother most ignorant of nautical affairs could not fail whose children had been left in America, as she to discover that we were in the midst of great clasped her hands as if in secret prayer, while peril. Few could dress with their accustomed her husband and her father gathered around, care, owing to the violent pitching and constant and all seemed bowed down to earth in one common feeling of tender solicitude for those who might soon become helpless orphans.

It was an awful hour. The most thoughtless among us cowered in their secret hearts before a danger which none but a fool or a brute would have mocked, and all therefore accepted the invitation to meet in the cabin for prayer. Rev. Mr. Marsh read the 107th Psalm. Rev.

as our civil and religious liberties are concern- paddle-box, which started the ice-house and Dr. Smucker prayed. Rev. Dr. Beecher made large iron life-boat, from their fastenings, and a few solemn remarks. Rev. Dr. Balch repeatwashed them to the leeward, and with much ed the words of our Saviour, "Let not your difficulty they were temporarily secured. The heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe observance of any day as a religious obligation, as unconstitutional, and oppressive to respectable portions of the citizens of the citizens observance of any day as a religious obligation, as unconstitutional, and oppressive to respectable portions of the citizens of t of this State. Therefore, we deem it our duty to give our of ice, and was fastened by cleets and soling import, and then invited all present to stanchions. Let the reader imagine the force join with him in the Lord's prayer; after which

Amid this accumulation of horrors, and still the rigging and over the ship, as if with demon-At 11 o'clock and 15 minutes A. M. attempt- | iacal power. As darkness came, clustering to-

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, Rev. Mr. ceived it for the first time in their lives. Sevother "good thoughts," had been deferred to "a

It was a most solemn scene. Mr. Balch first read the service appointed for a storm at sea, It was wonderful to see how a few short after which the whole communion office. The

so imminent danger, all distinctions seemed hearts deeply moved the consecrated emblems merged into one common emotion of awe, as we of the Redeemer's body and blood. All felt stood together in the court of the great leveller, comforted by the blessed ordinance of grace. Death. With this intense feeling which bound | Many a bosom before tossed with fear was now us together as one, came also another of an op- tranquil through faith. Once more all renewed posite and repelling character. Every heart their vows, and realized the peace of God shed was deeply occupied with its individual griefs abroad in their hearts, and felt, with a vividness and memories, as if not another shared the peril. perhaps never before known, "Your life is hid Home, with its loved ones, and a thousand cher- with God in Christ." Oh! it was a night and a

After the communion, I returned to my state-"See," said a gentleman to me, "no one con- room. The gentleman who shared it with me,

Monday, 21st, 12 30, continues the log, the At noon, storm and sea raging in all its fury, storm commenced raging again in all its fury, sea still breaking over the ship, a heavy sea and the sea a perfect foam, till 8 A. M., at which struck the larboard paddle-box and smashed it to time the clouds began to break, and the squalls atoms; sprung the spring beam, breaking the were less furious. Got the ship's head to the N. THE UNITED STATES.—The Rev. S. L. Pom- under half; shattered the parts of the ship at- W. and hauled the yards round, the seastill raging on the head while standing on the poop, and the ing over the ship in every direction. At noon force of the blow, together with the sea, carried the storm ceased; but the sea continued most him over the lee quarter, and he was only saved violent till 2 P. M. at which time it ceased grad ually with the wind-having lasted about 36 hours. But our danger was past, and with grateful hearts, on Tuesday morning, all were assembled in the cabin to render an act of common prayer and thanksgiving.

Rev. Dr. Smucker read a Psalm and made some appropriate introductory remarks. Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length and with much force on the mercy we had experienced, and prayer was offered.

When all danger had passed, the Captain said, "Thrice on deck I thought destruction inevitable. Each time a sea of such magnitude and best be given in the words of a gentleman who power came at the ship, that I thought it was remained the greater part of the time in the all over with us. But unexpectedly each broke just at the side of the ship. Sir, the hand of the To convey an idea, of the appearance of all Lord was in it." Yes, the hand of the Lord around is out of my power. In the words of was in it-may we never forget, twas the hand

The steam York on A later intell important, the crops in Continent, a considerable Wheat, Indi The failur The reports dom are app the contine which this st made in Fr Austria, Rus

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The accou in that coun large quantitiquired for its north of Eur sumption, his and Oats are abundant. 🤚 importations the United very remune Ireland is employed by fed by it. The Queen

Don Francis ry the Duc Phillippe: The last distressing. human race-Hardy vetera and to all the rious war," ar Those who co troops to the impartiality h

abroad in the The choler, rachee, wher persons durin about a fourtl Both Liver scene of awfu

of Thursday,

the auger ho Cartside, Gro amount of fro stroyed, and o trophe. On t occupied by M street, Liverpo ment, also too consuming pro The Germa to hand, conta broke out on t at Leipsic. T are very consi which has bee

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to the ground, were destroye The waters many years so of the cellars i water on the 2 stock of pots spoiled.

A company

supply the con wheaten flour, will include a p the actual cost capital is to be A singular Lewes, in Sus murky atmosph a small but thi ble, hanging, a top of the old castle, it was f composed of m like large wing to the walls and

of them fell on

an hour or two their departure behind in a dyi wings, their bi Their heads are apparently arm SEVEN DAYS reached Boston erpool papers to Well founded the American (

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state rooms sprang ously, as if by conream of agony, so the sound of it will ven grant that such again be heard by ers clasped their e many called aloud My eye wandered

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o'clock, RevaiMr. ral passengers, adunion, in the cabin, —many of whom ren their lives. Seve propriety of their phi a long-cherish-at which, like many seen deferred to "a hey all communalmost every creed of the promise of from the East and he South, and sit Lacob, in the king-

Mr. Balch first or a storm at sea. union office.../The ents which raged ore striking by the ryaded that compathey received into nsecrated emblems

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turned to my stateshared it with me, expected, in com-son-in-law. Left ist llook at the piccommending them, ace and protection peacefully. ninues the log, the sin in all its fury, 188 A. M. si which sak, and the spirals ip header the N the seastill raging curling and breakheciloit Al noon philipping d'hibst grad bout 36 he grateful are assembled ommon prayer ialm. and made

remarks: Rev. Mengers at length mercy we had exthe Captain said,

gestruction inevit mergunde and idong it was givesca broke washir of the size the Lord

General Intelligence

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western reached New important, because it settles the question that the crops in England, and to some extent on the Wheat, Indian Corn, Bacon, &c.

The failure of the potato crop is universal The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, while letter after letter from the continent of Europe details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable diease has made in France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia. Austria, Russia, &c.

quired for its immediate wants. All over the north of Europe, Rye, the staple article of consumption, has yielded miserably short. Barley and Oats are also defective, and Wheat far from abundant. It is, therefore, evident that large importations of "bread stuffs" from Canada and the United States must take place, for which very remunerating rates will readily be paid.

Ireland is tranquil. The People are to be employed by Government on public works, and fed by it.

The Queen of Spain is to marry her cousin, Don Francisco, and her sister Louisa is to marry the Duc de Montepensier, son of Louis

The last accounts from India are painfully distressing. The cholera—that scourge of the human race—is sweeping all before it in Scindie Hardy veterans, long inured to toil and fatigue, and to all the "pride and circumstance of glorious war," are being moved down by thousands. Those who conquered the Ameers, and put their troops to the sword, are smitten with unsparing impartiality by the Angel of Death, who rides derstand that after he was shot, Hoyt made oath, abroad in the blast.

The cholera had lessened its ravages at Kur rachee, where it destroyed several thousand persons during ten days. The troops had lost about a fourth of their number.

Both Liverpool and Greenock have been the s scene of awful conflagrations. On the morning of Thursday, the 10th ult., a fire broke out in the auger house of Messrs. Fairrie & Co., of next. Cartside, Greenock, where property to the amount of from £50,000 to £80,000 was destroyed, and one life fell a sacrifice to the catastrophe. On the same night, the establishment Pacific, via Rio de Janeiro, we have an account occupied by Messrs. Macfie & Son, of Bachelorstreet, Liverpool, as a sugar-refining establishment, also took fire, and was totally destroyed, consuming property to the amount of £60,000.

The German papers, which have lately come to hand, contain accounts of a great fire which broke out on the evening of the 29th of August at Leipsic. The losses sustained by this disaster are very considerable; the Hotel de Bologne, which has been completely destroyed, is estimated at a value of six millions of francs. The fire appears to have raged sixteen hours, during the crew, succeeded in reaching the shore in this vicinity has long been known, and the mine which time a number of lives fell a sacrifice to the accident.

The number of persons killed by the late earthquake in Tuscany is very great. At Volterra 38 lives were lost, and 140 persons were severely wounded. Many villages were razed to the ground, and numbers of public buildings were destroyed or injured.

The waters of the Rhine have not been for many years so high as they are at present. Most of the cellars in the town of Brisach were under water on the 25th ult., and it was feared that the stock of potatoes they contained would be spoiled.

A company is being established in London to supply the community with bread, from the best wheaten flour, at 4d the four-pound loaf, which will include a profit of five per cent., as well as the actual cost of material, wages, &c. Their capital is to be £200,000.

A singular phenomenon has occurred at Lewes, in Sussex. During the day a heavy, murky atmosphere prevailed. About two o'clock a small but thick and dark cloud was discernable, hanging, as it were, around the lion at the to some of the young ladies and gentlemen of top of the old castle tower. On ascending the castle, it was found that this thick cloud was with a young Miss of that village, and married composed of myriads of insects, which appeared her before Justice Weed in the town of Flemlike large winged ants, thousands of which clung ing. He made his proposals in regular form to the walls and the floor of the tower. Many of them fell on the leads, where they died. In an hour or two the great bulk of them had taken their departure, but large numbers were left behind in a dying state. They have expansive and then if all things were right he could have wings, their bodies being dark and shining, their daughter and their blessing at the same Their heads are somewhat large, and they are apparently armed with powerful forceps.

Seven Days Later.—The steamer Hibernia reached Boston on Saturday last, bringing Liverpool papers to Sept. 19.

Well founded apprehensions of a failure in the American Cotton crop have caused an inprices have accordingly advanced a farthing per

Her Britannic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hosfor the present, if not forever.

use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

ty shillings per barrel, duty paid, at Liverpool. lover left the same day. The price in bond was twenty-seven shillings and sixpence.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th September, fire apparently increase the combustion? announce that a dispatch had been received Because the water is converted into steam, conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the which expanding and mixing with the flame, from his horse on one of his arms, which it was keepers there paid "Black Mail" to escape will probably proceed to Spain. ume than it otherwise would have occupied.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—The writer of the money articles for the N. Y. Tribune says: "The produce world was thrown into a ferment by the reception of the advices per Great Western The advance on the other side in Flour and Grain was so much greater than had been look-York on Wednesday last, bringing eight days ed for that holders were afraid to name a price later intelligence from Europe. Her news is lest they should not ask enough. The scene on 'Change, where all were anxious for information and to ascertain the views of others while concealing their own, was highly exciting, and Continent, are deficient. The consequence is, a the fact that the private letters had not been reconsiderable advance in the price of Flour, ceived added to the uncertainty in which every body was placed as to what would be the effect went up 5 cents per bushel. Wheat 6 or 7 cents per bushel. Rye 2 to 3 cents; Oats 4 cents; Pork 50 cents per bbl., &c. The news brought by the Great Western is of the first importance to the producing west, and will prob-The accounts from France as to the harvest here. The rise in prices will add vastly to the ably cause still greater excitement there than in that country are most distressing; a very riches of the west, and the large exports at large prices will keep our money market easy and set at rest all fears of specie exports this year."

> THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.—The Richmond Whig of the 29th ult. gives the following version of a disgraceful affair:-

Mr. D. M. Hoyt, a lottery broker in this place, was shot yesterday morning about half past six o'clock, as is represented and believed, by Mr. Wm. R. Myers, who, according to report, accompanied by his brother, Col. S. S. Myers, and Mr. Wm. S. Burr, went into his office, the former armed with a revolving pistol, for the purpose of making the assault. Mr. Hoyt was twice wounded, one ball entering his head just above been the subject of remark in this place for sev- its course. eral days past, and the event therefore has excited no surprise here. The injury said to have been inflicted upon Mr. Myers by Mr. Hoyt was in the most delicate relation of life.. We unbefore a magistrate, that he was innocent. On the other hand, Mr. Myers had evidence in his possession of his guilt, that would have been deemed by most men conclusive. Mr. Myers and the two friends who accompanied him made

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—By the United States frigate Constitution, from the of the loss of a Russian Government brig, near the harbor of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the coast of Kamschatka, in the month of October,

The vessel was from Okotsk, with a cargo of wheat for the winter supply of the colony— scarcity of water continuounted six guns, and had a complement of that of raisins, will fail. thirty or forty men, besides sixteen passengers, most of whom were women and children.

reef instead of making for one of the many safe it yields as largely as twenty per cent. harbors with which the bay is filled; and a heavy

The body of a person, afterwards ascertained to be that of the naval surgeon, was picked up by a boat's crew of the Helvetius, upon which was found a large amount of money. By letters received through the mail, it appears that he had been entrusted with the delivery of this money to various persons in the colony. The different sums were found correct. Thus, the trust which could not be performed by the living, was faithfully executed by the dead. The entire affair cast a melancholy gloom over the colony of St. Peter and St. Paul, which cannot be easily effaced.

A Pair of Runaway Marches.—We learn from the Owego Gazette, that "Sacket," young gentleman who taught the art of writing that place last spring, lately eloped from Owego and was accepted by the young lady; but the old people, not liking the haste with which the affair was coming to a conclusion, requested that the the latest dates, has been 1,427,466 tons. marriage might be postponed for three months, time. Either from motives of prudence, or because too eager in the case to "sprinkle cool patience on the heat and flame of his distemper," he declined the reasonable request and the elopement was the consequence.

The Gazette of the same date chronicles another similar affair, but spiced with a touch more of romance. A young man named Brown, came all the way from Cleveland, Ohio, for the creased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and purpose of marrying a young lady of the village. Sunday was the time appointed for solemnizing the marriage ceremony. The guests were invited and every thing requisite for the occasion attended to. Saturday evening the family retired early that they might feel the better the tility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's next day. But alas for the hopes of Mr. Brown! sister, to Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the When the next day came it was ascertained that celebration of the nuptials has been postponed the young lady had been mysteriously spirited away! It seems that on Saturday night between The total failure of the potato crop appears the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, when the family to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, were hushed in sound repose, a young man of and in the greater part of the British Island, the place, named Conkling, who for a year past the potato fields are shrouded with the dark had entertained an itching desire for the young season, than it has ever before been within the mantles of the plague. From the Continent of lady's heart and hand—a desire which it turns Europe, including Russia, we have dismal ac- out was not unreciprocated—proceeded to the counts of the progress of the blight. The future residence of the fair one, and without disturbing either the parents or the lover, prevailed upon her to accompany him with bag and baggage to At the latest date, 18th September, American Athens, where they were married. On the folflour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thir- lowing Monday they returned home. The jilted

Why does water thrown on a brisk and flaming

lexistic from physicisms.

SUMMARY

A law has passed in New Hampshire, intended to secure to married women their rights in property, real and personal, which they hold in their own right; protecting them from the debts of their husbands. The property of the wife is held liable for her own debts contracted before or after marriage. It also grants to females the right of disposing of their own property.

The drought is very severe in Upper Canada the lakes and rivers are low-very great sickness prevails in the townships back from the upon prices. A few sales of Flour were made lake. Eleven burials have taken place in one at \$5 50, showing an advance of 50 cents. Corn township in a single day, and there were not well persons enough to gather the crops.

The Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Spruce-st. was broken into between Saturday evening and Monday morning, last week, a number of trunks, &c., broken and robbed of \$15 to \$20 in specie, a small lot of Haytien coin, and an old Roman Catholic MS. missal, older than the art of printing, which cost some \$25 in Europe. No trace of the robbers has been found.

Cain, a negro, the property of James Adger, who was placed on Adger's wharf, at Charleston, on the 25th ult., to take care of it, becoming intoxicated, fell overboard and was drowned. Two sharks were seen in the dock early next morning, by a captain of one of the vessels lying at the wharf, contending for the body, which they subsequently devoured. A portion of the ungs of the unfortunate man have since been found floating in the dock!

The Salem Banner says, that the horse distemper has commenced its ravages in West Jersey. Within a short distance of each other, twentythe eye, and the other one of his thighs, and five have died in Elsinborough up to Saturday, wounding also the other. We understand that 26th ult. We hear of some farmers who have there is a very slight prospect of his surviving lost nearly their whole stock of horses. Nohis wounds. The cause of this tragical affair has thing but an early frost, it is thought, will stay

> In 1839 there were 26,401,282 hogs in the United States. The number has probably increased since that period, to 30,000,000; sufficient to cranch 200,000,000 bushels of corn. Upon the supposition that their average is 280 lbs. each, and that pork is worth \$3 50 per cwt. the value of the number annually killed is \$294,-

A Cincinnati paper estimates the entire numno effort to escape, and they were arrested at ber of swine in Europe at but 46,278,160, so his house during the day. The case came on that Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, having before the Mayor, and the parties were bailed, a population of 120,000,000 of people, have only each in the sum of \$10,000, until Wednesday as many swine as the United States with only

> Throughout Sicily an unexampled heat and drought prevails. On the southern coast of the Island, from Trapani to Marsali, and even to Gergenti, all vegetation is perishing for want of water. At Trapani a barrel of water, containing 48 to 50 bottles, sells for one franc and 50 centimes, while the same quantity of good table fore. wine costs but seven francs 80 centimes. If this scarcity of water continues, all the harvest, even

The Tower Hill Mining Co., is the name of a company which has been formed in Boston for One passenger only, (a girl about eighteen the purpose of working a copper mine in Cumyears of age,) the commander, and about ten of berland, R. I. The existence of copper ore in safety. The remainder, with the exception of a was opened and worked before the Revolutionman who was crushed to death by a gun, found ary war, but has been for many years abandona watery grave. It appears, that in a heavy gale | ed. About four thousand pounds of ore were from the southeast, the vessel anchored near a taken from the shaft last week, and the best of

The Northern Journal says, "The Lewis swell setting in, she parted her cables and went County Bank, located at Martinsburgh, will again commence business. The capital is \$50, 000. The bills upon this bank will be current and redeemable on the 29th inst., at which time the bank commences business."

> matter at rest by applying to the State Department for his autograph, which is as follows: " Anto. Lopez Santa Anna."

Among the curiosities of the late State Fair, were three fine calves by one cow, a native, who are each marked with the same spots in every particular, even to a minute white spot on the head, behind the ears.

has been shipped from this port during the but could not read. month of September, while large amounts have been coming in every day from various parts of

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the total amount of coal shipped from the various regions in that state, during the present season, up to

There are in Great Britain, 400 mechanics' institutions; comprising 80,000 members; they possess about 40,000 volumes of books, raise absut £30,000 a year, and occasion the delivery from the Mexicans whatever,"

Patrick Flynn was convicted in Greene Co. of killing Robert James, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of November. A man Prison for life, on a conviction for manslaughter.

forty-one of thom were captured. Some of them | a good and sound yield. were upwards of twenty-two feet long, and "un-

Salem, North Carolina.

The Leonard Town (Md.) Beacon says that the tobacco worm has proved more destructive. to the tobacco crop in St. Mary's county this recollection of the oldest farmers.

based on Massachusetts capital, is thirty-seven in the immediate vicinity of the fire. millions of dollars.

An excellent bed of iron ore is said to have been found in Dodge county, about 40 miles northwest from Milwaukie.

About \$80,000 has been subscribed to the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad at Buffalo When \$200,000 has been subscribed, the Bostonians it is stated will take the balance.

The Antidote to Poison, which we published some time ago, has been tested; Mr. Farr, editor of the Norfolk (Ohio) Experiment, lately took by mistakc, a large dose of corrosive sublimate. He fortunately remembered that albumen, or the white of an egg, counteracted the effect of the otherwise deadly poison.

The Democratic State Convention, which met t Syracuse, N. Y., last week, nominated Silas Vright for Governor, and Addison Gardiner for Lieut. Governor.

A comparison of the prices of the various kinds of fruit in the London market, for the last week in August of the past and of the present doubled in every case.

Mr. Mayhew, who has been in some way connected with the London Punch, on his examination at the Bankruptcy Court, stated the profits of that periodical at £10,000 per annum. A system of punishment similar to that pur-

sued in military prisons in cases of bad soldiers is under consideration by the first Lord of the British Admiralty, for adoption in cases of refractory seamen, to supersede, in a great measure, flogging in the navy.

A very pleasant month has been the September just passed. Instead of the clouds and storms which are associated with the equinox, but one-fourth of an inch of rain has fallen during the month.

There are more than 300 reading-rooms established in Paris, in which all the periodicals of the day, &c., are provided; the admission to these is about 3 cents per day.

Germany has no less than 62,250 teachers of public schools, with six millions of pupils; 4,250 professors of academies, with 75,000 pupils, and 1,400 professors of universities, with 18,000 stu-

The term Normal originally meant a carpenter's square, or an instrument to do things right The first Normal school was established in Germany, in 1735.

The first organ built in this country, was built by Edward Bromfield, Jr., in Boston, in 1745.

Who does not love the common yet beautiful name of Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear-drop."

to preserve their eyes, not to read in railroad cars when in motion. A thief was lately converted by listening to a

sermon by Dr. Maffit at Detroit, and his first proof of repentance was to return a pocket-book containing \$100 which he had stolen the day be-

There are now in Paris thirteen young men, natives of Africa, who are receiving, at the expense of the French government, an education.

A writer in a Buffalo, N. Y., paper insists strongly that the remedy for the potato disease is to be found in propagating from the seed and

Mr. John R. Nichols, of Salem, has raised in his garden this season, a number of mammoth cucumbers, one of which is 16 2-3 inches in length, one 11 inches in circumference, within four inches of each end.

In Switzerland the heat has been so great and continued, that all the snow which usually covers the tops of the mountains has melted.

The St. Louis Era says:—The last company of the St. Louis Legion was paid off yesterday. The wages of the officers and privates, for about The orthography of the name of the present three months service, amounted to between 28 stature of a perfect man. Avoiding all controverted tenets ruler of Mexico having been a matter of dispute and \$30,000. The transportation to Mexico and among the newspapers, the Union has put the back, together with provisions, clothing, &c., must have cost the government over \$100,000.

> It is said that a colony of about sixty German Baptists are about to emigrate to this country and settle somewhere in the Mississippi valley. They will bring with them a minister to supply them with preaching.

The engineer of the Bridgewater Canal, brought his plan to the owner, cut out in a large The Tribune says, that not a dollar of coin cheese. He was the great improver of canals,

> Postage in England, is 1d; Prussia, 21-4d Spain, 2 1-2d; United States, 2 3-4d; Sardinia, 3 1-4d; Austria, 2 1-2d; Russia, 4d; and France,

> The St. Louis Republican of Sept. 25th says The steamer Little Missouri arrived last night from the Missouri. An express arrived at Fort Leavenworth, bringing the gratifying news of the entrance of Gen. Kearney into Santa Fe, without the firing of a gun, or any opposition

The old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," has been happily illustrated in the saving effect the late continued dry weather has had upon the potatoes. We have named Hitchcock was sentenced to the State heard from more sources than one, that the rot which was making sad havoc, received a sudden A shoal of porpoises or black firs ran on shore | check during the intensely hot weather, and near Cape Kildare, Prince Edward Island, and crops that had been given up for lost, promise

A very ingenious cannon has recently been

The Louisville Journal of the 26th ult., relates that while the steamboat Seabird was at Pittsburgh a large box was placed on board, the Captain not knowing what it contained, put it in the engine room. On the way down the The aggregate investment in railroads in Mas- box by accident was partially opened, when it sachusetts, including those in New Hampshire was found to be full of kegs of gunpowder, all

The Calcutta journals describe a most extraordinary act of plunder in the center of that Capital. Sixteen men, well armed, entered a goldsmith and banker's shop, wounded several Dr. Wiggins, a practicing physician of Mc-people and then retired with their spoils. The Dr. Wiggins, a practicing physician of Mc-people and then retired with their spoils. The Grawville, Cortland Co., while on his way to Police of that City had not discovered the per-the above once in each week until election, and then hand in petrators. It was openly stated that the shop-from his horse on one of his arms, which it was keepers there paid "Black Mail" to escape laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for paytion. The British Capital of India, will be part of 140 to look well admission in the British Capital of India, will be be to look well admission in the British Capital of India, will be to look will be to

MARRIED.

At Annsville, N. Y., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Silvanus C. Maxson, of Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., to Miss Mary F. Holcoms, of the former place.

DIED,

At Whitewater, Walworth Co., W. T., on the 29th of January, 1845, MARY FENNER, daughter of Philip A. Fenner, aged 25 years. She died with "bright anticipations of heaven

At Whitewater, W. T., on the 11th of September, 1846 PHILIP A. FENNER, in the 56th year of his age.

At Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., August 31st, Bersey Ann, daughter of Elijah and Betsey Gates, aged 22 years. The subject of this notice experienced religion about five years ago, and united with the Free Baptist Church at Unalilla Forks, of which she remained a useful member until her death. She was possessed of a very pleasant and amiable disposition, which endeared her to a large circle of friends kinds of fruit in the London market, for the last week in August of the past and of the present year, shows that in 1846 the price has nearly doubled in every case ng to them one by one the religion of Christ, which supported her through sickness and in view of her approaching dis solution, she bade them all an affectionate farewell. After this her work in this world appeared to be done, and then, with all the composure with which Christianity inspires its possessors, she smiled, and sweetly fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer. Her funeral was attended on the 2d of Sept., when an appropriate discourse was delivered by Eld. J. Chaney, to a large and solemn assembly. Text Job 19: 21.

> At Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 18th of August of the canker, CHARLES RANDOLPH, infant and only child of Loami and Tabitha Spicer, aged one year and three months.

His little spirit quickly fled To God, by whom 'twas given; His body in the grave is laid, But Charles now lives in heaven

On the 8th of August, 1846, PHEBE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Erastus B. and Julia A. Stillman, aged four months and sev

On the 22d of September, OSCAR ADELBERT, son of John R and Hannah Satterlee, aged eleven weeks and three days.

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 ening, Oct. 14th, at seven o'clock

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

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-West-

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

SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent: The Medical Journal advises people who wish No. 1—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth

Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. No. 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts.

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

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

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

ELIHU BURRITT, Editor. THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is published every Saturday, in Worcester, Mass., on fine white paper of double medium size, at \$1 50 per annum, in ADVANCE.

It will aim to develope the Christian citizen into the full Gospel a PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY which shall pervade the heart and inspire all the actions of life. Sympathising with all the enterprises of Christian benevolence, it will speak for Peace, Temperance, Righteousness, Faith in God, and Faith It will speak for the Universal Brotherhood of mankind. The Gospel it shall preach from, will be the Gospel of the Millennium. It will have a weekly message of good-will to every member of the social and family circle to which it may be admitted. For the younger portion of its readers it will have them to purposes of practical life It will present weekly a transcript of General News, both Domestic and Foreign. The Citizen already enjoys a pretty extensive FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, which the Editor is endeavoring to increase in value and variety. To enhance the interest of

observations and incidents of travel. Specimen Numbers of the Citizen will be forwarded for examination, gratuitously, if ordered post-paid. All business communications should be addressed to ELIHU

this department of the paper, he is now on his way to Eng-

land, with the view to make the TOUR OF THE COUNTRY

ON FOOT, and to make the Citizen the record of his daily

BURRITT & CO. Worcester, Mass., June. 1846.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

I 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. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jones 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. A very ingenious cannon has recently been Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative exhibited at Montreal, Canada, invented by a French Canadian gentleman named Trochelle.

Second of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the Third Conference of Missions dieds short time since of the United States, for the United States, Board of Missions, died a short time since at one of the stations near Beattie's Prairie. Mr. be made to fire about sixty shots per minute.

Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, The model shown was worked by a small crank a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City.

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 Decem

ber next: Yours respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1846.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary 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.

Spanish pretender, had made his escape, and causes it to spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol. feared would create a necessity for its amputation of the spread out into a much larger vol.

committee, and having carefully adjusted the always have good house - good chething good I year superiors.

Milita blucke

THE AUTUMN LEAF.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The Autumn Leaf. I've mark'd it fall Decay'd o'er Autumn's russet pall, Or heard it rustle 'neath my tread When bare the forest branches spread, And knew it was the herald drear Of icy Winter's reign severe.

But this, a guest from mountains green, Replete with vigorous life is seen; It did not fleet with terror pale, Before November's driving gale, Nor shrinks to meet the sterner test Of frost, that smote the flow'ret's breast.

Lo! "Autumn Leaf," thy course pursue, With spirit bold, and purpose true; Still bear upon thy tainted scroll Pure lessons for the unfolding soul, And pruodly deck thy native scene, In brow and heart an evergreen. HARTFORD, Conn.

GRAVE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

A writer in the Norfolk Beacon describes a visit to the grave of this remarkable man. Speaking of the former residence of Mr. Randolph, he says;—

a forest of tall oaks, and were told by Mr. Card- draw on a boot or put on a hat or garment withwell that we were on Mr. Randolph's estate. out a close search for some poisonous reptile or Shortly, the houses that were occupied by the insect crouching in their folds or corners. It is great and eccentric genius, appeared through wonderful that we are not stung twenty times a the intervening trees, built up in the midst of day. Yesterday morning, while standing up at the woods. Not a stump to be seen, not a bush | breakfast, (we never sit at meals for the want of grubbed up; all standing, as if the foot of man the wherewith to make a seat,) I felt some had never trodden there. Mr. Randolph would strange thing crawling up my leg about the not suffer the primitive aspect of things to be knee. It did not take me long to seize it with disturbed in the least. Not a tree, or branch, my hand and to disrobe. Looking into the leg or a switch, was allowed to be cut. Duringh is of my off-drawn drawer, I beheld a villainous absence in Europe, a limb of an oak, projecting looking creature, of black and yellow, with a towards a window of one of the houses, grew long bony tail. I called my mess to look at it, so near that old Essex, fearing the window when Dr. Hoxey, who has been before in this would be broken, cut the limb off. On Mr. reptile country, pronounced it a Mexican scor-Randolph's return he at once discovered the pion, and told me for my comfort that it was as mutilation; old Essex was called up, and the poisonous as a rattlesnake. His sting was out, through the whole distance from New York to reasons demanded for cutting off the limb. The and no doubt when I clenched him in my hand Buffalo, passing through the following stations, old negro told his master he feared the window he stuck out at my clothes, instead of in at my viz.: Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, would be broken. 'Then,' said Mr. Randolph, flesh. 'Thinks I to myself' there's an escape. Rochester, and Buffalo, being a distance of 507 'why did you not move the house?'"

The writer here met John, the former bodyservant of Mr. Randolph, who treated him and locusts have domiciled themselves in our camp, to all the operators upon the line. his companion with great politeness, conducting and keep up a sleepless clatter all night. To them to the winter and summer houses, and this is joined the music of frogs and the barking other objects of interest in the vicinity. We of the prairie dogs. A few nights since a pan- Morse and Mr. Wood. copy the description of his last resting place:-

few steps in the rear of the summer house. to be followed by a riddance of this pestilent The place was selected by Mr. Randolph twenty | country, would be hailed by the whole regiment years before his death; and by his direction the as a cousummation of too much happiness. But head was laid to the east, instead of the west, here we are to stay fighting insects and verthe usual position. It was observed to John min, with no present prospect of finding their that his master had ordered his body to be thus | masters, (our enemy,) for whose special use and laid, that he might watch Henry Clay. John appropriate comfort they seem to have been replied, that he had never heard him say any formed by Nature. Some few of our officers thing of the kind. I suppose the position was profess to be enamored of this country. The preferred by Mr. Randolph, because it is the air here, near the seacoast, is certainly fine, and Indian sepulchral posture, his descent from one is at a loss to account for the sickness; but, the things he much boasted of. A rude unchis- possession of all the rich acres I have seen to eled mass of white rock, found by Mr. Randolph get back from this land of half-bred Indians and on a distant part of his estate many years before | full-bred bugs." his death, and used by him, at the door of one of his houses, as a washstand, marks the head of the grave. A huge mass of brown stone, also selected by Mr. Randolph, and used as step-stone to mount his horse, marks the foot of the grave. These rocks were procured and kept priated, and particular direction given to John on the subject.

1 can never forget my emotions while standing over the unornamented grave of the gifted and eccentric Randolph. The tall, unbroken forest that once animated the remains, then mouldering beneath the sod upon which I was standing, the vanity of earth's promises, and hopes and distinctions, impressed my heart and mind with a degree of solemnity and interest I was unwilling to dissipate."

THE KNOUT.

entered the vestibule of the prison.

punishment of the knout, which you have doubt- down the coffin. The horror of being buried

robust; and altogether their appearance re- tion, and produced the effects which excited the sembled the common class of Russian peasant- notice of those who were about to convey her ry; the one had a black, and the other a red to a premature grave. beard. They were loose cloth pantaloons, with boots drawn over them. The other portions of their dress consisted of a colored striped blouse, covering their backs and shoulders. That which and truthful sentiment than the following, which in a glass as others behold him, he would shrink ers recently gave a concert at Worcester. The Watson-Wm. Quibell. displeased me most in them was a certain air of occurs in his late speech in the Senate. gaiety and self-satisfaction which I could not should be had in lasting remembrance: reconcile with their barbarous vocations.

were standing, the aid-de-camp directed my at- forgotten; it ought to be placed upon the titletention to a packet which each of them carried page of every book on political economy in-

munder his left arm.

I replied in the affirmative. inal receives. L requested the executioners to hold good—a country like ours, where, with a Perhaps you do now, said the other, but at an execution. They took off their caps and always great willingness for labor, they will the humble, as they may some day become cossacks, and having carefully adjusted the always have good houses—good clothing—good your superiors.'

tion that such strokes were inflicted on the liv- | ple." ing flesh of a human being.

'Enough!' I exclaimed.
'It is indeed a horrible punishment,' observed my obliging cicerone, 'but it is inflicted only for capital offences; and after all, it is a doubtful question whether the punishment of death is preferable.'

Twenty strokes of the knout are the maximum amount of punishment; and it is probably nearly the utmost that the human frame is capable of enduring.

PLEASURES OF SOLDIERING.

Major Forsyth, the Editor of the Columbus (Georgia) Times, has written several letters which rank high for graphic power and spirited details. From a recent letter the Richmond Enquirer extracts a few passages, showing how rich a field Mexico presents for a lover of Entomology and Natural History:

"This country is distinguished, above al other particulars, by its myriads of crawling, flying, stinging, and biting things. Every thing you touch has a spider on it. We are killing "After a ride of two or three hours, we entered them all day in our tents. We never dare ther came smelling up to the lines of our sentries. All these small nuisances are universally | Morse and Mr. Wood. "At my request, John directed us to his mas- pronounced in camp as death to one's patriotic ter's grave, at the foot of a lofty pine, just a emotions, and a right hard fight with the enemy, Morse and Mr. Wood.

Pocahontas, the Indian princess, being one of aside from that, I would willingly forego the for business if there is any.

REMARKABLE REANIMATION.

Dr. Chirchton, physician of the Emperor of Russia, relates that a 'young girl in the service of the prince of ---, who had for some time for the purpose to which they are now appro- kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearance, was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death, her body was perfectly cold, and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room and placed in a coffin. On the by which I was surrounded, the silence and day fixed for the funeral, hymns, according to gloom that reigned undisturbed amidst the de- the custom of the country, were sung before the serted place, the thought of the brilliant mind door; but at the very moment when they were going to fasten down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few minutes she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The Faculty were instantly called in, and in a few days her health was re-established. The accounts which she gave of her situation were extremely curious. She said she appeared to The following extract "from the Note Book dream that she was dead, but she was sensible of a certain traveler" in Russia, will give some to every thing that was passing around her, and idea of the character of this fearful punishment, distinctly heard her friends bewail her death; which has often been applied to political she felt them envelop her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her The Governor of Moscow kindly directed one extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but of his aides-de-camp to conduct me over the her soul was unable to act upon her body. She prison. Having inspected the establishment in described her sensations as very contradictory, as all its details, I was just about to depart, when if she was and was not in her body at the same my cicerone pointed to two men who had just instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony Do you see those men? said he; 'they are was at its height when she heard the funeral our executioners. It is they who inflict the hymn, and found that they were about to nail alive, gave a new impulse to her mind, which I looked at the two men. Both were tall and resumed its power over its corporeal organiza-

EMPLOYMENT.

"Sir, I say it is employment that makes a man When they had advanced close to where we happy. Sir, this great truth ought never to be tended for America, and such other countries as That is the knout, said he, would you like America. It ought to be placed in every farmto examine it? where, notwithstanding what we hear of the use-The aid-de-camp having addressed to the ex- fulness-and I admit the high usefulness-of beauty of its person and glory of its wings, ecutioners some words in Russian, they saluted cheap food—notwithstanding that, the great made an offer of perpetual friendship. me with respect, and advancing to a table in the truth should be proglaimed every where, should vestibule, unrolled their packets. The know be made into a proverb if it could—that where once spurned me, and called me a drawling consists of a short, strong leather handle, ter- there is work for the hands of men, there will be dolt. minated by a buckle, in which are fixed succes- work for their teeth. Where there is employnively a certain number of leather thougs, of ment, there will be bread. And in a country I always, entertained the highest respect for which one only is used for each stroke the crim- like our own, above all others, will this truth such beautiful creatures as you. apply upon the wall a few strokes of the knout great deal of spirit and activity among the when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So with the same degree of force as that employed masses, if they can find employment, there is let me give you a piece of advice; never insult

leather thong in the buckle above mentioned, food, and the means of educating their families; and gathering up all their strength, they struck and if they have good houses, and good clothing, the wall with such force, that the hard plaster and good food, and the means of educating their with which it was covered fell down in frag- children, from labor, that labor will be cheerful, ments. I shuddered with horror at the reflec- and they will be a contented and happy peo-

HOW TO CHOOSE A HORSE.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer un dertakes to judge the character of the horse by outward appearances, and offers the following suggestions as the fruit of his close observation and long experience:-

If the color be light sorrel or chesnut sorre his feet, legs, and face white, these are marks o

If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to any thing.

As respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description bear the whip, if fed well.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish faced; he may be so far gentle as not to scare, but he will have too much go-ahead in him to be safe for every body.

If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay, with not a white hair about him; if his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse, who is not an adept in riding; they are always tricky and unsafe.

If you want a horse that will never give out never buy a large over-grown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one cold.

If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about him-the more the better. A spotted one is preferable. Many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity. But the selection is thus made on account of greater docility and gentleness.

THE OCEAN AND LAKE ERIE UNITED.

At one o'clock, P. M., precisely, Sept. 9, the line of Magnetic Telegraph was connected Besides these, we have spiders, centipedes, miles. Upon turning the adjusting screw of the hordes of flies, and every thing else that crawls, magnet by Professor Morse, all things were flies, bites, and makes a noise. A gang of found right; whereupon he sent his compliments

The first to answer was Albany:

Morse and Mr. Wood, and presents Erie Canal

o Croton Aqueduct. Auburn presents State Prison to the Tombs. Syracuse sends compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood, and asks how are the Yorkers

winds, that Buffalo and New York are no longer officiating priest, knowing who they were, and

than five minutes.

MASSACHUSETTS BOYS .- Two gentlemen who met in Westfield, at the dedication of the Normal School House, were recalling in conversation the occasion of their first visits to that village. One of them was the son of a blacksmith, and was bred to the trade of a hatter, but manifesting a strong inclination for study, subsequently entered a law office, and stated that he irst came to Westfield at that time to take some

the Governor of the Commonwealth.

HEALTH AFFECTED BY THE MIND .- Nothing, says Dr. Metcalfe, more essentially contributes to health and longevity, than a happy and tranquil state of mind, which is to be sought for in a temperate exercise of all the physical, intelectual, and moral faculties. Benevolence, friendship, love, a good conscience, with tender, refined, and elevated thoughts, are never failing sources of health and cheerfulness; whereas pride, envy, jealousy, covetousness, anger, and all the passions, habitually indulged in to excess, not only embitter our happiness, but sap the foundation of health, and shorten the period of

is that of swearing. Could he who so freely that he was suffocated. indulges in profanity and indecent language-in Daniel Webster never uttered a more just fine, could the profane swearer, behold himself from his own image as from a thing of contamisome kind may be found—the gratification of indeed, if they only had good voices, and knew some passion, or indulgence of some appetite, may be pleaded as a palliation; but in this vice are no mitigating circumstances to be foundno plausible pretext for such folly.

> BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ALLEGORY .- A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the

'I cannot think of it,' was the reply, 'as you 'Impossible!' exclaimed the humming bird.

Gustavus III.—When Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, was in France, he was frequently solicited to visit Dr. Franklin, which he always declined. One of the Franch Guards, who could use a little freedom with his majesty, begged to know why he denied himself the honor which every crowned head in Europe would be proud to embrace? "No man," said the monarch, "regards the doctor's scientific the monarch, "regards the doctor's scientific their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal accomplishments more than I do; but the King, support extended to it during the past eight years that it has who affects to like an enthusiast for liberty, is a been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

As a philosopher, I love and admire hypocrite. As a philosopher, I have him; and the doctor; but as a politician, I hate him; and nothing shall ever induce me to appear on terms nothing shall ever induce me to appear on terms &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and whom my habits and situation oblige me to are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and

THE HOUR OF CONSCIENCE.—We are apt to connect the voice of conscience with the stillness of midnight. But I think we wrong that innocent hour. It is that terrible "next morning," when reason is wide awake, upon which conscience fastens its fangs. Has a man gambled away his all, or shot his friend in a duelit is the "next morning," when the irretrievable past rises before him like a spectre, then doth the church-yard of memory yield up its grisly dead—then is the witching how with the church is the church is the church in the church in the church is the church in the church in the church in the church is the church in the church dead-then is the witching hour when the foul fiend within us can least tempt, perhaps, but most torment. At night we have one thing to hope for, one refuge to fly to-oblivion in sleep. But at morning sleep is over, and we are called upon coldly to review, and re-act, and live again in the waking bitterness of self-reproach.

Bulwer.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Many States have abolished the practice of imprisonment for debt. Some retain it, Maryland for example. The Baltimore Clipper says that the following are now in confinement in the Baltimore jail for debt. One individual aged 35 years, has been in confinement ten days for 62 1-2 cents; one aged 65 years, four days, for \$1; one aged 20 years, ten days, for \$3 40; one aged 56 years, nine days, for \$4 50; one aged 29 years, twenty days, for \$28; one aged 34 years, twenty-eight days, for \$240; one aged 45 years, seventy-two days, for \$246; one aged 27 years, for \$1,992.

VARIETY.

On the Island of St. Luce there is a cavern in which is a large basin twelve or fifteen feet deep, follows:at the bottom of which are rocks. From these rocks proceed certain substances that present at Utica office wishes to be remembered to Prof. first sight beautiful flowers, resembling our marigolds, only that their tint is more lively. Auburn office sends compliments to Prof. These seeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or instrument, retire like a snail, out of Buffalo sends compliments to Prof. Morse sight. On a close examination there appears in the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of and Mr. Wood, and presents Lake Eric to Old the middle of a disk, filaments resembling Rochester office sends compliments to Prof. of petals. The filaments or legs have pincers to should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, seize their prey, when the petals close, so that it cannot escape. Under this flower is the body of an animal, and it is probable he lives on marine insects thrown by the sea into this basin.

One Sunday, during the high mass in the vil-Troy says, Now give me a chance. Compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood, and now lage of Glentariff, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant faith were obliged to take shelter Utica asks, Need we keep dark any longer? from one of those heavy summer showers which Troy answers, No. Announce it to the four so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The separate. They talk to each other by lightning. wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped This entire dialogue occupied somewhat less down to his attendant, who was on his knees, board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the exand whispered to him, "three chairs for the tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. Protestant ladies." The clerk, who was rather an ignorant man, stood up, and shouted out to the congregation, "three cheers for the Protestant ladies!" at which the congregation immediately stood up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clergyman actually stood dumb-

Perhaps it may not be known to every person who raises potatoes to sell, that, in the New York markets, there is one half difference in the depositions in a pauper case. The other gen- price. This is not always owing to the superitleman stated that his first visit was connected ority of one variety over another, but the fancy with a pauper case also,—he, too, was a poor or preference of the buyer for his favorite kind. of teaching, and other important subjects, will form a part of boy, and had come down from Sandisfield, about | Some are partial to the pink eyes—some are to wenty-five miles, on foot, to see if he could the kidneys, while others prefer the carter, the get some work in Westfield. The chief interest black, Dikeman's seedlings, blue noses, lady's of this statement is the fact that this gentleman | fingers, &c., all of which have their excellences, is now at the head of a flourishing theological and when brought to market by themselves, will seminary in the eastern part of the State, and always be sure to find a ready sale; but when the blacksmith's son, and hatter's apprentice, is mixed one with the other, many houskeepers will not buy them at all.

The Duke of Norfolk had in his service a female, a Methodist. One of the superior servants complained to the duke that this woman was too religious, and that she lost too much time in going to the chapel. The duke asked where she went to; and was answered, "to Bury." "What! a woman walk four miles to DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. place of worship? It is too far. I desire in Durhamville-J. A. Potter. future that the boy may drive her every Sunday in the gig. She is right in worshiping the Al- Hounsfield-Wm. Green. mighty where and how she thinks best."

It was the custom of the Teutones, an ancient people who inhabited the northern parts of Germany, to drink mead, or metheglin, in a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every PROFANITY.—A man of sense will never wedding. From this custom comes the expresswear. The least pardonable of all vices to sion, 'to spend the honey moon.' Attila, King which the folly or cupidity of man is addicted, of Hungary, drank so freely on his wedding day

One of the peregrinating "families" of sing- Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. nation. In other vices, more or less excuse of ance, gravely stated that they "would sing well how to use them."

A gang of pickpockets were in attendance at the missionary convention, lately held at New Haven. They appeared among the throng, dressed like clergymen, in black coats, and white cravats.

There are about twenty-four theatres within the barriers of Paris, permanently open, most of them every night, including Sunday.

A watch consists of 992 pieces; and 23 trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these machines.

A London and Newcastle excursive train lately landed 2,000 passengers in London in 8 hours only—326 miles!

Massachusetts has more than three hundred towns where not a drop of alcohol can be bought, except from physicians.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced 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 accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms,

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, un-

der 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 manuer to render them thorough

Regulations.

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

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

can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the 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 illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif ferent departments of Natural Science.

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

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

ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. 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 instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term spiders' eggs, which move briskly round a kind for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students 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.

Expenses.

Board, per week, Tuition, per term,

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting,

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves. oms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

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

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall term, September 16, to continue seven weeks, which will be exercised in practical teaching under the im mediate supervision of the Principals, with a thoroughereview of the common-school studies. Lectures on the theory he daily exercises. The Principals will be assisted by Hon. Edward Cooper and the County Superintendents of Madison and Cortland Counties. All the improvements and import ant suggestions of the day in the art of teaching, will be rought before the class for their consideration.

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

CONNECTICUT.

Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman.

NEW JERSEY.

New Market-W. B. Gillett.

DERUYTER, August 6, 1846.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER

Alfred-Maxson Green, Hiram P. Burdick Genesee-W.P. Langworthy.

Independence—S & Griswold, Leonardsville-Jabish Brown. Newport-Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis. Otselic-Joshua Clark. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogers. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Richland—Elias Burdick. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. RHODE ISLAND. Westerly-Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer,

Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth. Salem—David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA. J. P. Livermore. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. le—Jabish Brown. Coudersport—R. Babcock Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond.

New Salem-J. F. Randolph. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

MICHIGAN. Oporto-Job Tyler.

WISKONSAN.

Milton—Joseph Goodrich, "Stillman Coon. A. B. Burdick.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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