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VOL. III—NO. 17.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 15, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 121.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LAWS: the duty of all good Citizens to seek their repeal by peaceable and Constitutional means.

The Sunday Laws are admitted, even by the advocates thereof, to be without specific Bible requirement. To say the least, then, it would be no offence against divine precept to repeal them. Where there is no law, there is no trans- much entitled to the panoply of the fundamental gression. If any one feels a pious horror at laws of the land. There is no more right in the idea of repealing all Sunday laws, let him legislators to enact laws to compel the observsay what divine law will be violated thereby! ance of Sunday, than there is to enact laws to Where is the Bible law which requires Gentile gather church tithes. The principle, in one governments to enforce the observance of the case, is the same as in the other. Christian Sabbath? It cannot be found. Why then should man legislate for God, where God that we want no human law to compel the ob-

But there is another view of the subject, which lays an imperious obligation upon every law of the Sabbath, they are against it. Only look at it; human laws repeal the divine laws, just so far as their influence extends! The divine law says that the seventh or last day of the week is the Sabbath; the first day and the following five are working days. Human law says that the seventh day is not the Sabbath, that the first day is the Sabbath, and shall not be a working day; whoever works on that day shall be fined four dollars. Who is willing to the book of God, as changing times and laws. has uttered most fearful predictions. He has sent to be parties to these usurpations in a govof England, and the Free Church of Scotland, raise an uncompromising opposition to State establishments of religion? Are they not conjority of our citizens, we know that these are its being as triumphantly established.

We are often told that we are but a small minority, and ought to submit! The religious bigots and tyrants of Europe have ever told the parties we have just named the same until their growing numbers and influence have wrested one right after another from their unwilling masters. Is it to be so with us and our

State governments? We shall see? Canting hypocrisy says: "It is unfortunate that you cannot agree with the majority, and keep the generally-received, and long-established Sabbath of the land; but you have privileges, and you ought therewith to be content!" So the British hierarchists say to the Dissenters of England. So the slaveholder says to the slave when he complains that he has not his rights as a MAN. Our kind advisers doubtless think, in all sincerity, that they preach gospel to us when they talk about our privileges. Then we are not freemen like yourselves, but privileged a four dollar fine, or a week's imprisonment! errorists, and stubborn Jews! Well, suppose we reciprocate the favors of our generous and sage advisers, and preach a little of the law and that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Ye kind hearted advisers, would it be right, if to keep the seventh day as the Sabbath, or be will appear sacrilegious. To such as have comfined four dollars, or imprisoned one week? mon sense to discern between right and wrong, Every body exclaims, No! Is it right then to between a divine requirement and a human compelsus to keep the first day? We say. No.

the gospel to men who have power and prejudice to restrain us. We therefore plant our some one to expose them. If they are right, we selves on divine right; and say to our opponents, as the apostles said to the high-priest and his coadjutors, when they accused them of disobeying their commands, "Whether it be right in

tion of the United States. We are Americans, and are entitled to the benefit of all the fundamental laws of our country. We ask no prescriptive privileges, no special favors for our own particular settlements. The whole of the United States and its Territories are our settlements. Obeying the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, we are as much entitled to the character of Christians as the most numerous sect in the land; and our consciences are as

laws. So far as they operate upon the divine thority of the holy Sabbath, and would avail so far as our governments do this, they are par- the establishment of a single article of religion. self that he is God. Against this apostacy- we, and any others who please, may be per-Constitution guarantees these exemptions to ernment the laws of which are said to be the them and to us. It says, "No law shall be made voice of the people? Shall our State authori- prohibiting the free exercise of religion." We this mark of the great Apocalyptic beast? Did to others all that we ask for ourselves. In some not the Puritans hold it to be their duty to pro- of the States, exemptions are secured to us by test against a compulsory submission to a state- satisfactory statutory provisions. They ought appointed Episcopacy? Do not the Dissenters to be in all the States. Invidious distinctions of a religious character are odious in a free republic. Our petitions to the several State Lesidered to be the friends of religion, good order, from those which have been presented from and just government, in so doing? With a ma- time to time for laws concerning the first day of the week. They ask for power to coerce men established principles. Our position is of a to keep the day, whether they believe it right or similar character, and equally defensible with not. We ask for laws to allow all men to act the positions of those parties; and although as their consciences shall dictate—to keep either some may demur at first, we have no doubt of the Sabbath or Sunday, or, if they see fit, to keep no day in particular, without suffering punishment from human government. We believe it to be a matter between God and their own souls, and consequently that human legislation has of right nothing to do with it. We say thing; and on the same principle have tyranized that the laws which compel the observance of over them unto this day, yielding them nothing, Sunday as a religious day are unconstitutional, and very oppressive upon all conscientious observers of the seventh day of the week. Their only effect is to subserve sectarian purposes, They are not required by Jehovah or by Jesus Christ. If either the Christian or the Jewish Scriptures require the governments of Gentile nations to enforce by penal statutes the religious observance of the first day of the week, let that njunction be pointed out, and we promise to abandon our position. There is reason to believe, that the morals of the people would be better without Sunday laws than with them. Individual responsibility would be more generally felt, and the awful sanctions of Jehovah's displeasure or favor, would not be concealed behind The interests of the State would all be promoted, rather than injured, by the repeal of Sunday laws, the only effect of such repeal be-

transacted on the first day of the week. We are aware that many estimable people usurpation, we say, Review your position. Give expect but little, however, from preaching this subject the severest scrutiny. If our principles are unsound, expose them, or procure ask not special favors. Truth we honor error we discard have marked botton of the ac S. D.

A Chinese, who professed to be, a follower of were trampled upon, said, I appeal to Cæsar; some light. Formerly it was like a boisterous I am a Roman. The Sunday laws trample sea; now it is calm. Formerly I loved myself; upon our rights, and we appeal to the Constitut now I love every body. agistered said

#### LUTHER'S EVENING HYMN.

- 1 Thou only God, the Three in One. Eternal is thy shining throne; The sun on us forbears to shine. O cheer our souls with light divine.
- 2 At morn to thee we offer'd praise. And now our evening song we raise; For all thy grace would honor thee, Now-onward-through eternity.
- 3 Our Father—praise to Thee we give,— Thou Son of God—our praise receive,— Thou Holy Ghost-we grace implore, To praise our God for ever more.

### CHRISTIAN CHEERFULNESS.

There appears a real distinction between pleasantry and levity, though this distinction. considering the different humors, and consequently the different opinions of men, cannot so Do you ask what we want? We answer, easily be marked, so as to define always where one ends and the other begins. Gloomy temhimself has not legislated? "Who hath required servance of the Sabbath, either in our "own set-subjects of a serious and solemn nature) the tlements" or any other place. We have a least departure from that which particularly suits divine law for that, with all the awful sanctions them. People of more cheerful dispositions can of Jehovah's favor or displeasure. Fines and be pleased, nay, I believe, can be advantaged, good citizen to seek the repeal of the Sunday imprisonments only lower the dignity and aumost sacred and important truths. I remember to have heard, that once, in a large company asnothing towards promoting its observance, even sembled on some particular occasion, two minis if they were applied to the seventh day instead ters, strangers to each other, were invited to of the first. God says, "The soul that sinneth, it meet; the one a man of great wit and vivacity like yourself; and the other of a melancholy shall die." If a man does not fear eternal turn, rendered, perhaps, still more melancholic death, will he fear a week's imprisonment? by repeated trials and sufferings. The pleasant We had rather have the Sabbath law stand in man indulged his vein, and frequently excited a all the majesty of one of the unchangeable com- degree of mirth in the circle about him; the mandments of God, than to have it frittered other, surprised at what appeared to him a conaway by human legislation to an ordinance of in reserve. Towards the breaking up of the duct quite out of order, sat in silence, wrapt up frail and fallible man. God does not ask it of company, the cheerful minister was called upor give his influence in favor of a human law us. There is no part of the counsel of God to to be the voice of the rest in prayer to God, in which repeals or violates the divine law? Just Gentiles which requires of human legislators which exercise his soul was so carried out in sublime communion, and the most ardent excitaties to that great apostacy which is foretold in It is therefore no part of our desire to obtain flame from heaven, diffused and enkindled in tions of spiritual life and love, that it seemed a any law for the establishment of the Sabbath the hearts of all about him. When they arose, and sitting in the temple of God, shewing him- day. All that we ask for the Sabbath is, that the dear melancholic man went up to him, with tears streaming from his eyes, and addressed this usurpation of the divine prerogatives—God mitted to keep it unto the Lord, without being brother, forgive me, I beseech you. Here have liable to do public business on that day. We do I been for this whole afternoon, condemning said, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not want to take away this privilege from the you as a person of a light and frothy mind, talk not partakers of her plagues." Must we con- observers of the first day. We believe that the ing utterly unworthy, not only of a Christian minister, but of a Christian man; but I see and confess, from what God has done in you, and enabled you to utter in prayer before him, and in the presence of this company, that the ties be permitted to compel any man to receive ask what others enjoy, and we heartily accord fault is all my own, and that gloominess of mind is no necessary part of true religion, nor cheerfulness of mind an enemy to it." Having said this, he cordially embraced his no less affection ate brother, with mutual tears of joy.

## GOOD FRIDAY IN PERU.

gislatures differ in this respect very materially life of Christ, introduced by the Spanish monks patiated in triumphant language on the glory of they must; its violence will admit of no effect. who accompanied Pizarro, with a view to the Mohammed, who was here spoken of, and clos- ual resistance. But look! battered and wayeasier conversion of the Aborigines, have long ed by calling upon the missionary, in an earnest worn traveler, as thou liest prostrate in the dust But in the Sierra they are still kept up, and all Christ himself had foretold as a prince and lord your sight beyond the dark and frowning bord the efforts of enlightened priests to suppress of this world. But alas! for the moollah. Mr. them, have been frustrated by the tenacity and Drose showed that by the prince of this world violence upon you. See! there is a streak of threats of the Indians. Dr. Tschudi gives an the Scriptures meant simply the Devil! He clear sky beyond, of golden light diffusing its extraordinary description of the celebration of became white with anger, and gnashed his teeth thousand splendors abroad. I do not speak of Good Friday. "From early dawn," he says, through inward rage. In the net which he had the radiance of the natural sun, with his cheer-"the church is crammed with Indians, who pass hid, was his own foot taken; and he was snared the morning in fasting and prayer. At two in in the work of his own hands! the afternoon a large image of the Saviour is brought out of the sacristy and laid down near the altar, which is veiled. No sooner does this occur than the whole congregation rush forward and strive to touch the wounds with scraps of cotton, and then ensues a screaming, crowding, impression is not correct! The Bengal Hur onward to that blessed place where the Lord and fighting, only to be equaled by the uproar at an ill-conducted fair, until the priests at last act to suppress human sacrifices in the hill Saviour God a glory that will never wane. succeed in restoring order. The figure of the tracks of Orissa, and then gives the following Saviour is now attached to the cross with three shocking account of the manner in which the very large silver nails, and a rich silver crown victims are procured and slaughtered. Surely is placed upon its head; on either side are the the dark places of the earth are full of the habcrosses of the two thieves. The Indians gaze their fill and leave the church, but return thither at eight in the evening. The edifice is then remnants of three aboriginal races—the Koles, cross stand, wrapped in white robes, four priests, chiefly in the northern parts, the Khands in the joys, all sweetness, all loveliness in one; oh the santos varones or holy men, whose office it is middle regions, and the Saurahs in the South. to take down the body of the Saviour. A short Now it is among the Khands, the largest and And yet it should be less to that fair and welldistance off, upon a stage or scaffolding, stands most numerous of these races, that the horrid the Virgin Mary, in deep mourning, and with practice of human sacrifices was found so widea white cloth round her head. In a long dis- ly and systematically to prevail. It is to procourse a priest explains the scene to the con- pitiate the earth-god-the greatest of the Khand gregation, and at the close of his sermon, turn-deities—that the sanguinary rite is performed. be digging among all the veins and springs of ing to the santos varones, he says Ye holy It is considered necessary that every farm comfort I and the deeper you dig the more do men, mount the ladder of the cross, and bring should share the blood of a human victim at the these springs flow upon you down the body of the dead Saviour!' Two of time when each of the principal crops is laid the priests ascend with hammers, and the down, while a harvest oblation is deemed light which is ministerially diffused by men. preacher continues. Thou holy man on the scarcely less than a spring sacrifice; and it is Ministers are but planets which shine with a the gospel also, and say, "Whatsoever ye would ing to extend legal sanctions to business lawfully right side of the Saviour, strike the first blow considered in the last degree desirable that the borrowed light from the sun. upon the nail in the hand, and take it out!' several offerings, according to the promise of The hammer falls, and the sound of the blow is the year, should intervene between them. Bethe signal for the cry of Misericordia! Miseri- sides those regular periodical offerings, there earth in mercy; so when he looks on Christ, he we could bring it to pass, to make a law to com- have been so. long accustomed to regard the cordia! repeated by thousands of voices in are others constantly demanded by special pel all the first-day people within the bounds of statute laws in favor of Sunday-keeping as right tones of anguish so heart-rending, as to produce events and circumstances. The prevalence of our own settlements," where we are a majority, and useful, that to propose their entire abolition a strangely painful impression upon the hearer. unusual sickness, the visitation of an epidemic, The nail is handed to a priest at the foot of the the ravages of wild beasts, drought, famine, or, cross, to be taken to the Virgin Mary, still in a word, any extraordinary calamity, of any ful illustration of a sublime text than the followstanding upon her scaffold. To her the preach- kind, whether affecting individuals or the com- ing by Bishop Beverige? "I AM." He doth er now addresses himself with the words- munity at large-all, all are believed to call for not say, I am their light, their guide, their Thou afflicted mother, approach and receive public expiation, or atonement with human strength, or tower, but only I AM." He sets at the nail that pierced the right hand of thy bless- blood, to avert the supposed wrath of that dread as it were his hand to a blank, that his people is ed son! And as the priest draws near to the deity-earth-god. image of the Virgin, the latter, moved by a se- From the fluctuating variety of circumstances good for them. As if he should say, "Are they cret mechanism, advances to meet him, receives that may lead to the performance of these weak ! I AM strength. Are they poor ! I AM the nail in both hands, places it in a silver bowl, bloody sacrifices, it is plainly impossible to riches. Are they in trouble? I Am comfort. dries its eyes, and returns to its place. These form a precise estimate of their annual average. Are they sick ? I Am health. Are they dying it movements are repeated when the two other In one small valley, two miles long, and less I Am life. Have they nothing I I Am all things sit nails and the crown are brought down. The than three quarters of a mile in breadth, Cap I Am wisdom, and power; I Am justice and

the church door, placing between each two of can contemplate without a thrill of horror. them a carpet of the like materials, the simplest and most beautiful that it is possible to see. Each carpet is manufactured by two Indians, neither of whom seems to trouble himself about the proceedings of his comrad; but yet, with thoughts, of dreams half gloomy and half pleas. incredible rapidity and a wonderful harmony of ant, of a soothing, delicious melancholy. O! I operation, the most tasteful designs grow under do love thee, Autumn, with all thy sadness. I church through the arches of flowers."

#### A MOHAMMEDAN DISCOMFITED.

brought to him. The Mohammedans who were in my affection for thee, which banishes every present, sat down at the same time on their car- thing that might seem to bespeak a forgetfulrichly dressed, and carried by four bearers, in sweet and soothing sadness of thine own. and two upon his left. Next he sat down him- with thee willingly. self, and looked around, earnestly and deliberately, till the missionary spoke to him.

The contest now began. Several copies of he New Testament were produced, and the fourteenth chapter of John was found. Upon every verse a dispute arose, wherein, the Mussulman endeavored to convince the missionary tings. Finally he came to the thirtieth verse Hereafter I will not talk much with you, for the prince of this world cometh." It passed

## HUMAN SACRIFICES STILL OFFERED.

The impression now prevails that these horitations of cruelty!'

the sight of God to hearken unto you more than now the state of your heart? He replied, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, which redeated by the vicinity of the British troops, fection, all sufficiency, eternity! Jenovas, when the body is delived but it was to take place immediately after their. Whatsoever is smithled. ered to the Virgin, who then again begins to departure. One thing, therefore, is very cer- unto them, that I am. Whatsoever is pure and it

torchlight through, every street in the town, probably even to thousands; opening up a Whilst the procession makes its circuit, the In- spectacle of barbarism, in the very heart of the dians erect twelve arches of flowers in front of India British dominions, which no humane spirit

## AUTUMN.

The season of sad associations, of serious

their hands in rich variety of colors. Arab- know full well thou, bringest along with thee esques, landscapes, and animals, appear as if by the tokens of decay and death, but there is a magic. It was highly interesting to me to ob- beauty, a chastening influence in that decay serve in Tarma, upon one of these carpets, an which makes thee so lovely, and throws such a exict representation of the Austrian double breathing holiness over all the scene, that thou eagle, as the Indians had seen it on the quick- art endeared to me as a cherished sister, and I silver jars from Idria. When the procession rethink of thee and speak of thee with all the tenturns, the Virgin Mary is carried back to the derness that associates itself with the memory of a departed friend. I love to hear the rusting ling of the faded leaves, as they bid adieu to the parent tree, and throw themselves upon the bosom of the gentle gales to follow their bidding. Mr. Drose, who is sustained by the Berlin I love the singing of thy winds, though I feel Missionary Society at Ghazipoor, a few miles that they are singing their requiem over the below Benares, declared in the presence of sev- bright things of summer. I love the splendid eral Mohammedans, who pledged themselves to drapery of thy forests, the thousand glorious prove from the Hely Scriptures that Moham- hues in which they are decked, though I know med was indeed a prophet sent by God, that in that this is but the lightening up of the spirit of case they succeeded he would himself become beauty for a moment ere its final extinction. a follower of the prophet of Mecca. Prepara- Yes, elder daughter of the year, I love thy tions were immediately made for a learned con-scenes, all thy associations. I am under thy test. The missionary was conducted to a Mo-strange influence, yet happy. I would not be hammedan school-house, and a chair was gay if I could. There is a subdued reverence, pets. They appeared, however, to be waiting ness that thou art with me. O how many times for some one else; for the eyes of the assembly have I breathed the wish that thou mightest be were directed, from time to time, to the door. near-to me when I am dying. I never feel so At length a man of very noble aspect arrived, willing to go as when my spirit has drunk in the palanquin. He was the most learned moollah look around me, and all is changed—the earth in the place. All rose up respectfully. There has folded up her garment of green—the flowers had been already prepared for him a sort of have perished—the birds have gone, their glad atform, covered with carpets; this he mounted music is hushed in silence—the winds have with uncovered feet. He then beckoned four gathered the leaves to their burial and why of the most distinguished Mohammedans to him- should I wish to stay when all are going? O self, laid his hands upon them to bless them, and come then, gentle Autumn, when my time is arcaused them to be seated, two upon his right rived, come, take me by the hand, and I will go and Rev. T. B. Thayer.

## THE SUN BEHIND THE CLOUD.

The children of God have an eternal and overflowing fountain of consolation open, in the plan of Gospel discipline and salvation which can is set before them. There is no condition no that Christians misunderstood their sacred wri. trial, no sorrow, no gloom and heaviness of spirit, to which it is not adapted, and to which it is not fully adequate for all the relief that it is best for them to receive. Journeying through through the mind of the moollah, like a flash of this vale of tears, they must needs pass through lightning: The prince of this world is no other many a dark and gloomy avenue. Storms, yes than Mohammed; who, as the seal of the proph. tempests of sorrow and distress will assail them, ets, was to become a teacher after the Nazarene. and beat upon them. From the dark cloud that and win over and govern the world by his doc- is over them, the thunders will be heard and the The dramatic representations of scenes in the trine." He read the passage again, then ex- lightning-flash be seen. Bow to the storm been discontinued in the larger Peruvian cities. and imposing tone, to believe in him whom by reason of the violence of the tempest; direct ers of that cloud which is bursting with all its ing beams, but of the more splendid radiance of the Sun of Righteousness, spreading far and wide around him celestial glory, such as beams from the throne of God. That Sun will shine. when darkness and storm. when all other suns and stars shall have passed away. It will beam rid rites have been abolished in India. Alas, the on your path, and conduct you and cheer you karu, of August 5, 1845, mentions a government | Jesus will be your everlasting light, and the [Professor Moses Stuart.

## GENS FROM JOHN, FLAVEL.

What an excellent, lovely one is Christ! The wild hill-tribes appear to exhibit the Put the beauty of ten thousand paradises like the garden of Eden into one; put all trees, and brilliantly illuminated, and at the foot of the the Khands, and Saurahs. The Koles prevail all flowers, all smells, all colors, all tastes, all what a fair and excellent thing would that be beloved Christ, than one drop of rain to the whole seas, rivers, lakes and fountains of ten thousand earths

To be studying Jesus Christ, what is it but to

Christ is the original and fountain of all the

As when God looks upon the rainbow, which is the sign of the covenant, he remembers the remembers us upon his account.

"I AM," Who ever conceived a more beautimay write under it what they please that is weep violently. The image of Christ is laid in tain, and that is, that the number annually sac- holy; whatsoever is good or needful to make vit to a codin adorned with flowers, and is carried by rificed must amount to many hundreds, and men happy, I Am nexter he of the state of

# The Sabbath Recorder. New York, October 15, 1846.

#### POSITION OF SABBATH-KEEPERS.

It is the universal sentiment of mankind, in civilized society, as well as in savage life; in the church, as well as out of the church; at present, as well as in all former ages, that he who will not assert and manfully defend his rights, by all proper means, is not worthy any high privileges; that he who sits down supinely and allows his inherent rights to be wrested from him and trampled upon, will soon, very soon, have none left to enjoy, or none to be taken

Opposed as we are in principle to contention and conflict, under ordinary circumstances, yet it often becomes our duty to maintain our rights with all our ability, especially when fidelity to our high calling involves vital principles, and those which are not simply personal but which pertain to the welfare of others; and that the more imperatively, when the integrity of the law of our Maker is concerned and the peculiar privilege of honoring Him and his institutions is put in jeopardy, by having the crafty inventions of man foisted on our observance, by fines and penalties, in direct violation of our inherent rights and charter immunities. To receive the testimonies of the Lord into honest hearts and resist "the commandments of men," which conflict with His prerogatives and detract from his unlimited sovereignty, is the liberty wherewith the Gospel has made us free. The Lord alone is lawgiver in Zion, and his Word the only rule of faith and practice. As his disciples we are required to "contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." In this matter we are not our own; " we are bought with a price;" we have pledged our allegiance to Heaven, and have to "fight the good fight of faith," like true "soldiers of the Cross." None but a dastard will deny his Master or forsake his Master's cause in the hour of trial or dismay. None but a craven spirit, unworthy the name of a disciple, will refuse to magnify his name and his requirements when persecuted for the truth's sake.

Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places we have a goodly heritage; we ought to appreciate it above all earthly blessings, and ever be ready to defend it as the periapt of our lives. It would be criminal in us, who have had these high, these inestimable privileges bestowed upon us by, our Heavenly Father, not to continue steadfast and faithful, giving him all the glory: more criminal than Esau, to sell his birthright for a mess of potage, yea, infinitely more criminal, doubly criminal, for those who have inherit ed this peculiar favor of God, not to battle, and battle zealously, for his truth and his supremacy.

Heretofore our high privileges have not cost us, the present generation, any thing. Like the bursting fruit, it has fallen into our lap. Not so with our fathers. Persecuted for conscience sake, and pursued with fire and fagot, yet they endured all things, and were faithful unto the end, rather than renounce or forsake their holy principles; and when there was no City of Refuge on the iron glebe of Europe, rather than submit to ecclesiastical domination in any form, they sacrificed all earthly possessions and social endearments their homes and the graves of their kindred, to seek an asylum in the western main beyond the raging-billows. After en countering the perils of the deep and the ferocity of the wild savage, and even facing the cannon's mouth to gain their freedom, they esteemed it cheaply earned, to sit down under their own vine and fig-tree, to worship Almighty God ac cording to the dictates of their own consciences And if they endured all these sacrifices to gain that inestimable privilege, shall we, their descendants, prove ourselves unworthy our noble ancestors, by relinquishing the blessed boon, without an effort to save it when trampled upon by sectarian prejudices and unjust legislation Thank God! we have not to go into the battle field and shed human blood to save our rights being wrested from us; but craven, truckling paltroons would we be, were we not to fly to the rescue and exert our every peaceable effort, to sustain our rights against legislative enactments, when this can be done by simply appeal ing to the charter of our liberties, and the constituted authorities established for our defence.

Happy, thrice happy are we in the wise construction of our government. Its fundamenta principles, secured by a Constitution that canno be changed or cast aside by the fitful caprice of ephemeral demagogues, but which are placed beyond hasty, meddling legislation, or the machinations of an arbitrary Executive, give a stability to our institutions not surpassed by any nation or people on the face of the globe. When infringed by partial legislation or despotic power we have a resource beyond the treachery of brawling politicians, or aspiring ambition, in an elevated and independent Judiciary. It is to that tribunal we must resort for redress-not to the battle field, not to legislative halls, not to an imperious Ruler, to beg for what belongs to us, but to demand an award to our constitutional immunities. When the Supreme Court of the United States shall sustain the Sunday laws of the States, and shall proclaim a sentence which will make all freemen blush for their country: and I im forced to believe, that I have no religious freedom no religious rights but what the body politic may choose to bestow or withholdtheir and not till then, will I go to any legislative body to ask for what belongs to me as a right, and a right that is not to be taken from me. Preamble to Amendments to the Constitution, 1789.

citizens of our happy Republic, are secured in conscientiously observe the seventh day as the their religious rights, religious equality, and re- Sabbath, and they are null and void, and will be igious privileges. That glorious Constitution swept to the winds wherever the issue is carried suffers no ban on any individual's religious principles, no preference to be given to any sect or and the only resort left us. We have been departy; and in that wise provision is our only hope, spoiled of our sacred rights and denied redress, our only security; yet, by legislative enactments, time after time, at legislative halls. The prejumany of the States have imposed fines and pen- dices in favor of Sunday exclusively, even to the alties, and Justices of the Peace have enforced injury of those who religiously observe the them against freemen of the Republic for exercising their constitutional right of worshiping claims. Relying on their own numbers, and Almighty God on his own appointed, hallowed, our slender minority, they superciliously repulse sanctified day, and pursuing their own avocations us, and taunt us with our inability to stay the the other six days of the week. Thus the Seventh-day Baptists, on violation of vested rights | ingly expressed, repeatedly, by members of the and immunities, are forced to yield two sevenths legislature, to whom we appealed, on setting of their time to religious rest, while other de- us aside unceremoniously, openly avowing that nominations observe but one seventh, and that we "were too few to be regarded." Others do not the day required by the Word of God; and not, and are determined not to look at the justice strange inconsistency, their persecutors, proven of our claims, or the injustice with which we on trial to be the greater violaters of the statute | are treated, as compeers of the Republic; they in vices and crimes, regardless of God or man, principle involved; they look not, and are deon that very day-escape, and prosecute with termined not to look at the violence done to the perfect immunity-strange as it may appear, fundamental law of the land, nor the violence yet it is nevertheless the fact, with this testimony done to our rights and our feelings. They have Baptists are mulcted and the vagabond escapes. determined to keep that advantage, right or Thus, under these unjust enactments, the un- wrong. Their prejudices are gratified, and godly oppress and the righteous suffer; and this they are determined to keep them gratified. in the land of vaunted liberty and equality. And | They look not to the past to estimate correct thus they must suffer until they appeal to the principles, neither do they look forward to concharter of our liberties, the ever glorious Con- template consequences. The present is all with stitution. By that instrument, our liberties, our them. They have the advantage now, and they religious equality, and religious rights, are in- will maintain the advantage at all hazards. violably secured, and so secured that they cannot any thing to do with the toleration of religion. scarcely a vestige of the self-sacrificing devotion people, in each individual himself, never dele- we are fast degenerating into a contracted, gated to Congress, or any legislative body. All headstrong cabal, reckless of principle and uttoleration, or attempts at toleration, in matters of terly disregarding those high ennobling purreligious faith or practice, is not only a usurpa- poses which alone can make us a great and tion, but the vilest tyranny; because it assumes prosperous people. The virtue and integrity the power to grant or withhold religious privi- of the populace have long since ceased to inspire leges. We utterly deny, that any State, or the my confidence, especially in matters which come I left these time-honored walls with a stricken leaves them to believe lies—and bowing to idols an infraction, a wanton infraction of the Conated bigots have the effrontery to justify the as-

for the security of religious freedom; though no power whatever was delegated to interfere in any way, whatever, with it. It was silent on the subject, from the general conviction of the absurdity of that point ever being disputed. It was, by common consent, recognized as an inherent and indefeasible right that could never be assailed; that could not be questioned for a moment by any one who had the least sense of the meaning of American liberty! The power to interfere was not delegated, and consequently no attempt to act on it could ever be entertained. This is to be inferred, fairly, from the reply of General Washington, who was President of the Convention which formed the Constitution, to a letter received from a First-day Baptist church in Virginia, bearing date, August 4th, 1789, in which he emphatically remarks: "If I had the least idea of any difficulty resulting from the Constitution adopted by the Convention of which I had the honor to be the President, when it was framed, so as to endanger the rights of any reany idea that the General Government was so administered that the liberty of conscience was endangered, I pray you be assured, that no man alter that part of it, so as to avoid all religious persecution. You can, without doubt, remember, that I have often expressed as my opinion, that every man who conducts himself as a good citizen, is accountable alone to God for his religious faith, and should be protected in worshiping God according to the dictates of his conscience." Looking on the Constitution, presented for their adoption, as not expressing explicitly a full guarantee on this, as well as some other subjects of much moment, "the Conventions of a number of the States, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a abuse of its powers, that farther declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added."\* The following amendment (Art. III.) was proposed and hibiting the free exercise thereof." This was incorporated to settle the question forever-a provision which extends over all States and Territories from the Atlantic to the Pacificfor the second section of Art. IV, declares: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby. any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This, and this only, is our security. It covers the

alties for laboring on the first day of the week,

up to the proper tribunal provided for our case seventh day, are too inveterate to listen to our injustice inflicted upon us. This was unblush--guilty of open, flagrant immoralities, reveling look not, and are determined not look at the pefore the public functionary, the Seventh-day the advantage by fair or by foul, and they are

The truth is, we, as a nation, have deterioratnot be shaken or wrested from us by the action ed incalculably since the days of the Revoluof any State Legislature. Our legislatures have | tion, in virtue and in patriotism. There is now It is an inherent right, a reserved right in the to the public weal and republican rectitude left; Federal Government, have any power to legis- in conflict with their prejudices. If our rights spirit; but on approaching the Common, Old Bos- or idolatrous days. If we prove recreant to our late on this subject. Neither of them have the are not secured in our Magna Charta, I shall ton Common, animate with life, crowded by a gay duty, he may destroy our privileges altogether; power to pass any law abridging the religious despair of ever having them restored by popurights of any citizen or class of citizens. It is lar clamor. Popular clamor crucified the Redeemer-they "hated him without a cause," and persecuted the saints unto death. Human When first adopted, the Constitution of the nature is still the same. Give man power and weak; and if left to the tender mercies of sectarian prejudices, we may never hope for restitution of our rights which have been wrested

from us by unjust, by iniquitous legislation. they often invest with a "little brief authority." Fawning sycophants at one moment, they become intriguing and arrogant the instant they are of demagoguges, during an electioneering cam-

The Seventh-day Baptists, in common with all and thus trample on the rights of those who fully of the fallacy of looking for justice or sympathy to bigoted partizans or prejudiced legislators. Our moorings have been cut loosethe Constitution of the United States

During a professional trip to Massachusetts in May last, I felt some interest in visiting the classic spots of the Revolution-ground sacred to the cause of American Independence. I was carried to Lexington, whose soil was stained the first century of the Republic, a pilgrim, visiting this shrine of freedom, and bewailing the degeneracy of its pristine glory-lamenting, deeply lamenting, to find the cause, religious is now, even now, trampled upon in this land of vaunted equality." I then walked the rounds of Bunker's height, where American chivalry posted themselves against immense odds, to resist monarchical enactments, and maintain the free exercise of civil and religious liberty. I looked up to discover some device proclaiming the eternal principles of universal, unsullied freedom!-but I looked in vain. There stood the cold massive pile, without any insigna that told of an asylum for the oppressed, or proffering a refuge to the persecuted for conscience sake. I looked in vain, for its foundation is laid in soil overshadowed by Sunday enactments and coercion laws. I next stood in Fanueil Hall-the cradle of American Liberty-where the tocsin of Freedom was first sounded; where a Hancock and the Adamses proclaimed the heaven-born principle of unfettered equality. As I stood on the rostrum on which they stood, in times that tried men's souls, rallying the people to the defence of their unalienable rights, methought their guardian shades still hovered over the sacred spot, and my spirit partook of their dewy blessing. My bosom beat with holy transports, my soul burned with irrepressible enthusiasm, and I insensibly shouted hosannas to American Freedom!---but when I thought | glorify God its founder. of my brethren at Snowhill, suffering persecution and fines for conscience sake, I turned to the wall and wept. It blighted my spirit, smothered all my aspirations, and crushed my very soul. In Fanueil Hall I had to mourn the loss of all that is dearer than life, the loss of religious lib-

can soil religious liberty is but a name.

commingled freedom, I was forced to acknowl- nation, that has despised his law and trodden edge, that we must still be a favored, a free down his testimonies. He has committed this people. Strains of martial music reached my trust to our keeping in this portion of his moral stitution of the United States. None but infatu- they will hate us witnout a cause; popular clam- ears, and the waving plumes of the veteran vineyard—we have pledged our lives even unto or and sectarian bigotry, murdered the Apostles, military met my sight, while the busy hum and death, to keep his covenant and his testimonies. loud peals of merry glee, proclaimed it to be a "Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage gala-day. It was the anniversary of the "Honorable Ancient Artillery Company "-a company I have inclined mine heart to perform thy Inited States contained no express provision he will abuse it—the strong will trample on the of two hundred years standing; on whose an statutes always, even unto the end," is the imnual parade, the people go out, en masse, to plied vow of every true disciple. If we are celebrate the day with them, and it is the custom faithful, the heritage of the saints shall not be for the Governor of the State, on that occasion, wrested from us. "No weapon, saith the Lord, to take his chair into the enclosure, to give ad- that is formed against thee shall prosper; and ditional zest to the festivities. There sat the every tongue that shall rise against thee in judg-As I have but little confidence in popular old Governor, and over his head waved the flag | ment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage clamor, I have still less in the miserable tools of my country, floating gracefully in the balmy of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousbreeze. As I beheld its playing folds, I could ness is of me, saith the Lord;" and his promise. not but exclaim: "Long wave the star-spangled | which is sure and steadfast, is renewed in an banner!"-but as I looked, its stripes reminded | especial manner to Sabbath-keepers, to encourme of the stripes and imprisonments of my breth- age them in the performance of their duty, and clothed with power to menace. We look in vain ren for conscience sake, and I was cast down to sustain them under their trials. "If thou now-a-days, for the republican simplicity and almost to despair. I looked again, and in its turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from dostern integrity of the statesmen of the Revolu- circle of glittering stars, and in its E pluribus ing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the tion. For years past I have been completely unum. I beheld new hope—abiding hope. Whatdisgusted with the hollow-hearted professions ever States have done, by Sunday legislation and able; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own coercion laws, whatever shadows they have cast | ways, nor finding thine own pleasures, nor speakpaign, and their subsequent treachery and pros- over the hills and valleys of our respective com- ing thine own words; then shalt thou delight tiution. At the polls, their whole souls are monwealths, that flag has never been sullied, has thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to burdened with love for the "rights of the peo- never sanctioned any encroachments on our reli- ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed ple"—the "dear people"—"Equal rights! equal gious liberties; that flag has never covered any thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father; for rights!! equal rights!!!" they shout and reiter- oppression or persecution for conscience sake. the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." These ate, again and again; but when an opportunity New life animated my desponding heart, and I are our privileges, and this our incumbent duty to is presented of giving proof of their professions, thanked God that there was still a City of inherit the promises. The Lord requires it at they skulk away and deride appeals; leaving Refuge; that in that flag there was a full guar- our hands; "It shall come to pass, that whosothe dear, deluded people, to stare at their over antee of having our rights respected and de- ever will not hearken unto my words which he creduility. There is but little of the high mind- fended; that we must appeal to it, and it only, shall speak in my name, I will require it of him," ligious denomination, I never should have at- ed, magnanimous patriotism of our revolution- And on reflection I rejoiced to find that it has tached my name to that instrument. If I had ary sires left amongst us; but few retrace the never been appealed to in vain. The only in- and our incumbent duty. We must put on the spirit which animated the founders of our Re-stance in which it has ever been invoked, in this armor of faith and "wrestle with powers and public, or recognize the fundamental principles matter, was in the case of the attempt to stop principalities," until we triumph in the name of of the ground work of the compact. Self, clique the mails on Sunday—another mode of Sunday the Lord. The secular arm has usurped our and sect, are the main considerations of our coercion—another step to ecclesiastical tyranny religious immunities; and inasmuch as it interwould be more willing than myself to revise and | public men, and so long as we have in private | - and the response found in the Report of the | feres with the free exercise and the reception of life a body of contracted men, exercising a Committee of the Senate, which was adopted the Word of God, it is an infraction of the Constisuperstitious awe over the actions of the popu- with great unanimity by that venerable body, is tution of the Union. Requiring any man or set, lace, with narrow minds and flinty hearts, yet an assurance, that the Federal Government is of men to yield more than their voluntary conswaying the ignorant mass by operating on true to its first principles of liberty, and that we secration of a seventh part of their time to the ther prejudices, I have but little hope from any may ever trust in the panoply of the Union. service of their Maker, which is all HE requires, appeals to the people or to legislatures. I trust That report clearly recognizes the fullest, most is a vile infraction of vested rights, and an innot in their magnanimity-my hope, my only perfect religious freedom, as it most unequivo-surmountable impediment to the free exercise hope, is in the Constitution. True there are cally declares that "Congress acts under a Con- of religious sentiment, secured to all persons, some enlightened, generous minds, who look stitution of delegated and limited powers. The sects, and denominations. We are called upon beyond the bubbles of the day, and take a com- Committee look in vain to that instrument for a by the most sacred sense of duty to arise and prehensive survey of our institutions, acknowl- delegation of power authorizing this body to wipe out this oppressive, this intolerable invaedge the fundamental principles of our confed- inquire and determine what part of time, or sion on our rights, from the statute books of the eration, and concede our rights; but they take whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty land. We owe it to ourselves, to human rights no special or active interest in our cause; they for religious exercises. On the contrary, among and to our Maker. It is not at variance with run not against public prejudices; they espouse the few prohibitions, which it contains, is one the principles of our profession-not inconsistent not, succor not, with a true patriotic, self-sacri- which prohibits a religious test, and another with our high calling, to resist the wicked subdesire, in order to prevent misconstruction, or ficing spirit, the cause of oppressed rights, from which declares that Congress shall pass no law jugation of God's heritage, and maintain, by all pure devotion to the sacred principles of liberty, respecting an establishment of religion, or pro- peaceable measures and means, our religious of religious freedom and human rights. The hibiting the free exercise thereof. The law, as it privileges. They are the gift of God, and none day may come, however, when all the protestant now stands, makes no distinction as to the day has the right to make us afraid in the enjoyment family in the land, may see this their present of the week. It is the duty of the Government to thereof. They are secured to us by our Magna formally ratified: "Congress shall make no law error. The day of retribution may come, afford to all—to Jew or Gentile—Pagan or Charta; and to that we appeal. Paul, when in respecting an establishment of religion, or pro- when they may be trodden down by a wide Christian—the protection and advantage of our bonds, and under sore oppression, appealed to spreading hierarchy, avowedly proclaiming ec-benignant institutions, on Sunday as well as Cæsar. We do no more in appealing to the conclesiastical control over the whole globe—then, every day of the week." Up to that glorious stituted authorities of our country, and claiming and not till then, will they awake to the danger of standard, then, must we go for the vindication the protection of the privileges due to our cititampering with religious immunities, and re- of our rights; for release from oppression; zenship of the Republic. Where is our relistraining religious rights by coercion laws. I for redress from legislative enactments—to gious liberty! if we are not permitted to follow from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico—through- have no hope, no expectation of finding the the tribunal established under its anthority, the dictates of our own consciences freely, fully, out the whole length and breadth of the Union; mass or the leaders of the mass, fall back on to secure the citizens of the republican in worshiping our Maker, but are forced to fundamental principles and be willing to yield family, and the States themselves, in their yield another portion of our precious time, than to us our indefeasible rights, until they are respective rights; and we must that required by our legitimate Ruler, by the overtaken by a like persecution. All is dark- not, as a denomination, be satisfied with any de- enactment of unequal, inequitable, State statutes? ness in the political hemisphere; and, with but cision, depriving us of our rights, until we carry Where is our religious freedom!! if compelled few exceptions, all is darkness, thick darkness, it up to that tribunal—until we put it to the Su- to cease from our indisputable right of the purimpenetrable darkness, in the benighted ranks preme Court of the United States to declare in suit of happiness" and the maintenance of our of the protestant phalanx. The hand of our the face of the world, if they can, that the families, by arbitrary penal enactments? Our natural ally is against us-her sullen mien and American Republic does not tolerate Religious liberty is but the liberty of slaves—our freedom treacherous kiss, as dark and repulsive as the Freedom! They cannot, they never will stultify but the freedom of the dungeon. If we prove casas santas of the Inquisition—dark and as un our Constitution and make our government a recream to our high trust, we are worthy of fines. whole ground. State legislatures have and may relenting as the anathemas of the Roman Pontiff laughing stock to all Europe to the whole and shackles; and if we submit to the impious continue to enact Sunday laws and impose pen Our hope, and only hope, is in rights secured civilized world.

if every day, all my intercourse and every trans- our duty, our imperative duty, is equally clear and action of life around me, impresses me more explicit. The Sovereign of the universe has a Boxpantown, N. J., Oct. 7, 1846.

commanded us to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work but the seventh day is the Sabwe have been sent adrift—our only Ararat is bath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter. thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger within thy gates, for insix days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sab. with the first blood in the cause of American bath day and hallowed it." This Sabbath he has rights; and as I read the inscription on the imposed upon us, by a power which belongs to modest tablet erected to commemorate that himself, and himself alone, and it is perpetually event, the thought irrepressibly arose and strug- obligatory on us to "sanctify" that day, until gled until it gained utterance: "How sadly are He himself abrogates it, or absolves us from the your pure spirits repaid, on witnessing within service. He has never abrogated it, or substituted any other day to be sanctified in its stead. neither has he delegated power to any Potentate Church, or Legislature; to any Bishop, Priest. or People, to do so-it remains untouched by liberty, for which ye shed your blood so freely, Divine authority, and is as abiding as the tablet of stone on which the statute is written by the finger of God, the Sabbath of the Lord forever. Until He abrogates it, or absolves the service, it is our solemn duty to observe it, and it only, and not to recognize any other substituted or enforced by man. It is due to the Majesty of Heaven, that we be faithful to this his command; and it is likewise due to ourselves and our posterity, that we preserve, unimpaired, the high privilige of worshiping him according to the dictates of our consciences, and in accordance with his requirements. It is also our duty to resist the encroachments of the secular power, in interfereing with the promotion of the cause of God our Father; for if we suffer the rights of citizenship, the inestimable privileges of religious liberty to be wrested from us, and succumb to the usurpation of political power, in forcing the sanctification of the first day of the week. we do His cause much damage, by recognizing that infringement, and by suffering that encroachment to deter others from embracing the unmutilated Truth. These Sunday laws and their penalties are hindrances to the reception of the truth and if acquiesced in, must eventually destroy its promulgation throughout the land. Under this unrighteous law, it cannot have free course to

evil to come upon us to try our loyalty—to test our adhesion to his truth. He has given us a goodly heritage, but has allowed that heritage to be invaded to prove our fealty; to wake us up to our work; to agitate a knowledge of his erty, and was brought to realize, that on Ameri- truth among the nations of the earth sitting in the shadow of darkness—the darkness which multitude, disporting on its beautiful sward, in | yet, for the faithfulness of a few, he may save a forever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart. Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honor-

Here is a work for us. God has suffered this

Here, then, I repeat, is our veritable position, by the charter of our liberties. The experience a This is unequivocally our true position; and privileges, we deserve the rack and the stake.

if every day, all my intercourse and every trans- our duty our impersite and it is a shift to clear and it is a shift to

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Cardinal Gizzi has addressed a circular, dated Rome, August twenty-fourth, to the Governors of the Provinces of the Roman States, calling on them to adopt measures calculated to improve the religious and temporal condition of the poorer classes. The document states that the Pope beholds with the utmost pain the quarrels, thefts, and other misdemeanors constantly recurring throughout the Pontifical States, that the chief causes of this state of society must be found in the idle life which the younger portion of the population are accustomed to lead, and in want of proper instruction to prepare them for gaining an honest living by their industry. His Holiness, in consequence, in addition to his wish to see education and habis the tablet its of industry generally disseminated throughout his dominions, proposes founding without delay an establishment at Rome for the educahe service/it/7/... tion of a certain number of boys belonging to ditonly, and aper ituted or entition the working classes throughout the States, so he Majesty of his command sand our pos that they might be, in the first place, removed from the spot where they were likely to contract bad habits; and in the next, might form a nucleus red, the high of well-instructed non-commissioned officers, rding to the yar maccordance W calculated to suffice for the Army required by o our duty to ilar power, in the State. the cause of

THE POOR IN ITALY.—His Eminence

ROMANISM IN OREGON.—Accounts are published by the Roman Catholics of their success in Oregon. They claim already more than 6,000 converts among the Indians residing in this territory. Many of the whites are said to be eager to receive instruction in the same religion. The Bishop's college has about forty students, and the Sisters of Notre Dame have fifty boarders. Besides the churches already erected, or now going up, a cathedral is to be built soon. Two convents at least will be in operation at no distant day.

REVIVAL.—We rejoice to learn, that a revival is in progress in the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. I. Meetings have been held for some three weeks past by Elds. Alex. Campbell and Alfred B. Burdick. Forty-eight persons have been baptized, of whom forty-six have united with the church.

PROGRESS OF POPERY.—The Rev. Dr. Vaugof the progress of Romanism in this country,

"Be not alarmed about the progress of Romanism. You give it strength by that fear; you croak it into power by not treating it as an imvancing enlightenment which is abroad. Be sure of this, the mind of Europe is now teeming with elements of culture that will unfit it for Mever bowing again to that degraded yoke. Aye, the men of Europe are already spoiled for tricks of that sort; and women, too, are in the same position. They are both learning—though in some cases, perhaps, rather late—that a noble nature was never designed to be the victim of priestly meddling, priestly craft, and priestly

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Doctrinal Basis adopted by this London Convention, after a four day's discussion, is as follows:-

"That the parties composing the Alliance should be such persons only as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be Evangelical views, in regard to the matters of doctrine understated, viz:-

his mediatorial intercession and reign.

"7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner. "8. The immortality of the soul, the resur-

rection of the body, and judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Sup-

RIGHT.—The Advent Herald, which is the principal paper published by the Millerites, has specimen. It speaks our mind exactly.

"Albert Lyford, of Thornton, N. H.—We should willingly continue the papers to you without pay, if you were conforming to the postolic rule, to 'be not slothful in business fervent in spirit—serving the Lord;' but when you say, 'I have not done enough work to earn one cent since last January,' and 'I should consider it as great sin as I could commit, with my present light, to do a day's work—if it were to prevent myself and family from starvation or death;' we must frankly tell you, that we do not consider you a subject of charity, and must discontinue your paper after this number. We are told that he that will not work shall not eat; We cannot, therefore, find you with spiritual food even. Again, he that provideth not for his own family, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. We do not know that those who are worse than infidels have any claims to receive a gratuitous support, because they are living on their faith. We cannot publish the Herald' without working laboriously, and keeping others to work. We cannot, therefore, be so inconsistent to send the result of so much

Gregger B. Crien Vo. 3 Sprice St. New York

## General Intelligence.

FROM THE ARMY—MONTEREY TAKEN

An extra of the New Orleans Picayune, dated Oct. 4, contains a full account of the storming of Monterey, turning the enemy's guns upon himself, and a victory to General Taylor's Army. Gen. Taylor reached Monterey on the 19th of Sept., with a force of about 6,000 men. Operations were immediately commenced, and one point after another of the entrenchments was taken. On the morning of the 24th, a communicatin was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, making an offer of capitulation. After a long consultation, Gen. Ampudia sent to inform the American General that to avoid the farther effusion of blood, the national honor being satisfied, by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had decided to capitulate.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:-That the Mexican officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms; that the cavalry and infantry be allowed to march out with their accourrements; that the artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of 6 pieces and 21 rounds of ammunition; that all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them; that the Mexican Army should be allowed 7 days to evacuate the city; and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated; that that the cathedral fort, or citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M. next day, 25th; the Mexicans then marching out, the American garrison marching in; that the Mexicans should be allowed to salute their flag, when hauled down; that there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Ranconada through | said Justice "Old High Cockalorum" in open Linares and San Fernando. This lenient offerd Court. of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy. This consideration was due to the good defence of their city by the Mexican

[Monterey is the capital of the State of New Leon. It is on the Fernando river, about 220 miles from its mouth. It has well paved streets and mostly one sort of stone buildings. The population is about 12,000, and the city is situated on the main traveling route from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico. The Mexicans han, speaking of the popular alarm on account | defended this stronghold with more gallantry | than was expected. The three days' fighting, and the heavy loss of our troops bear witness of this. The most reliable accounts of the matter, state our loss at three hundred killed, and two hundred wounded; but it is feared that the postor that it is to be exposed and destroyed; never talk of it as any thing else; never let your children hear you speak of it but as a thing of that character; and let your press always speak two hundred wounded; but it is feared that the number of killed and wounded will prove somewhat greater. The Mexicans had seven thoutant character; and let your press always speak of it as that which is to be withered by the ad- the city. Their killed and wounded was less than ours, because they were protected by their

> THE TAKING OF CALIFORNIA.—On the 18th of August Gen. Kearney entered Santa Fe. and having hoisted the United States flag from the the National Palace, proclaimed New Mexico in possession of the United States Army, which was greeted with shouts of applause by the Mexican people. He administered the oath of allegiance to the Alcades of small towns and officers of Santa Fa. He proclaimed himself officers of Santa Fe. He proclaimed ministry Governor of New Mexico, and took quarters at the Palace. Armijo, with 4000 troops, fled to Chihuahua, where report says strong resistance would be made by a large army. Gen. Kearney of Nov.; at Iowa City, on Monday, the 30th of Nov.; at Fairfield, on Monday, the 7th of Dec. officers of Santa Fe. He proclaimed himself

"1. The Divine inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

"2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

"3. The Unity of the Godhead, and the Theorem 1 of Common Schools, in the place of S. S. Randall, Esq., resigned.

"4. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

"5. The Unity of the Godhead, and the Godhead, and the Theorem 2 of Dancare there.

"6. Dancare there inspiration, authority and agents having the Camanche Indians in charge. One of the witnesses, Mr. Robert Cooke, said, upon his arrival in camp, fifteen pounds of beef in twenty-fourhours. I am further of opinion that the campaigness of the Benk, and sentenced to 18 years in the Pen-"3. The Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons there.

"4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.

"5. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his marked in twenty-tournours. I am turtner of opinion that they will eat, daily, ten pounds throughout the year." Major Armstrong stated, that they each consume from six to eight pounds of meat per day, and generally they eat meat alone. Capt. Duval, who had lived 20 years among them, landings. is mediatorial intercession and reign.

says that a Prairie Indian, particularly the Osage,

"6. The justification of the sinner by faith

often eats from ten to fifteen pounds of meat in that city of an Italian named Roscende, who had served as a city watchman there for the last loved object to its kindred earth, when they were again callgreatly fatigued could consume from five to six twenty-six years. He was a miser in his habits, pounds at a meal.

put on. What is the cause of this wonderful screw propellers. preservation, in this instance, while in other cases shingles have so often rotted so much in five or eight years as to make it necessary to re-shingle the roof? The cause is this: when some hard cases to deal with. The following these shingles were put on, they were simply piece of advice to one of its correspondents is a dipped in hot oil. It will be well for carpenters to note this fact. Maine Cultivator.

relations on parties the marriage contract:

"All property of the wife owned by her at the time of her marriage, and that acquired by her afterward by gift, devise, descent or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her separate property. Laws shall be passed providing for the registry of the wife's separate property, and more clearly defining the rights of the wife thereto, as well as to property held by her with her husband."

DEEPLY BEREAVED.—The editor of the New York Evangelist says he has known but few so deeply bereaved, and whose home has been made so desolate, as that of our friend and brother the Rev. J. L. Hodge, the esteemed pastor of the First Baptist church in Brooklyn. Within a few short years he has buried all his children six in number and is now childless. On the 4th of August, Mrs. Hodge deceased at labor to those who consider it a sin to labor." Suffield, Conn., her native place.

persitives san bired. 100,000.

## SUMMARY.

It is said the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West, since 1838. The continued prevalence of hot and dry weather, acting upon the marshes and swamps where they exist, necessarily exhales a nuisance, which tance, and recommend its further adoption. creates disease wherever it can reach.

In the Duchy of Luxernburg, a well is being sunk, the depth of which surpasses all others of the kind. Its present depth is 2,336 feet, nearly 984 feet more than that of la Grenalle, near | North, are poor crops. Paris. It is said that this immense work has been undertaken for working a large stratum of tain," was taken recently to Little Rock, for the

A model of Jerusalem, as it appeared in the ime of our Saviour, has been constructed by an ingenious gentleman of Dublin, who has spent years in perfecting it and bringing it to its present state of accuracy.

Hon. Mr. Hale has been formally presented to the people of the United States, by a "Liberty and Independent Democratic" mass meetng, at Newmarket, N. H., as their candidate for the Presidency, in 1848.

A new system of quackery has commenced in Germany, called the hunger cure. It consists in going without eating until a cure is effected. It will probably cure any disease in about three

It is stated that there are only 175 miles of the United States.

has a little home, knows where it is, and is wise enough to stay there, should know that he is a A Justice of the Peace in Montreal lately

He that is out of debt, eats his own bread,

committed a Vermont lawyer to prison for words spoken in debate, he having called the

There is a volume contained in a few words of Shakespeare when he says—"Drunkenness is an egg from which all vice may be hatched."

The Junior Editor of Hull's N. H. Patriot avs that he has subsisted for the last five days principally on ipecac and physic."

A charter for a college to be located at Praiieville, was granted by the territorial Legisla are of Wisconsin, at its last session.

There is a cotton factory near Pensacola in which the operatives are all black girls.

On the 19th ult. in Overton County, Tenn., a brute in human form, named Edward O'Niel murdered his wife and five of his children, set his house on fire and then committed suicide, throwing himself upon the horrid pile of mur dered victims. It is scarcely necessary to say the man was a habitual drunkard, and was drunk at the time. A daughter of 16 escaped

A Sunday School in Boonsborough, Ky., was recently disturbed by the keeper of a neighboring grogshop, who rushed in and shamefully abused the superintendent. He was tried before a justice's jury and acquitted on the ground that a Sunday School is not a religious meet-

The St. Louis Union says that all of its correspondents describe Santa Fe "as being exremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits." The same opinion as to the sterility of the land, was expressed in a well-written letter from Santa Fe, which appeared in a late umber of the National Intelligencer.

Land sales take place in Wisconsin and Iowa

Col. Benton, Secretary of State, has appointed Samuel L. Holmes, of Westchester County, appointed to examine into the accounts of the Deputy State Superintendent of Common

er Bank, and sentenced to 18 years in the Pen-

The steamboat Niagara on Monday ran to

DIP YOUR SHINGLES IN OIL.—Mr. B. Nason showed us the other day a few pine shingles which he took off the edge of the roof of his Thomaston, Me., and Searsmont or Montville, to house will making some alterations. These navigate the canal solely by steam power, "9. The Divine institution of the Christian shingles had been on the house over twenty- Each boat will be supplied with a small engine. seven years, and are now as sound as when first and an apparatus similar to what is termed the early death. While passing through the dark valley, she

> 'Please, have you any cold victuals?' said a little ragged girl to the cook of a boarding house. 'Bless you, no, we eat all our cold

> patents granted in the United States, on various improvements and modifications of stoyes.

The Emperor of China is the oldest monarch in the world. Mehemet Ali, king of Egypt, is next to him; Earnest Augustus, king of Hanover, born June 6, 1771, is the third in age, and Louis Phillippe, born Oct. 5, 1772, the fourth.

Brushman, the late Postmaster at Little York, Me., was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for stealing only one dollar from a letter.

A cataract has been discovered on the river St. Louis, where it falls into the western extremity of Lake Superior, which has never been described by any geographer. It is said to be second only to Niagara. The volume of water is very great, and the perpendicular height of the fall one hundred and fifty feet.

The Cherokee Advocate announces the death of the wife of Rev. G. Bishop, one of the Moravian Missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were from Bethelem, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Porter, of the Navy, states that he brought from Chili in 1824, a small green bulbous root, about the size of a marble, which he planted, and in two years it produced a fine bluenosed potato, and this bulb is indigenous to Chili. We consider the experiment of impor-

Wheat is said to be a poor crop in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, but a good one in Central and Northern Europe, Maize in the South, and Rye and Oats in the

A fine large horse, called the "Rocky Mounpurpose of being sent to Gen. Z. Taylor, as a present from Col. William Winn, of Arkansas. The horse is six years old, a fine dapple gray 16 hands high.

The contractors at Portland, for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, advertise for five hundred laborers, with a prospect of steady work for two years, at a dollar per day.

A pear tree of New Haven, 200 years old has blossomed within a few days past.

A report was lately read to the Paris Academy, by M. Boussingault, in the name of a committee appointed to examine a paper by M. Goudot, on the nature of the plant Arracache, and the possibility of introducing it into Europe. It appears from the report that this plant comes to maturity under the same conditions of climate, Telegraph in operation in England, and already in South America, as the potato, and therefore there are 1,269 miles in successful operation in M. Goudot infers that it might be cultivated in

> In Poston the grades and distinctions in families are but little known. It appears that in that city only three hundred and forty families keep more than two domestics; and but four thousand four hundred and one families keep them at all; while fifteen tousand seven hundred and seventy-four families live in household independence, doing their own work en-

> The Albany Atlas says: -Mr. Tappan Townsend, of this city, has patented an invention for warming trains of railroad cars. Mr. T. has contrived, by a very simple process, to bring hot air from the locomotive furnace through the cars, in a train of an indefinite length. This is done by means of elastic tubes ingeniously united by joints, which connect with air chambers in each car. Danger from fire is avoided, and the cost of fuel, stove and attendance, is all saved.

Autumnal transplanting should be performed as soon as the frost checks the growth of the Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent:verised, it becomes well settled about the hoots, and the trees commence growing without interruption in the spring, and are not so liable to be injured by drouth.

Mr. Wood, Cashier of the bank of Rome, left the city of New York on board the steamer Massachusetts, on the 18th day of September last, and has not since been heard from. He was in ill health, and it is feared that he may have been lost on the passage. He was a man in easy circumstances and of irreproachable character.

## MARRIED,

At Alfred, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by Eld. Chauncy Ward-

On the 2d of September, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. PERRY F. POTTER, of Hartsville, to Miss EMILY BURDICK, of

In Hopkinton, R. I., Oct. 5, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. LEWIS, Jr., to Miss EMELINE WELLS, both

By the same, Mr. LAFAYETTE Coon, of Brookfield, N. Y., to Miss Mary C. Wells, of Hopkinton.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 4th inst., by Eld. Alex. Campbell, Mr. CHARLES A. STILLMAN, of Westerly, R. I., to Miss ESTHER V. BABCOCK, of Scott, N. Y.

In Shiloh, N. J., on the 27th ult., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. Ellis Davis, to Miss Martha Jane Davis, all of

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th inst., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. George G. CRANDALL to Miss MARY ANN BABcock, both of Westerly, R. I.

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 11th inst., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. Jeremiah W. Brown to Miss Sophronia A Foster, both of Hopkinton.

## DIED.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., May 14, Miss MARY BROWN, daughter of Nathan and Lydia Brown, in the 32d year of her age. Miss Brown was for many years afflicted with a chronic disease of the stomach, which defied the skill of our Albany in 8 hours 15 minutes including sixteen most accomplished physicians. Although her sufferings were extremely great, she invariably appeared with that cheerful and serene countenance becoming a Christian. We trust she ed to take a last sad look at another of its members. Miss CAROLINE, their youngest daughter and sister, departed Sept. and at his death left an estate of \$25,000 to 13, aged 26 years. For nearly two years the consumption had been lingering about her system, yet she was able to go out until within a few weeks of her death. The family has lost one of its brightest ornaments, society a worthy and valued member. The voice, which has often enlivened the domestic circle with its melodious strains, we trust has already joined lectual mind, together with her amiable disposition, won for cast a smile on her weeping friends, and the happy spirit took its flight to the celestial city.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 13th ult., of consumption, EUNICE M. STILLMAN, aged 18 years and 5 months. The subject of this notice embraced the precious Saviour when very young, and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist There are said to have been fifteen hundred Church at Hopkinton, where she remained a living member until she was removed by death to join the Church triumphant. She was amiable and lovely in all her associations in life, and her death was peaceful and happy.

# LETTERS.

Alex. Campbell, Henry Clarke, Samuel Davison, Wm. M. Fahnestock, W. B. Gillett, N. V. Hull, Brayton Babcock, James Stelle, George Crandall, S. H. Bond, B. F. Clarke, John Forsythe.

#### RECEIPTS. New York-T. B. Stillman, F. W. Stillman, D. G. Wells

John X. Jones, \$2 each; Alex. Brandon \$1. New Market, N. J.—Isaac Clawson, Geo. Dunham, John Pope, Nehemiah F. Randolph \$2 each. Crossingville, Pa.—James Stelle, Vincent Phelps, \$2 each; Hibbaad Tarold \$1.

Lost Creek, Va.—Eli Vanhorn \$3, Wm. Battan, \$2, Levi H. Bond \$1. Clarksburgh Va.—Abel Bond \$2.

Scott-Jesse Burdick, P. S. Cottrell, \$2 each. Petersburg—Polly Randall \$2, Asa Stillman \$1. Millville—Barton Hall \$1 DeRuyter—Henry Crandall \$2. West Clarksville—Geo. Irish, Jr. \$2. Friendship-Brayton Babcock \$2. Whitestown-Francis Wilcox 62c.

Port Jefferson, O.—John Forsythe \$2.

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Janelew. Va.—Samuel Davis \$2.

NOTICE.

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

#### MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

#### SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-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 solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

#### A FARM FOR SALE,

IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of he railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt neadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.-or on the JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

### WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers on Saturday, at two dollars a vear, payable in advance in all cases-no account being

opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the orice of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid or by any person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent. For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies: and For each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will

command thirty-seven copies. Publishers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.

### SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath

No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourt Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts.

No. 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath.

28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price

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

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

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16

Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, containing full directions

now 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 stature of a perfect man. Avoiding all controverted tenets of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the the heart and inspire all the actions of life. Sympathic all the enterprises of Christian benevolence, it will speak for Peace, Temperance, Righteousness, Faith in God, and Faith in Humanity. It will speak against all War in the spirit of Peace. It will speak for the Slave, as for a brother bound. It will speak for the Universal Brotherhood of mankind. The Gospel it shall preach from, will be the Gospel of the Millen nium. 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 a department called the 'School Room,' in which the Editor. will endeavor to interest them in the character of a fire-side teacher, assisting them to review their studies and to apply hem to purposes of practical life It will present weekly ranscript of General News, both Domestic and Foreign.

The Citizen already enjoys a pretty extensive FOREIGN ORRESPONDENCE, which the Editor is endeavoring to crease in value and variety. To enhance the interest of his department of the paper, he is now on his way to Engand, with the view to make the TOUR OF THE COUNTRY ON FOOT, and to make the Citizen the record of his daily bservations 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 URRITT & CO. Worcester, Mass., June, 1846.

#### ELECTION NOTICE. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ?

NO the Sheriff of the City and County of New York : Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to Earll, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Con-Women's Rights.—The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted the following very important section in respect to the pecuniary

An apple tree on the farm of Mr. J. Lewis in Mrs. Angeline Green, wife of Clark Green, wife of Clark Green, in the 38th year of her age. She was a worthy members of the Congress of the United States, for the Third Congress of the United States, f sisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, 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.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until election, and then band in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay.

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

part at 140.01 med dimediant and and and and lighty been entomised in the lithemless ocean.

Cheer ye each other with words Of mild and pleasing intent, To strengthen the loosening chords Of life with delight and content The smile of thy sister recall-Believe thou thy brother's alloy Be loving, and throw over all Thy sweetest emotions of joy.

Yes, cheer one another along In paths ye delight to pursue-A word to dishearten is wrong, To those who are striving to do. A breath is the pinion of thought And thought is the breath of the soul And spirit by spirit is taught With good or with evil control.

Speak cheeringly unto the sad.

The wounded in heart and the poor— A word of affection makes glad, And helps the wronged to endure.

Disturb not the hope of thy friend, If sorrow it maketh to flee, But keep up the dream to the end-In joy let his spirit go free.

Deal gently with others that err-'Tis mercy that saveth the lost, And all that thy love may confer Can never God's bounty exhaust. O cheer one another along, And joy and affection impart-Unkindness of spirit is wrong, But blessed the cheerful in heart.

Each life is a link in the chain Of kindred humanity's race. And sympathy softens the pain And helps to bear it with grace. Then cheer one another in gloom, Since cheerfulness brighteneth care; 'Tis a short, narrow road to the tomb-O cheer one another till there.

| Neal's Gazette.

## ANXIETIES OF THE SAILOR'S LIFE. BY REV. MR. ABBOTT, OF NANTUCKET.

A man was speaking a few days ago of the emotions with which he was overwhelmed, when he bade adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from

Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea stores stowed away in the sloop and then returned to his home to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the cradle in which lay another little daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprinted a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again. One sea captain upon this island has passed but

A lady said to me a few evenings ago, I have been married eleven years, and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months; and two years must undoubtedly elapse before his wife can see his face, and when he shall return, it will be merely a visit to his family for a few months, when he will again bid them adieu for another four years' absence.

seven years out of forty-one upon the land.

I asked the lady the other day how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. man, came to me one day and said, 'Esquire blue papers; and having added water, the King "And how many did he receive?" "Six." White, I want you to come and get your geese drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal The invariable rule is to write by every ship away.' 'Why,' said I, 'what are my geese a countenance exhibited no sign of satisfaction. that leaves this port or New Bedford, or doing? 'They pick my pigs ears when they It was then explained that in the combination of any other port that may be heard of for the are eating, and drive them away, and I will not Pacific Ocean. And yet the chances are very have it. 'What can I do?' said I. 'You must small that any two ships will meet on this bound- yoke them.' 'That I have not time to do now less expanse. It sometimes happens that a ship said I; 'I do not see but they must run.' 'I returns, when those on board have not heard you do not take care of them, I shall,' said the one word from their families during the whole clever shoemaker in anger. 'What do you say, period of their absence. Imagine, then, the Esq. White?' 'I cannot take care of them feelings of a husband and father, who returns to now, but I will pay you for all damages.' the harbor of Nantucket, after the separation of | Well,' said he, 'you will find that a hard thing, forty-eight months, during which time he has I guess. heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushing off from the wharves which among the geese. The next news of the geese is to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. He was, that three of them were missing. My stands pale and trembling pacing the deck with | children went and found them terribly mangled emotions which he in vain endeavors to conceal. and dead, and thrown into the bushes. A friend on the boad greets him with a smile,

leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful, this time the shoemaker came in great haste wife, and an infant child. The wife and child are both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it for some he. Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones left at his fireside, little imagining that they are both cold in

On a bright summer afternoon, the telegraph said I. announces that a Cape Horn ship had appeared in the horizon, and immediately the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flag staff sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping that this is Soon the name of the ship is announced. And to you. dollar is the established and invariable fee, said I, I shall take nothing. And who can describe the feelings which must After some talk, we parted; but in a day or Military Memoirs, the following sketch of a may be readily closed in a moment, with a comthen sgitate the bosom of the wife? Perhaps two, I met him on the road, and fell into conver scene after the battle of Austerlitz:she has beard no tidings from the ship for more sation in the most friendly manner. But when out of the window and down the street. She sorry. And the tears came into his eyes. elective and directing their steps to now patient he could be deid not be deid not

been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

These are not extreme This is not fiction. cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continued occurrence-facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice,

A few weeks ago a ship returned to this island, bringing the news of another ship that was nearly filled with oil, that all on board were well, and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resides in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to the ship to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had so long been separated. Soon they sadly returned with the tidings that her husband had been seized with the coast fever, upon the island of solitary erection consists only of two rooms. of all, the loaf floted to a certain spot, turning the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be Madagascar, and when about a week out, on his return home, he died and was committed to his the Hall of Resurrection, and contains no other ocean burial. A few days after I called on the widow and little daughter in their destined home of bereavement and anguish.

#### THE HOME OF COWPER.

All who are familiar with Cowper's life and places in England.'

the same ruinous state so humorously described ed with the names of visitors. Cowper's residence in the neighboring village of Weston has been much altered, but is still beautiful, with a profusion of roses in front. There is, however, an ale house on each side of the poetic mansion, and the village stocks are opposite the windows! It was Royal Oak Day,' 29th of May, when we visited Weston; and a graceless rogue of a rustic was at the time undergoing punishment in the stocks. The young men parading the village with oak-apples in their hats, were nearly all intoxicated. Happily, thought we, Cowper no longer exists to witness this desecration of his beloved Weston! We met with an old family servant of the poet, named Sally Brown, who talked with affectionate interest of the 'poor dear gentleman,' and the unhappy malady under which he labored. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin are spoke of by the villagers, as 'Squire Cowper and Madam Unwin!' 'Such is fame!' The mansion house of the Throgmortons, celebrated by Cowper, has been razed to the ground. The proprietor resides in another country; and to save expenses,' the old seat of the family was pulled down. The 'wilderness' is overgrown with weeds; and the 'alchove,' carved with many a name, has fallen into equal neglect. The bells of Olney were sounding sweetly in the distance, when we paced this deserted spot, by the colonnade of elm described by the poet. The noisy, industrious rooks were cawing among the woods; and the silent Ouse, 'pursuing its sinuous course' among the rich meadows, was just visible below Clifton Tower. Compared with the scenery

## HOW TO GET ALONG WITH NEIGHBORS.

around Huntingdon, the neighborhood of Olney

might well appear a sort of poetical paradise.

The whole country seems consecrated to the

memory of Cowper; and there, Fif we may un-

bodied choose a sanctuary,' his gentle spirit is

undoubtedly still a visitant.

"I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever

So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling

'Now,' said I, 'all keep still, and let me punand says, "Captain, your family are all well." ish him.' In a few days, the shoemaker's hogs Or perhaps he says, "Captain I have heavy news broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them for your wife died two years and a half remain a long while. At last I drove them out, and picked up the corn which they had torn A young man left this Island last summer down, and fed them with it in the road. By after them.

some corn which they tore down in my field, much mischief have they done?' 'O, not much,

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of

'Oh, no,' said I, 'it can't be.' 'Yes,' said the shoemaker, and I will pay you every cent of affected. The seat of disease in the abdomen, the ship in which their friends are to return, and | damage.' 'No,' replied I, 'you shall pay me

then their is an eager contention with the boys The shoemaker blushed, and went home. fest marks of pain. to be the first bearer of the joyful tidings to the The next winter, when we came to settle, the wife of the captain. For which service a silver shoemaker determined to pay for my corn. 'No,'

Ch. Non-Resistant.

## GERMAN BURIAL CUSTOMS.

birth are expected to conform to it in every particular. Among the rites which precede burial, in the Canal near Mr. Firmstone's works at the is one which, trying as it cannot fail to prove to Ley Colliery. It appears that she was sent the principal actor, must, nevertheless, greatly with her sister's breakfast about half-past eight tend to tranquilize the minds of the survivors. It is necessary that we should describe this.

and while there, all the affecting offices necessary to its final burial are performed. This time stated that if they would get a loaf of bread, and elapsed, it is carried to the cemetery, and laid in its winding sheet, upon a bed in an inner apartment of the low stone building to which, in our description of the death-valley of Nienberg, we have already made allusion. This That in which the body is deposited is called furniture than the bed itself, and a bell-rope, the end of which is placed in the hand of the corpse. This cord is attached to a bell which rings in the next room, and which is thence called the Chamber of the Bell. Thus, should it occur fully too. that the friends of an individual may have been deceived, and have mistaken lethargy for death, poetry will be pleased with a picture of his and that the patient should wake during rhe favorite residence at Olney, which we suppose | night, (for the body must remain all night in to be taken from Howitt's 'Visits to remarkable this gloomy refuge!) the slightest movement he may make necessarily rings the bell, and he ob-Cowper's house at Olney is still standing in tains instant help. It is customary for the nearest relative to keep this dreary watch; and from by the poet; his parlor is occupied as a girl's a beautiful sentiment, which must almost tend school. The summer house in the garden—the to reconcile the watcher to his ghostly task, he boudoir, in which the gentle bard used to sit is fated to watch there alone, that it may be he coining his verses, also remains, its walls cover- who calls back the ebbing life, and that none may share in a joy so holy and so deep-a joy, moreover, so rare and so unhoped for.

[Frazier's Magazine.

THE INDIAN AND THE WOLF.—The Cincinnati den, where he captured three cubs. The gov- bushels a year. ernment was then paying a bounty on wolfscalps; and accordingly scalping the cubs, he tonished clerk asked-

"Is it possible there are so many wolves in

vour country?" "Yes," was the laconic reply.

"In the same swamp?"

"Yes." "Do you ever see the old she wolf?"

"Yes."

"Well, it is her that does the mischief-why don't you shoot her?" "Because, me no get any more cubs, then."

Just so it is with our City Council. Year after year they saddle upon us, under the license law, a host of destructive agents, in the shape of groggeries, for the purpose of raising revenue to pay off city officers, &c.

A ROYAL QUANDARY.—On the first consignment of Seidlitz powders to the capital of Delhi, the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing bevarage. A box was brought the King in full court and the interpreter explained to his Majesty how it was to be used. Into a goblet he put the contents of the twelve the two powders lay the luxury; and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved in water, the countenance; in a hint or inuendo; in an and as eagerly swallowed by his Majesty. With altered course of conduct; in not doing what a shriek, that will be remembered while Delhi you have been wont to do, staying away from a is numbered with the kingdoms, the monarch neighbor's house, or withholding some accusrose, staggered, exploded, and in his agonies, tomed civility. You may both give pain to the screamed, "Hold me down!" Then rushing heart of your brother and awaken strong prejufrom the throne, fell prostrate on the floor. dice against him, by a lofty air, a nod of the There he lay during the long-continued efferves- head, a turning out of the way, a glance of the cence of the compound, spurting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death—a melancholy and humiliating proof that kings are mortal.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS.—A full and frequent pulse, loss of appetite, dejected at most fourteen—with the advantages in favor head, and a languid or watery eye, with a dis- of the American, that the characters are made position to lie down in a dark or shady place, permanent and the operation of the instrument are certain marks, in all brute animals, of one surer, the simplicity of the machinery rendering of the most frequent diseases with which they it less liable to be deranged by atmospheric are affected—that is, the fever. The watery changes or incidents. eye, an inability to bark or barking with a sten-'Have you seen any thing of my hogs ?' said torous hoarseness, indicate the approach of madness in the dog. The elevation of the hair on the back of a cat, and its not falling upon its In your field? 'Yes, sir,' said I, 'hogs love feet, when thrown from a moderate height, are corn, you know—they were made to eat. How premonitory signs of that disease, which has long proved fatal to that species of animal both in Europe and America. The tail of a horse losing its regularity of motion from side to side, indicates that he is indisposed, and the part in which his disease is seated is pointed out by one of his ears inclining backwards to the side which swim about the harbors in the day time, where the signs are concealed, may be known English officer was surprised to see how readily alliere hoping for tidings from the absent, nothing. My geese have been a great trouble by pressing the hand upon his whole belly, and rapidly the ducks obeyed the call, and on When the diseased part is pressed, he will mani- making inquiry on the subject, was informed

> COLD-BLOODED SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—Seruzier, one of Napoleon's ablest officers, gives in his

"At the moment in which the Russian army then a year. Trembling with excitement, she I started on, he seemed loth to move, and I was making its retreat painfully but in good dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he paused. For a moment both of us were silent. order, on the ice of the lake, the Emperon Naaliver she says to herself, "or am I a widow, At last, he said, I have something laboring poleon came riding at full speed towards the and the poor children orphans?" She walks on my mind. Well, what is it? 'Those artillery; 'You are losing time!' he cried, fire about the room unable to compose herself geese; I killed three of your geese, and shall upon those masses, they must be engulphed! sufficiently to sit down; eagerly is she looking never rest until you know how I feel. I am fire upon the ice!' The order given remained unexcuted for ten minutes. In vain several sees a man with hurried steps turn the corner, 'Oh, well,' said I, 'never mind, I suppose my officers and myself were placed on the slope of and a little boy hold of his hand. Yes, it is he, geese were provoking. a hill to produce the effect; their balls and mine And her little som has gone down to the boat I never took any thing of him for it; but rolled upon the ice without breaking it up. this, the seem two other neighbors returning this, he seemed glad—because he could show light howitzers, the almost perpendicular fall of the lieavy projectiles produced the desired effect, waters of the lake."

To FIND A DROWNED BODY.—An inquest was held lately in England, before G. Hutchings, The German ceremonial of interment is complicated and minute, and all persons of high Sun Inn, Broocemoor, on the body of Jane Webb, aged six years, who was found drowned in the morning, and on her return slipped into the water. Nothing more was heard of her un-For four-and-twenty hours the corpse remains til the afternoon, when they began to drag the when a young woman, who was standing b body, if it was in the water. The young wbman insisted that she had seen it tried and proved before; the loaf and quicksilver were thrown into the water, and much to the astonishment round several times and remained. What is more extraordinary, beneath the spot occupied by the loaf, the body of the child was found.

This would appear as singular to me as to other persons, who have not seen it tried, if I had not witnessed the application, and success-[Cin. (O.) Adv.

PEA-NUTS.—By the following extract of a letter in the Providence Journal, from North Carolina, we learn the origin of this common article in our shops:-

"From a narrow strip of land, extending parent or guardian about forty miles northerly from Wilmington, and lying east of the old Newbern road, comes nearly the entire quantity of ground peas (Yankee pea-nuts) grown in the United States for market. From that tract and immediate can not be permitted. vicinity, eighty thousand bushels have been carried to Wilmington market in one year. The ground pea (pea-nut) grows beneath the surface of the ground, as its name imports. The plant has somewhat the appearance of the dwarf obtained from one of the dwarf garden pea, though more bushy. It is cultivated Evening Welcome, in opposing the license law, in hills. The pea grows on tendrils which put relates the following anecdote:—We remember out from the plant, and takes root in the earth. reading an anecdote some years since, of an old The fruit is picked from the root by the hand, ferent departments of Natural Science. Indian, who, in his hunting excursions, came and the vines are a favorite for horses, mules, across a she wolf, prowling along the edge of a and cattle. From thirty to eighty bushels are dismal swamp. Although within rifle shot, he produced on an acre. There are some planters reserved his fire, and chose rather to track her who raise from one thousand to fifteen hundred

presented himself before the proper authorities, pork, weighing from 15 to 18 lbs., take one and pocketed the bounty money. For many table-spoonful of saltpetre, pounded fine, one years he followed up this system, selling the do. Cayenne pepper, and with a sufficient quanscalps of the cubs, when presenting himself one tity of Liverpool salt to be well rubbed. After norning at the office of the supervisors, the as- this, each ham is to be well laid on a plank, skin downwards, and covered well with a layer of salt. In that situation it is to be left for eight weeks; after which, hang them up with hock end downwards, in the smoke-house, for two months. Every morning fresh smoke, and in cold or damp weather smoke them continually. When the hams come from the smoke houses, they are to be packed down in hickory ashes.

## VARIETY

In one of our late English papers we find mention of an extraordinary rhubarb plant which grew near Manchester, England, being a curiosity in the vegetable world, one leaf of which, from the extremity of the stalk to the opposite edge of the leaf, measured no less than five feet. The circumference of the stem was eight inches; the length of the stem two feet the leaf an inch and three-quarters; the length of the central rib one yard and eight inches and the circumference of the leaf itself upwards of eleven yards and a half. From these calculations some conception may be formed of the solidity and weight of this very wonderful piece of Nature's handicraft.

There may be calumny in an expression of eye, a shrug, a smile, or a frown.

A paper of Professor Morse shows that the American Magnetic Telegraph is far superior to that in use in England, or that in France. The American gives sixty signs or characters per minute; the English fifteen; the French six, or

Andrew Howard, who was recently hung at Dover for the murder of Phebe Hanson, said just before his death, that he thought the punishment for murder was imprisonment for life. Had he known that he should have been hung, if detected, he should never have committed the deed. This is an expressive comment on the proposed abolition of capital punishment.

Many of the Chinese dwell in floating houses, and some of them keep large flocks of ducks, but are called home by a whistle at night. An that the owner always beat the duck that arrived Watson-Wm. Quibell.

When a crack is discovered in a stove, through Westerly—Alex. Campbell, which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture position consisting of wood ashes and commonsalt, made into paste with a little water, plastered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain, whether the stove be cold or hot.

A simple servant boy one evening went up to the drawing room on the bell's being rung. NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK When he returned to the kitchen he laughed immoderately. Some of the servants, asking the cause of his mirth, he cried, "What do you think I there were sixteen of them who could not snuff the candles, and were obliged to send for me to do it." as boll . I want out

From statistical documents presented before her door. It is the knell of her husband's Now,' said the narratories conquer yourself, and she falls senseless to the floor as and you can conquer with kindness where you adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we is \$18,000,000. The number of miles and the falls senseless to the floor as and you can conquer with kindness where you adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we is \$18,000,000. The number of miles where you adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we is \$18,000,000. The number of miles where you adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we is \$18,000,000. The number of miles where you adjoining batteries and Austrians under the annual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid, to it reduces the very contract the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid, to it reduces the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid, to it reduces the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid, to it reduces the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to it reduces the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,000,000, and the number of directed postpaid to the samual product \$17,00 operatives employed, 100,000.

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has For four-and-twenty hours the corpse remains til the afternoon, when they began to drag the been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment, under the roof where the death has taken place, Canal for the body, and were about giving it up its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for put some quicksilver into it, it would float to the the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibil ties of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

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

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

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

each evening, can not be permitted.
6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness,

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently, ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif

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

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 184 and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d. 1847. and

ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students

no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,

can be admitted at any time in the term.

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

Piano Forte, Oil Painting,

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

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

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

## DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' Classes will be formed at the opening of L the fall term, September 16, to continue seven weeks, which will be exercised in practical teaching under the imnediate supervision of the Principals, with a thorough reiew of the common-school studies. Lectures on the theory of teaching, and other important subjects, will form a part of the daily exercises. The Principals will be assisted by Hon. Edward Cooper and the County Superintendents of Madison and Cortland Counties. All the improvements and important suggestions of the day in the art of teaching, will be brought before the class for their consideration.

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman. Alfred-Maxson Green, Wm. Maxson. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-Wm, B. Maxson, NEW JERSEY. John Whitford. New Market-W. B. Gillett DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titswon Genesee—W. P. Langworthy: Salem—David Clawson. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence—SS Griswold, Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth

J. P. Livermore. Crossingville Benj. Stelle. Leonardsville-Jabish Brown. Coudersport-R. Babcock Newport-Abel Stillman. Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond. Otselic-Joshua Clark. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall New Salem-J. F. Randolph reston—Clark Rogers. ersia—Elbridge Eddy.

Bloomfield—Charles Clark Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick Richland—Elias Burdick Northampton-S. Babcock Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis Scott-Luke P. Babcock Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

lopkinton-Joseph Spicer,

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

OHIO.

RHODE ISLAND. WISKONSAN. "ITE S. P. Stillman, Milton Joseph Goodrich, "A. B. Burdick. sider it as gront un an l coule commit

# The Sabbath Recorder wover

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Inntings die brends. Destroit donnes of

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged both in the

Congress, it appears that the capital employed No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, extended to the manufactura of the capital employed. GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.

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