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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER,

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 29, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 123.

The Sabbath Recorder.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN GERMANY—APPEAL OF THE AM. AND FOR. BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have received a copy of the Periodical Paper of the American and Foreign Bible Society, accompanied by a polite request from the Corresponding Secretary to publish some extracts from it. The following letter of J. G. Oncken, Missionary in Germany, together with the Appeal of the Managers of the Society, will how urgent is the demand for assistance. Mr. Oncken's letter was written from Breslau, in Am. and For. Bible Society.

My DEAR BROTHER—Your very acceptable letter, dated May 9th, reached me in this place, and tended not a little to refresh my spirit and strengthen my hands amidst the spiritual destitution of the people by whom I am surrounded. The contents of your letter could not have reached me at a more acceptable time, as I was just mourning on account of the small number of the laborers in the promising field around me. The happy decision of your respected Board, when I read it, filled my eyes with tears of joy, and not less the assurance from you, my brother, that you and many others of God's people in the United States, continue to plead for me and our glorious work before the Lord. As the churches and converts increase, we need this more than ever. The responsibility of our work is almost overwhelming vet the Word and Spirit of the Lord are sufficient, not only to keep us from all error, but also to enable us to build the Lord's house after the divine original.

We are in our time exposed to peculiar dangers in this country, when both our political and ecclesiastical institutions, venerable by age, are shaken to their very centre, and when the reli gious excitement among all classes has reached an unexampled height. The Lord keep us from the troubled waters of politics, in which the Christians of Great Britain and America have, I fear, been so much immersed as to injure their spirituality of miud, and zeal for the Lord. We have just one work to do, and whatever convulsions may shake the earth, we must have our eye and heart fixed on this; to preach Christ, become all things to all men, that we may save some, and restore apostolic churches. He who has called and sent us, has thus far been with and blessed us, above our most sanguine expectations, and on His unchanging word, 'Behold I am with you always, relying, we will go forth to the battle, certain that the most glorious victories will be achieved in the strength of Jehovah.

The object of my visit to this place, is the formation of a little church. Two brethren, formerly Roman Catholics, natives of Silesia the one residing here, the other engaged as colporteur near Landeck, but also with us at present, have testified of the Lord, and the first fruit of their laboring is, the ingathering of four souls to the Lord, whom I intend baptizing into Christ's death this evening. To-morrow morning (Lord's day,) the church will be formed. In the afternoon I shall have a good opportunity of preaching the unsearchable riches of the gospel in the saloon of the Moravian brethren, and in the evening we shall commemorate the Lord's death with the infant church. There are several other believers in this town, convinced of the truth of believers' immersion, but fear restrains them from following the Lord at present.

Brother Oncken thus speaks of one of our

colporteurs:

man Catholics, distributing Scriptures, conversing with the people, and conducting small meetings for expounding the word of God, which, however, must generally be done in the forest. the Lord to protect his poor servant, and deliver distribution of the bible among the countrymen him from the mouth of the lion. If I can induce of Luther, the numerous reading population of him, he will make his stay here, as there is a Germany. large field among the one hundred thousand immortal beings in the Silesian capital.

I leave this, if the Lord permit, on Monday a Moravian settlement, and shall be back here Hayti, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas. From all nificance of which I do not know. The monuon Tuesday or Wednesday evening on my way these quarters we have applications, and some ment is generally in the form of a cross—that another converted Roman Catholic, who is en- us to early and efficient action. In fact, the truth is advancing in every direction, have facilities for scripture distribution, which the wildness and fancifulness of the German ble spite against them, bemoan in the poverty Waddy Thompson's Recollections of Mexico, in employ a greater number of brethren as colporteurs. The call for these is so loud, that I shall would give us annually five thousand dollars. We would then be enabled to employ ten more brethren. Six dear brethren, five of them converted Roman Catholics, have gone into Hunany more for us in this quarter, think of us.

members was formed between Leer and Wener, the state of partial inactivity thence resulting, beyond the bounds of good taste, and even de- ly-rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of

always abounding in the work of the Lord.

sia, where one hundred and twenty persons have nently to diffuse among them the blessings of stone, with such grinning accuracy, that you can he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck show the reader how wide a field is open, and to labor among Protestants and Catholics in the heathen superstitions and popish abominations. the oldest and most famous in Germany, there Silesia, and addressed to the Cor. Sec. of the where we have small assemblies, the work is impressive. "The usefulness of our Scriptures scribe it. I will simply say, that it represents a been baptized since January.

Now farewell, beloved brother. Yours in Christ, our everlasting all, J. G. ONCKEN.

APPEAL.

scriptures, and a corresponding opportunity for ing earth." usefulness in their dissemination. It is a prin-

and most inviting field. In addition to the Bap- principle? * * * churches of Christ have been praying for ages, that God will convert to the truth the members of the great anti-christian apostacy. Lately. the notes of alarm have been sounded through all the borders of Zion, that the enemy was hourly increasing in numbers and in power, and fairest portions of God's heritage. A species of panic and consternation has been manifested by some of the elect, and they have been almost ready to abandon efforts for the conversion of Romanists, from the conviction that the case was hopeless, until the great Captain of our salvation, in some signal and unprecedented foe. But Jehovah Jesus delights to work to victory, He wishes them to fight. And He now revives their hopes and encourages their efforts, by creating a diversion among the enemy. The ranks of the latter are giving way; their ramparts lie broken, exposed, and defence-Brother Straube is engaged among the Ro- and bigotry which forbid their use. These barriers against the truth have already partly yielded, and it now depends upon Christians to force their way in and take possession in the name of Jesus, and by the aid of his word and He is a dear, simple-hearted, but devoted brother. | Spirit. Every one who reads brother Oncken's His abilities are not great, but his humility, zeal, letter, and bears in mind that he speaks as well acter. He has several times made excursions and receiving it in love, and contemplates the into Austria, an attempt always attended with effects of Ronge's present movement in Gerimminent danger, for the object in view, the in- many, in breaking down the barriers of prejutroduction of scriptures, if found out, he will dice and superstition in the minds of hundreds be imprisoned for one or two years. He has of thousands of the inhabitants, and thus opensupplied a number of Austrian peasants with ing the way for the reception of the word of testaments, which, in crossing the frontiers, were | God, must feel convinced that this is the time. tied to his body. He will now and then renew the very time, for those who love the Lord and these spiritual depredations, and we will pray the souls of men, to contribute freely for the

> But it is not only in Germany that we need assistance. The French scriptures are in the

be compelled to visit Scotland in autumn, if time entirely destitute of pecuniary means. We philosophers Hegel and Fichte repose. It is en- luck in the river, where he idled away his time spared, to induce the Scotch Baptist churches to have not a dollar in the treasury. The last ap- graved upon the monument of a royal counsellor, give us an annual donation in aid of our funds. propriation to Germany has been delayed for who seemed also to have been a philosopher. Oh! how desirable that the churches in America | the space of two months, only on account of the want of funds. This state of things has originated from two causes. The calls upon us have been greater of late, and for nearly a year no special and urgent appeal has been made to the garia, and I have made arrangements to send friends of the Society. During the early part

and we have prospects of seeing the cause ad- the spring and summer months supervened, a cency. The sculpturings and devices upon his earnings and strictly honest, who complainvanced there by the labor of these brethren. season not most favorable for collections in tombstones are frequently of a character to ed of bad luck. A good character, good habits What shall we render to the Lord for all the many of our best fields. The consequence is, cause involuntary loathing and abhorrence, mak- and iron industry are impregnable to the aswonderful displays of his sovereign grace! And that we are now obliged, most solemnly and ing death more deathlike, and corruption more saults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed yet greater victories will be achieved by his pressingly, to call upon our friends to render us disgusting. Sometimes this gloomy fancy is of. But when I see a tatterdemalion, creeping gospel, if we are but steadfast, and immovable, early and effectual aid.

I must still add that I visited Stettin in Prus- be evangelized without it. Any attempt perma- inside walls, skulls and leg bones are cut in turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know been baptized since January. If we could the gospel without imparting to them the word hardly convince yourself you are not viewing is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler." place a dozen brethren there, immense good of God, must prove abortive. Such attempts the mortal relics themselves, of those whose might be done to the souls of men. I gave one have often been made by Roman Catholics, and memories are thus unpleasantly perpetuated. of the brethren there a small sum to enable him the result has been a disgusting mixture of In the burial ground at Leipsic, which is one of circulation of the scriptures. I ordered a good Upon the absolute necessity of the printed word is one device upon a tombstone, which I am supply of bibles and testaments for him from in evangelizing the heathen, the remarks of free to confess, is the most extraordinary sight I Hamburg. At Berlin, and at five or six villages | brother Sutton, missionary in Orissa, are most | ever beheld. I can hardly permit myself to deprogressing, and upwards of forty-nine have is indisputable. We could do nothing efficiently human skull, and beneath it thigh bones, cut without them. Their influence resembles the out of white marble in alto relievo, and it evishowers of heaven and the glorious sun in ma- dently is intended to depict the state of semituring the fruits of the earth. However difficult | corruption. The | bleached, glistening skull, it might be to assign to each influence its dis- itself horribly distorted and mutilated, is covered tinct result, there can be no difficulty in per- over with black reptiles, some looking out of ceiving what would be lost by their withdraw- the eyes, some sprawling over the forehead, Whoever has carefully examined the facts ment. Our scriptures and books are as much some winding around the bones of the jaw, and collected in this periodical, will not need argu- the means of intelligence and fruitfulness, in but enough. I cannot refrain also from saying, ment to be convinced, that at the present period | the hands of the Spirit, to our rising churches | however unpleasant the theme, that, in this there is an uncommon demand for the holy and schools, as the sun and clouds to the teem- Leipsic burial ground, the same diseased and

ciple of Christianity, that responsibilities increase | Catholics, in Germany and elsewhere, are ready | sculptured and pompously inscribed, to remain n proportion to opportunities for usefulness, to receive the bible at our hands. It depends open,—so that the pained and loathing eye sees and it thence results that there is now an in- upon the members and friends of this Society to the mouldering coffins of many generations, creased obligation upon believers to contribute furnish the means of tendering it to them. We piled one upon another, and covered with the of their means, and to put forth their most vig- have already colporteurs in the field who need thick dust of time and mortality. After looking orous exertions, to furnish the word of grace to support, and we wish to employ more. Shall into these gaudy but sickening receptacles of

porters of the American and Foreign Bible So. | Bible Society, are extending the transfer, or | sidered egotistical in inserting them here: ciety. No preceding period in the history of truth-concealing, principle over the world. Shall this institution has been so replete with interest. we be enabled to prosecute vigorous measures Before it lies outstretched a widely extended for extending the translation, or truth-revealing,

tist Asiatic missions, embracing those in India, | In closing this appeal for aid, we ask those Burmah, Arracan, Siam, and China, for all of who love the bible, if, when they read its blessed which it is accustomed to make annual appro- | pages and enjoy its delightful promises, they priations according to their necessities, broad | can feel contented not to contribute, according openings for active operations are presented in to their ability, to extend these glorious privi-Germany, France, Hayti, the British possessions | leges to others? When they reflect, how small in America, the United States, Central and a sum is required to furnish a copy of the sacred South America. In Germany, six colporteurs | scriptures to a fellow immortal, who otherwise are already employed, and the facilities for use- may be for ever destitute, can they enjoy the fully distributing the word of God in that coun- | peaceful calm of a good conscience, unless they try, are almost daily increasing. The earnest assist to disseminate many copies among their appeal for aid, in the interesting letter of brother | brethren in iniquity, whose only hope of salva-Oncken, ought to meet a cheerful and fervent | tion is through the knowledge of the true God response in every Christian bosom. The and of his Son Jesus Christ, as revealed in his

GERMAN CEMETERIES. gious, is, nevertheless, earnest and serious. It is more characterized by quiet reflection, than was coming in like a flood to overwhelm all the by that sort of activity which results in definite purpose. It is powerfully inclined to the superstitious, and it dwells with more satisfaction one dares to come near the leper. In the south on the unknown and shadowy, than on the pres- of Africa, there is a lazar-house for lepers. It ent and the real. It is to this peculiarity of the is an immense space, enclosed by a very high national mind, that I ascribe the extraordinary wall, and containing fields which the lepers culattention paid throughout Germany to the burial tivate. There is only one entrance, which is places of the dead. A burial ground, to the strictly guarded. Whenever any one is found manner, interposed to arrest the progress of the German, is like the house of an acquaintance, who, if he be no more bodily present, neverthethrough his people. While He leads them on less, fills the place with his spiritual presence, and converses with the spirits of those who come to hold communion with his own. He therefore constructs the dwelling of death near his own living habitation; the path is worn by his frequent footsteps; its gate swings as easily from the top of a neighboring hill, saw them at less, and He summonses his followers to enter the on the hinges as if it opened to the mansion of work. He noticed two particularly, sowing breach and strike home upon the foe. There earthly love; he fills the spot with the emblems peas in the field. The one had no hands, the Illinois, in the course of debate, quoting the folare no stronger bulwarks of Romanism than of fresh existence; he plants it with the gay other had no feet, these members being ignorance of the scriptures, and that prejudice flowers of spring, and twines over it the unfading laurel; he carries his children to pass their holiday among its mounds and its monuments; and the lesson which he inculcates in their minds, as they rise to depart, is, "Do thus to me when I am gone, and keep green the sod of your fa- ed into the ground with his foot; and so they ther." I know that this practice of planting managed the work of one man between the two. and strewing the graves of the dead with flowers, and devotedness are of an extraordinary char- of Romanists as of Protestants seeking the truth is not peculiar to Germany. It is done almost the world. Such is the prison house of disease. everywhere in Europe, and is likewise an old English custom. The beautiful passage in hapless inmates? Who will venture in at this Shakspeare's Cymbeline, is undoubtedly faniliar to my readers:

"Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele, I'll sweeten thy sad grave; thou shalt not lack The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor The azured hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor The leaf of eglantine; whom, not to slander, Out-sweetens not thy breath.

A fresh grave in Germany is not only covered with bright flowers, but also with knots of brilliant ribbons, to which, commonly, papers are attached, containing some word of affection, taught by the same Spirit, should yet be so unprogress of preparation for the press, and, when some pious verse, or some simple prayer. like these men, in vehement, heart-consuming morning, for Landshut and Gnadenfrei, the latter issued, we wish to distribute them in France, Lemons are often mingled with these, the sig- love to Jesus and the souls of men. to Thorn, where I hope to meet brother Ehlert, are couched in terms of earnestness that compel of the more humble class, constructed of wood painted black. German epitaphs are usually gaged as colporteur on the Vistula. In compa- We likewise wish to prepare the Spanish simple, and breathe a more religious, as well as ny with him, I intend to visit the Menonites, scriptures for circulation in Central and South a more naturally affectionate spirit, than those secret of good and bad luck. There are men, the saints before he became a Christian. several of whom have already joined our ranks. America. In Central America, especially, we for instance, in Pere la Chaise. Yet, sometimes, who, supposing Providence to have an implacaand we only want a few hundreds of dollars to it appears to us decidedly wrong to neglect. * * mind makes itself visible, even here. I met, the of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their which, speaking of the Hospital of Lazarus, he But with all these wide and inviting fields other day, the following inscription in a cemetery, lives. Luck forever ran against them, and for says, "The inmates would have rivaled, in sores spread out before us, the Society is at this very just outside the walls of Berlin, where the others. One with a good profession, lost his and rags, the brother of Mary and Martha!"

> "Materie ist Ur-Schwere, Ur-Schwere verfliefft nicht; Geist ist Urlicht erlischt nicht. Butte Arotomie. Lcite 118."

"Matter is primitive Gravity, primitive Gravity perishes not; Spirit is primitive light, primitive light is not extinguished."

them, through the booksellers at Leipzig, the of this period, the missionary operations of the deceased, and honest and constant to bis work, erred by per- meaning the Lord's prayer, but she would say holy scriptures for distribution. If you can do Baptist denomination were regarded as in a expresses, if indeed it means any thing, a belief petual misjudgments; he lacked discretion. her short one. "Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, perilous condition, and, as extraordinary exer- in the doctrine of materialism. Oftentimes, the Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing; by san- that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little Brother Kobner, one of my fellow-laborers at tions were being made to rescue them from tendency of the German imagination to take guine speculations; by trusting fraudulent men; innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, Hamburg, just returned from a tour to East danger, it was urged upon this Society not to delight in whatever is horrible and gloomy, car- and by dishonest gains. A man never has good than she expired. She was not quite four years

carried from the church yard into the church, out of a grocery late in the forenoon, with his The heathen need the bible. They cannot and over the funeral tablets which surround the hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat sombre taste suffers the vaults of tombs, which Thousands and tens of thousands of Roman are often of great size, and most gorgeously we have the funds requisite for such a purpose? death, the following simple lines suggested.

This is especially true in respect to the sup
The British and Foreign, and the American themselves to me. I hope I may not be con-

> Let me sleep in mother earth, Lay her sod upon my breast, From her bosom I had birth, In her bosom I would rest.

Let no pomp of marble rise Writ with golden praises o'er, Foes will none the less despise, Friends will none the less deplore.

If for Ill my life has been, Sculptor's toil were vainly spent; If to Good-the hearts of men Build the noblest monument Berlin Corres. Prov. Jour.

STRIKING INSTANCE OF SELF-DEVOTEDNESS.

The most striking instance of self-devotedness in the cause of Christ of which I ever heard, in these days of deadness. I was told of last week by an English minister. It has never been printed, and therefore I will relate it to you just as I heard it, to stir up our cold hearts, that we The German mind, if it be not highly reli- may give ourselves to the Lord. The awful disease of leprosy still exists in Africa. Whether it be the same leprosy as that mentioned in the Bible, I do not know, but it is regarded as perfectly incurable, and so infectious that no with the marks of leprosy upon him, he is brought to this gate, and obliged to enter in never to return. No one who enters in by that awful gate is allowed to come out again! Within this abode of misery there are multitudes of lepers in all stages of disease. Dr. Halbeck, a missionary of the Church of England, wasted away by the disease. The one who wanted the hands, was carrying the other; who wanted the feet, upon his back, and he again carried in his hands the bag of seed, and dropped a pea now and then, which the other press-Ah! how little we know of the misery that is in ed, &c. But you will ask, who cares for the souls of the dreadful gate, never to return again? Who will forsake father and mother, houses and lands, to carry the message of a Saviour to these poor to us, as Nathan said to David, Well done lepers? Two Moravian missionaries, impelled good and faithful servants.' by a divine love for souls, have chosen the lazarnever to come out again; and I am told that as soon as these die, other Moravians are quite ready to fill their places. Ah! my dear friends, may we not blush and be ashamed before God, that we, redeemed with the same blood, and

McCheyne.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

a fishing, when he should have been in the office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another, Princess Anne, daughter of Charles the First, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amaz- who died the eighth of December, 1640, lay ing diligence at every thing but his business. upon her death-bed, and nature was almost spent, Another, who steadily followed his trade, as she was desired by one of her attendants to pray; This seems to have been a quotation from steadily followed his bottle. Another, who was she said she was not able to say her long prayer, Friesland and Holland. A church of fifteen push its efforts for the collection of funds. Upon ries them, in the matter of which we treat, far luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an ear- old.

Rev. H. W. Beecher.

THE DYING MOZART.

Wolfgang Mozart, the great German composer, died at Vienna, 1691. There is something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. "His sweetest song was the last he sung," the "Requiem." He had been employed upon this exquisite piece for several weeks—his soul filled with inspirations of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it its last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his "cygnean strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emilie awoke him. Come hither," said he, "my Emilie-my task is done—the Requiem—my Requiem is finished." "Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him as tears stood in her eyes. You must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it-I am sure we will nurse you well again-let me bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive your-self, my love," said the dying father, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid, in this my dying hour. You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie—take these my last notes -sit down to my piano here-sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother—let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solucement and delight." Emilie obeyed; and with a voice enriched with tenderest emotion, sung the following stanzas:

Spirit! thy labor is o'er! Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife Or the pleasures of earth with regret— Pause not on the threshold of limitless life. To mourn for the day that is set,

Spirit! no fetters can bind, No wicked have power to molest: There the weary, like thee—the wretched shall find A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road For which thou art now on the wing! Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God, Their loud hallelujah to sing,

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment ipon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and hen turning from the instrument, looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still passionless smale which the rapt and joyous spirit had left-with the seal of death upon those features.

BIBLE READING OF PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

Lord Kenyon, who understood law rather better than the gospel, closed one of his charges to a jury as follows: "Finally, gentlemen, I would call your attention to the example of the Roman Emperor Julian, who was so distinguished for the practice of every Christian virtue that he was called Julian the Apostle?"

But we need not leave our own country for similar examples among our legislators. We find Mr. Hodge, a member of Congress from lowing lines as coming from the Bible:-

"Whilst yet the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

Col. Benton, in the Senate, spoke of our Saviour's having cast seven devils out of a certain man, and of the devils taking possession of the swine, who ran violently into the sea and perish-

Two members of a State Legislature, at the close of the session, addressed a circular to their coustituents-"We hope the course we have pursued and the votes we have given, will meet your approbation. We hope you will say

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of a legislahouse as their field of labor. They entered it tive body, earnestly opposing a measure before the House, "Mr. Speaker, I would no more vote for that measure, than I would fall down and worship the golden calf that Abraham made." "Mr. Speaker," said another member, "it was not Abraham that made the golden calf, it was Nebuchadnezzar."

> An editor of one of our newspapers, when giving an obituary notice of a worthy man, remarked—"We may say of him as the Holy Scriptures have so beautifully expressed it-An honest man's the noblest work of God." One of our own city editors, himself a clergy-

"I may here as well as any where impart the man, too, refers to Daniel as having persecuted The last case I shall give, is taken from

> How many of these men read their Bible? [Cist's Advertiser.

THE LITTLE PRINCESS ANNE.—When the

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HE RECORDER.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 29, 1846.

DESPERATE DEPRAVITY OF BOATMEN.

We have read a great deal, within the last two or three years, about the condition and prospects of Boatmen on the Canals in the State of New York-particularly in connection with the efforts to stop the running of boats on Sunday. Sometimes, when Government was to be reproved, they have been represented as a most deserving class of men, whom the State had "robbed of their right to the Sabbath," and had compelled to labor on that day in opposition to their inclinations and the dictates of their consciences. And while reading this side of the story, one would be inclined to think that the boatmen were really men of whom the world was not worthy, and whom, therefore, the existing powers had determined either to ruin or to exterminate. At other times, when a good report was to be made respecting the Sunday reform movements, great importance has been at tached to what had already been accomplished, in inducing boatmen to desist from labor on Sunday, and in bringing them under the influence of religious instruction. There is a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., called the Religious Recorder, which has been very forward, although it has not stood alone, in making these representations. But in a recent number of that paper we find the following article upon the subject, by one of the editors, which puts entirely a different face upon matters, and shows that the boatmen, instead of being so very desirous of enjoying the rest of Sabbath, are the last men the to indulge any such desires, and also that the efforts which have been put forth to stop the running of boats on Sunday, instead of having to any considerable extent accomplished that object, have only been as a drop in the bucket. We do not copy the article because we are glad to hear of the existence of such a state of things. Far from it; the announcement gives us pain; and deepens our conviction that a reform is needed much more extensive than the advocates of a stricter observance of Sunday have ever vet conceived of-a reform which shall bring men back to the law of God, and make them appeal to that as the unchangeable standard of duty. But we copy the article for the sake of showing how contradictory are the representations upon this subject at different times, and how much that is said has no other object than mere present effect. If there is any one thing which we hate, it is religious cant, by whomsoever used, and for whatever object. It does nobody any good, but disgusts all reasonable and thinking We fear that the Sunday reform movement has been cursed with a great amount of it, and we are glad to see a growing disposition to dispense with it and look the facts of the case fairly and soberly in the face. The following is the article from the Religious Recorder:-

Sabbath-breaking Canal Boats.

We have just enough business on this canal, (the Chenango,) to keep the fact of Sabbath-profanation before the community; though it is not, as yet, a giant iniquity. Why it should be tolerated at all, where there is so little pressure of business, and so little apology for such desecration, would be a mystery, were it not that the canal is owned by the State; and it seems to be the settled policy of the men that rule over us, to encourage Sabbath-breaking on all

public works. I wonder if it ever occurs to them, or to any of our thinking men, that this is the great cause complained of in our boatmen and forwarders. Why has it come to pass, that so few of our forwarders, (I mean those directly engaged in running lines of boats,) can be relied on as men Binghampton? when a line of boats, advertised as "affording special accommodations to emigrants," run the whole distance, twice a week? Why was a poor woman cast ashore, a few weeks since, at Syracuse, when it was abundantly evident that she had paid her fare through to Oswego? Why is it unsafe ever to trust the word of a captain? or to leave your goods, on a promise of the agent that such or such a boat will bring them? Why do such men as Mr. D. (there are some who maintain their integrity) houses, never to pay in advance—and never to pay a bill of lading professing to come from them, till they are sure it has not been forged or altered from the original? I might fill my sheet with details of facts of this description, going to show a degree of desperate depravity, which is truly astonishing. And yet it is not strange. Men who fear God, are shut out of employment on our canals, except to a very limited extent. The very terms of the contracts between the forwarders and the boatmen oblige them to houses clear down to the lock-tenders, compels every man and boy, in any way connected with the business, to violate the Sabbath. There mass of the men engaged on the canal, are habitual Sabbath-breakers. They are a community of men who "fear not God" Is it strange that they " neither regard man?" Is it not to representatives, authorize and sanction such high-handed wickedness, should already begin to feel the consequences? By the laws of this State this iniquity has been brought into being. and is still sustained. By the settled laws of beginning to reap the terrible retribution-in

the want of confidence between man and man-in

the prevalence of fraud, dishonesty and corruption in the ruined health, and debauched characters

it be, if this process of demoralization goes on, before our laws will cease to afford us protection?—before the hoarded wealth of the very men who make themselves rich by the gains of Sabbath-breaking, will lie at the mercy of an infuriated rabble !-before all law and all authority will be trampled in the dust-and nothing but peat, again, that we are on high ground; if we an iron-handed despotism can save us from plunder and assassination? We fondly imagine, that our mountain stands strong, and we shall never be moved. But, as sure as the laws of cause and effect remain unchanged, the people of this State will yet experience a terrible retribution, unless there is a speedy reformation, and an entire putting away of this legalized Sabbath-breaking.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Having, in my article on the Position of Sab bath-keepers, taken the high ground of Constitutional right, as our only resource and dependence, to secure our religious immunities, and having expressed much distrust in any appeals, under present circumstances, to the people or to legislatures, still I am not insensible to the fact, that there are many generous spirits in the community who sympathize deeply with us, and that there would be many more, were we to wake up to our work and disseminate more information on the subject among the populace; and also, that there are some among our public functionaries, who recognize the broad principles of true republicanism, and have independence enough, not only to acknowledge those vital principles, but to stand by them against the strong current of prejudice and bigotry. To such I am ever ready to render honor, their just meed; and my object in taking up pen, at this time, is to say, that they ought to be remembered, and be remembered gratefully, by all Sabbath-keepers. It is seldom, in these days of political degeneracy, that we find men who look beyond party prejudices and sectarian bigotry, and succor the weak and oppressed, from a pure sense of republican principles. Like the Sibylline Leaves, they ought to be more highly valued as they lessen in number, and be cherished the more ardently, for the rareness of the virtue.

the members of the Legislature. Men who can be insensible to their solemn obligations, will properly be called a nuisance upon a religious feel no compunctions on being reminded of dereliction of duty, and violation of engagements, made only to be violated. I'leave them o the retribution of oblivion. On consulting the Journal of the Assembly, I cannot find any direct, yea and nay, vote on the "Bill Granting-(restoring; it should never have been named granting,)—Equal Rights"—for it was "choked off;" but on the motion to strike out the provision of the fourth section of Revised Act on Vice and Immorality-the objectionable part, the removal of which would have placed Sabbathkeepers, to all intents and purposes, on a perfect equality with all other denominations-only six members voted for it. All the other friends, the friends, par excellance, of equal rights—the Simon Pure friends of the dear people-the genuine friends of liberty and equality-the self-constituted champions of the rights of the people and the vociferous execrators of union of Church and State-almost to a man turned their heels against us and the dearest rights of freemen. The six, the immortal six, were Cory, of the unfaithfulness and dishonesty, so loudly C. Lippincot, Phillips, Pierson, Pullen, and SROPE. These were the steadfast friends of the religious rights of American citizens—the firm friends of Constitutional Liberty! Give them the of strict integrity? Why, for example, is my honor due their deserts. And wherever a Sabfurniture five weeks in coming from Syracuse to bath-keeper has the opportunity—the privilege -of upholding such an honest upright servant, it is but rendering unto Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, to sustain them by our influence and our votes. This we can do as individuals, in our science's sake, he may confidently expect the private capacity, without combining as a party, | Lord, in some way or another, to make up the and thereby bringing odium on our cause; as loss to him in the course of the following week. we apprehend much damage would accrue upon | Hence this is the most effectual consideration organizing a political party on religious griev- to move them to keep strictly the Sunday and ances-creating strong prejudices where now it is also the consideration by which they atfrequently caution those who ship through none exist, and strengthening the obstacles to tempt to move others. Now we do not doubt redress; for it would have the appearance of that the Lord is exceedingly gracious to those desiring to make political capital out of those who are faithful to him, and will in the end cision. In an action for a penalty, under the grievances, and seeking to ride into power on make all things work together for their good. new License Law, the Court held that strong the sympathies of the public. Let us, individu- But we do doubt whether there is much piety ally, honor all who succor the cause of unalien- or consistency in urging men to be strict in the the meaning of the act, and that an action lies able rights and religious privileges; and honor observance of the Sabbath upon such grounds. for retailing it. Another point was also raised our cause by keeping it strictly separate and | We are certain that there are many cases in which | apart from the political squabbles of the day. it is impossible to see exactly how the loss is Our Master's Kingdom, he declared, was not of made up. The following paragraph from the set at defiance the laws of heaven. A regular this world. Let us be careful to do it no dam- Western Recorder, presents a case in point. difficulty in the proof, remarking that men did system of coercion, extending from the forward- age by merging it in, or contamanating it with, The editor is apologizing for some delay in the not always know what kind they drink. political broils, and thus bring reproach on our publication of his paper, and says:sacred banner, by unfurling it in the political are a few Sabbath-keeping lines, it is true, but arena, and subjecting it to the taunts of partisan had somewhat to do with the delay of our pathey are a mere drop in the bucket. The great gladiators. We occupy high ground. We have per. We were in Cincinnati on the 17th and an honorable calling, and an honorable standing, and a noble and righteous cause. While we preserve our present position, we shall command be expected that the people, who, through their the respect of all good men of all parties; and we are confident that our object will be much easier reached and much more fully accomplished by resorting to the tribunal established for redress, by the Constitution of the United Jehovah's empire, the people of the State are States. Should we fail there, then, and not till

expedient, to appeal to the people; and

even not then, until we have enlightened public

bearing connected with it; which will most undoubtedly incur inveterate opposition and hostil ity; and thus not only impede the attainment of our rights, but become a hindrance to the promulgation of the cause of our Master. I rekeep our true position, there will be no need to crawl or beg. In the mean time, honor and sustain those who honor and sustain true republican principles, and show by their acts, that they understand human rights, and stand by religious immunities. It is of the utmost importance that we should never lose sight of those who have proven themselves true and faithful. It is a most vital principle we contend for-it is pri mary and essential. Other topics are ephemeral and change from year to year. Religious rights are abiding and change not. It is every thing to us, and without it, every thing else is nothing. It therefore becomes us to lay aside all other appreciate true republican principles, and uphold unfettered religious freedom. But all i W. M. F. the right way. Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 23, 1846.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

The authorities of the city of Boston seem determined to enforce the law against selling spirituous liquors upon Sunday. For several weeks past the city Marshall has been on the look out for offenders, and has succeeded in arresting several, whom he has promptly lodged in jail until the Sunday was past.

This special legislation against selling liquor on one day of the week, while its sale is allowed on the other six, has always appeared to us rather one-sided. If the law is predicated upon the notion that selling liquor is injurious to the public, or is a public nuisance, then we do not see why it is any less a nuisance on other days than on this one. But if the law is passed under the impression that it is contrary to the word of God, and therefore wicked, to sell liquor on During the last session of the Legislature of Sunday, we are unable to see why it is not this State (New Jersey,) we had a fine opportu- equally wicked to sell other things on that day. nity of testing the sincerity and the duplicity of There is certainly an appearance of partiality truckling demagogues. I do not wish to rehearse here, in singling out this one kind of business, the double-faced dealing and disgusting prosti. which must greatly weaken the respect of the tution we witnessed while pressing our claims people at large for the law. We think, with of religious equality on the sense of justice of the Ohio Judge whose decision we published some weeks ago, that a man's business cannot day, unless it is a nuisance also upon other days and if it is a nuisance at all, then it ought to be abated upon any and every day. On the other hand, we think that if it is a violation of the law of God, and one which legislators ought to restrain, for men to traffic in ardent spirits on Sunday, then the law ought equally to restrain traffic in other things. But here comes the rub. Public opinion is against enforcing the strict observance of any one day of the week by civil penalties; and long experience has shown that efforts to do it are wholly unavailing. Hence the expedient is adopted of mixing up the injurious effects of selling liquor with the sin of trafficing on Sunday, and so making a sort of apology for the law. By this we do not mean to justify the rumseller. There can be no justification of his trade. It is injurious to society. and a violation of that law of God which forbids putting the cup to a neighbor's lip. What we do mean to insist upon is, that if legislators would have their laws obeyed, they must base them upon true and consistent grounds. If liquor-selling is a nuisance, then let it be abated at all times. If trading on Sunday is a sin which it is the duty of legislators to restrain, then let them carry out the principle in its application to all kinds of trading.

"A POINT OF CONSCIENCE."

Many persons seem to have a notion, that if a man rests from his labors on Sunday for con-

"We here state that a matter of conscience 18th days of September, ult. Those two days leave for home on Saturday, and could have taken passage on board a better boat, and on more favorable terms, than we afterwards obtained. But we refrained from starting, on account of the near approach of the Lord's Day, knowing that we should then necessarily be journeying on that day. We accordingly spent the Sabbath in the city, and took one of the first then, does it become necessary, or would it be boats starting for Pittsburgh on Monday, 21st. We had a slow and unpleasant passage, and dil not reach Marietta, till Thursday night. We were then obliged to tarry on expense till Sat-

State Prison and the gallows. How long will effected without having any political aim or night. Had we left Cincinnati on Saturday instead of Monday, as we might have done, we would have reached Marietta in time for a boat to Zanesville, with but little detainure, would have got home several days sooner, type and all, with much less expense, and might have got out our paper, at least ten days sooner. Many an individual would without scruple have pursued this latter course. But though we have suffered much inconvenience and mortification by the delay, the question with us is, whether had we done so, we would have felt any better, or been prospered any more, by neglecting to have respect to the day of the Lord.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Of all the relations sustained by human beings, the most important and serious is the parental. In this capacity, the training of immortal beings for this world and the world to come is entrusted to us. Our children are to fill stations in life for weal or woe to themselves and society They will diffuse an influence around them party predilections, and go for our religious rights | either good or bad, according to their characters when trampled upon, and stand by those who and conditions in life. They will acquire and sustain a character here which will qualify them for heaven or hell. These considerations, to a reflecting mind, will induce a sense of obligation so powerful as to lead to a most solemn inquiry, Who is sufficient for these things? Piety, deep-rooted and abiding, is essential to the proper training of a family. Among the means needful to qualify us for the proper training of children, prayer is assuredly not the least. The closet is often a witness to the most fervent and affectionate prayers of a pious parent. "O that Ishmael may live before thee!" This pa triarchal prayer is written on the heart of every Christian mother and father in Israel. It is needful, however, for our children to know that we pray for them. Every sensible heart in the family will be touched by the prayers offered a the domestic altar, and a sense of the strength of parental affection will be felt. Should any of the children be called away from home, to occupy stations for themselves, the exercises of religion in the family will have a place in their memories and hearts, and an inexpressible satisfaction will be felt that still they share an interon their souls. Eternity only will disclose the devotions in which they have united in the famisider their house complete without an altar for disposing of them. the Lord. There may arise excuses among Christians for its neglect, but for the most part they are the effect of declining piety in the soul. No business engagements or worldly things of any kind ought to interfere, nor will they, if the heart is right. Every pious wife and mother will make it a part of her business so arrange her domestic affairs so as to encourage these sacred exercises. Every pious husband and father wil arrange his engagements as far as possible so that no neglect shall attach to nim. Every sensible child, and certainly every pious child, will cheerfully be at home and at the place of prayer when heaven is to be invoked for a blessing on the whole family. Surely family worship must tend to bind together parents and children most effectually, and make home the sweetest place on earth. It may be the means of bringing the whole family around the throne of God in heaven, to praise him in everlasting songs. 'Tis a lovely scene on earth, to witness parents and children all engaged in reading the word of truth, and then prostrating themselves together in the exercise of prayer to the Author of their being. May the time soon come, when every family will have its altar, and every heart send up its grateful acknowledgments and devout supplications to the throne of God. SALEM, N. J., Oct. 11, 1846.

IMPORTANT DECISION. A correspondent of the Syracuse Journal says, that the Supreme Court, sitting at Rochester-Chief Justice Bronson presiding-has made an important de-Beer is "strong and spirituous liquor," within in this cause, viz: whether the plaintiff should state what kind of liquor was sold. The Chief Justice thought he need not, on account of the

THANKSGIVING.—In nine of the States, this ancient festival will be held on the 26th of November, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennwere occupied at the Cin. Type Foundry in sylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan. This uniputting up our type. We were in readiness to formity may be the result of an understanding among the Governors of the various States. We hope the time may soon come when all the States in the Union shall observe the festival on the same day.

Honor to Clarkson.—The Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have published a series of resolutions expressing their veneration for the character of the lamented Clarkson. They have also invited of thousands of our promising young men—and in opinion on the subject of human rights and re- urday, and then to leave our freight, and come Hon. William Jay to deliver in this city a culogy and forty-six it because sites WRIGHT. the regular training of an army of boys for the ligious immunities; which can be much better home by stage; not reaching here till late at upon his life and labors. It is a ligious immunities; which can be much better home by stage; not reaching here till late at upon his life and labors.

Tolerance of Ibrahim Pacha,—An English paper says that the popularity of Ibrahim Pacha is on the increase. He has given proof of his great tolerance on a late occasion. The great Rabbi of the Jews had died, and it was indispensable to do that honor in death to the chief of a religion which was his due. The fear lest some fanatics might disturb the ceremonies, had caused an application for protection to be made by the Israelites, to the governor of Cairo. He gave in return an evasive answer, and it was determined that an address should be sent to Ibrahim Pacha in person. This address Ibrahim Pacha received in his divan, and after hearing it read, he turned towards the assistants and said-"Since my journey through Europe I am discontented with myself. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that much remains on our part to be done, not only to put ourselves on the level with Europe, but even to commence in the way of progress. I have seenwhat protection is generally given to religion of everyfdescription, and the respect in which all was held, and I do not intend that in Egypt it should be otherwise. We owe the same protection to all, and I should be most unhappy were it otherwise. Instead of giving you a few soldiers to escort the conveyance, we shall put £3,000 at your disposal, and my own carriages will be given to put the bier in." Pacha concluded by saying-" Fear not to be disturbed in the exercise of your religious duties to the head of your church. Go, and remember, that Egypt shall henceforth be a country where all religions may be followed with entire liberty."

OBITUARIES AND MARRIAGE NOTICES.—It is strange that these are still sent to us without a responsible name, or any name at all, notwithstanding our repeated admonitions. Such notices will go into the stove, or under the table, they will not be published. [Baptist Register.

The evil complained of above, is a serious one, but it does not tell half the story, or the Register is more lucky than some of his neighbors. Obituaries and marriage notices some times come to us without responsible names. est in parental supplications. No doubt they and without the postage having been prepaid. will be influenced by a recollection of their pa- We remember of having received a long obitrents' ardent aspirations to heaven for blessings | uary notice, on which we paid 10 or 12 1.9 cents postage, and found at the bottom of it a effects produced on youthful minds by the modest request that we would send a dozen copies of the paper containing it to the writer. ly circle. The blessings promised in the sacred In our clemency we complied with the request. volume to religious families, are very great and although it subjected us, together with the abundant. The threatenings against those who postage, to an expense of about fifty cents. call not on the name of the Lord, are very fear- We wish this class of correspondents hereafter ful. God says, "I will pour out my wrath on to remember two things. 1. Pay your postage. the families that call not on my name." Family 2. Be short as possible in your obituary notices. worship seems to grow from personal religion A failure to comply with these terms will comas a natural result, nor do any godly pair con- pel us to follow our neighbor Beebe's plan of [Christian Secretary.

DEATH OF THOMAS CLARKSON.—The last steamer from England brings news of the death of the venerable Thomas Clarkson, whose name has been identified with the efforts to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade for the last fifty years. He died at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich, on the 26th of September. The Ipswich Express says: "His spirit burned bright to the last, and while he ceased not to direct his thoughts to the great question of the emancipation of the human race. he calmly looked forward to 'the crown of life' laid up in Heaven for the faithful followers of the Cross. He was born at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, on March 28th, 1760."

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for November is upon our table. It contains, besides the usual variety of light reading, two beautiful engravings and a fashion-plate. Among the contributors to the present number are T. S. Arthur, James K. Paulding, Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, and "Fanny Forrester" or Mrs. Judson. Edited by John Inman and Robert A. West. Published by Israel Post, 140 Nassau-st.

PROCLAMATION, By SILAS WRIGHT, Governor of the State of New York.

The year eighteen hundred and forty-six draws to a close.

Its seasons have been uncommonly propitious, and its harvests are realized. Unusual health has blessed our State and the teeming earth has yielded its abundance to supply our necessities and minister to our comforts.

The wave of passion, which, during the past year, rolled over some of our Counties, has subsided, and internal peace s restored to our citizens, and tranquility to our firesides. The most sublime spectacle connected with Civil Government is now exhibiting before us. The Representatives of he Sovereignty of our People, assembled to take in pieces and re-construct the frame-work of the State Government, have discharged the high trust and returned to their constitnents, and to their private duties, without having excited passions, alarm or apprehension in the community; and our Freeman are examining their labors, and preparing to pass a verdict of approbation or rejection upon their work, with a vigilance inspired by a pervading patriotism, and with a calmness and confidence which Free Institutions can alone impart. Not an individual in the State apprehends an encroachment upon his just rights, or an abridgment of his civil and religious privileges, from this peaceful and voluntary revolution of his Government. Stronger evidence of high intelligence and sound morality in a People cannot be af-

These, and innumerable other temporal blessings of a kindred character, constantly flowing upon our State and its citizens, call for continued thankfulness to the bountiful Giver

of every blessing.

The gift of a Saviour, and the full light of Divine Revelation, are spiritual blessings which should awaken to expressions of devout thankfulness the hearts and the voices of a

Christian People, I respectfully recommend Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving; that the People of the State, abstaining from their ordinary business avocations, may assemble at their usual places of Religious Worship, and, uniting with each other, and with their fellow citizens of many of the other States, may pay their tribute of thanks to the Author of these and all temporal and spiritual good gifts; and may pour out their hearts in prayer to Him, that His rich smiles may be continued to our Country, and that the signal blessings of this year may be crowned by the termination of our existing Wars in

an honorable and just Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L.S.] the City of Albany, the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

20th, bring h The n Caledonia Britain, or Sept. 22d. the mornin tons of val same mea The day w headway. freshened. half past ni were startle and a cry o "the break are wrecke mistaken th that of the was ashore The passen following m proceeded 1 circumstanc for had sh rocks in the dashed to p lives would were lost, b the fate of t ting her off, when the Ca

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ACHA.—An English of Ibrahim Pacha given proof of his casion. The great d, and it was indisn death to the chief due: The fear lest he ceremonies, had otection to be made ernor of Cairo. He answer, and it was should be sent to This address Ibradivan, and after ands the assistants cy through Europe myself. We cannot fact that much reone, not only to put Europe, but eyen to gress. I have seen y given to religion he respect in which

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LARKSON.—The last

Neifor November is besides the usual beautiful engravmong the contribuare T. S. Arthur, inces S. Osgood, and Judson Edited by West: Published

DIONNELS he State of New York. kity-six draws to a close. y propitious, and its har-has blessed our State and abundance to supply our forts.

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the voices of a the twenty-nixth day mining from the cor-mining with each other, my of the other States, the Atthor of these and Jane imy pour que their smiles may be continual blessings of this year of bur original Water in the property of the pour original water in the property of the pour original water or the property of the pour or the property of the property of the pour or the property of the property of

General Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and reached Boston at midnight of the 20th, bringing one hundred and ten passengers.

The most important news brought by the Caledonia, is of the loss of the steamer Great Britain, on the coast of Ireland, on the night of Sept. 22d. It seems that she left Liverpool on the morning of the 22d, with 185 passengers, 60 tons of valuable goods as freight, and about the same measurement of passengers' baggage. The day was pleasant, and the ship made good headway. But towards evening the breeze freshened, and the rain began to fall. About half past nine o'clock at night, the passengers were startled by an extraordinary noise on deck, and a cry of "stop her," "aground, aground!" "the breakers!" "we are wrecked!" "oh! we are wrecked!" It proved that the Captain had mistaken the light on "St. John's Point" for that of the "Calf of Man," and that the ship was ashore at Rathmullin in Dundrum Bay. The passengers all remained on board until the following morning, when they were landed, and proceeded to Liverpool. It is a providential circumstance, that the ship struck when she did, for had she struck on any of the numerous rocks in the neighborhood, she must have been dashed to pieces, and in all probability many lives would have been lost. As it is, no lives were lost, but there is much uncertainty about the fate of the ship. There were hopes of getting her off, but this had not been accomplished when the Caledonia sailed.

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, was to preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, 4th October, on the providential escape of the Great Britain.

The prices of Cotton, and of Corn and Flour, had improved—the latter articles materially.

The Bishop of St. Asaphs, and Sir John Williams, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, have died since our last advices. Mr. Vaughan Williams has been appointed the successor of

On the 29th ult. Robert Scurfield, Esq., one of the largest ship owners of Sunderland, committed suicide.

Railroad works on the morning of the 28th of Sept. Three of the arches of the inclined plane gave way, and buried a number of the workmen in the ruins, seven of whom were killed.

the potato crop is not regarded as quite so heavy a calamity as it was a short time back.

In Ireland the distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop, is really awful. The law for affording employment to the people is being carried out with alacrity by the government and landed gentry of the of great loss of life at Burin, by the late gale,

Serious riots had occurred in the County of Waterford, Ireland, on the 29th ult., large mobs having attacked bakers' shops for the purpose of obtaining bread. Two of the people had been killed by the dragoons ordered to disperse the rioters, and much excitement existed at the

The proposed marriage of the Queen of Spain to a son of Louis Phillippe, creates considerable disturbance throughout Europe. Several of the Spanish nobility have protested against it, and the English Government has made a formal protest to the French and Spanish Courts. Notwithstanding the protests, it was thought that the marriage would take place on

On the 8th of July some English merchants and other foreigners came into collision with the populace at Canton, and were driven into factories. They fired upon the Chinese, killing four and wounding twelve. It does not appear that any but the Chinese were injured. The authorities on both sides had taken up the matter.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORMING OF MONTEREY.— A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as

The greatest loss of the Americans was on the first day, but there are different reports as to the number of killed and wounded. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded, but I think there must be at least 1,-

The Texan Rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I ever heard of. They charged up to the breastworks, dismounted, and rushed over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with rifles, and, as may be supposed, did great execution among the cop-

I will relate you a number of incidents that occurred during the three days:

Col. McClung, of Mississippi, the great duelist, got upon the breastworks, waved his hat, and was in the act of giving three cheers, when a ball struck him, from the effects of which he

Samuel W. Chambers, one of the Rangers, or "the Delaware hero," as they call him, got over the breastworks, obtained a foothold on the top of an 18-pounder, and deliberately took aim 000 a year for three years, which it is thought with his "fire-shooter," firing with great effect, and crushing the Mexicans; until the piece was this large sum, we are told, is already pledged. taken by Gen. Worth and turned on the city. Chambers escaped without a wound.

Capt. Gillespy, of the Texan Rangers, was ous incidents that occurred at the present time.

Our army was about 7,000 strong before the battle, but is now about 5,500. I miss many a noble fellow from the ranks. The Mexicans were nearly double our number. Their loss in seized at Liverpool, on her late trip to Engkilled and wounded is not less than 2,000. A land, in consequence of some one on board havgreat many were killed in their houses, as we ing attempted to introduce surreptitiously a had to rush in and shoot them down to stop large quantity of tobacco into that country. ed**tops:** 400 etg ogwyd 18 100% add aith atharboeth i

THE GREAT WILDERNESS OF NEW YORK, says Lake Ontario on the West.

It covers an area of 8,000 square miles, equal of Spring. to the whole of Massachusetts and a corner of Rhode Island. The Adirondac mountains are the crowning summits of the great uplift, and Tahawus or Marcy, the monarch of the whole, his brow of rock just on the boundary of Eternal Frost. You enter this savage region by Lake Champlain to Westport or Keeseville—or from the South more readily by Caldwell to Schroon length-some reposing in the perpetual shade the Parson's house, in State street." of interlocking mountains, others flashing like silver mirrors in quiet valleys, and all of them alive with the finest fish. Streams disencumbered leap from the rocky flanks of lofty heights, and dash off oceanward beneath the foliage of a primeval forest. In these the speckled trout evening, as if in perfect frolic.

Through the mountain gorges stray the sullen screams in the tangled thicket.

nearly thirty visible lakes.

SUMMARY.

its range the whole town. The inhabitants have fore. chosen a new government under the protection of the forces of the United States. A letter dated September 2d, reports that Gens. Armijo and Ugarta were marching for Santa Fe with 000, and is still picking up the money. She is an army of five thousand Mexicans. Our troops are in fine spirits, and Gen. Kearney says the larger the force of the enemy the better.

The great gun, lately cast at Alger's foundry, A sad accident occurred at the Aberdeen cording to the charge, elevation, and length of fuse used. With a charge of 20 pounds of powder, 20 seconds fuse, at an elevation of 22 degrees, a shell was thrown 2 1-2 miles, and buried deep in the earth an Squantum. A recochet The food prospects of the country form a shot was tried with 100 seconds in fuse, 20 representing a new constellation. subject of anxious controversy. The failure of pounds powder charge, and 7 pounds in the shell. It dashed through and over the water at an awful rate, and exploded at a distance of about 3 miles, in the water, throwing the fragments several hundred yards in every direction.

> A letter dated St. Johns, N. F. Oct. 7, says:-A report was current for some days last week, which we are sorry to state, has been confirmed. | same day. We have seen a letter addressed by a respectable person there to a gentleman in town, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the loss of ten large boats with forty-five men on board, many of them having large families, now rendered entirely destitute. We hear also that great distress exists to the Northward, occasioned by the failure of the fishery, and the destruction caused by the gale; it is even said that the boat, for her wages, but on the trial, the de-

Court have, for two or three days past, had under consideration complaints against several of the Expresses running between this city and other places, for carrying letters out of the mail, in violation of the existing Post Office Laws. These investigations have resulted in finding three bills of indictment against Thompson & Co., Tuck & Co., and Bradford & Gardner. It is probable these cases will be tried during the present session of the U.S. Circuit Court, and will no dobut excite much public attention and

The publisher of 'The New York Organ, Mr. John W. Oliver, has been sued—damages laid at \$2,000—for publishing an article in which the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., is called a terrible nuisance, and in which it is also stated that it is rare that persons from Churches in the neighborhood are suffered to pass on the Sabbath, without being annoyed by the profane or drunken revelry of the crowd which congregates there; and that it is not an unfrequent sight to see one or two of the Star Police among them, who seem about

On Monday, August 31, Luke James Hansard, Esq., Printer to the House of Commons, gave a sumptuous dinner to the whole of his large establishment, consisting of 230 persons, at the King and Queen Inn, Brighton. The entire expense of the railway return tickets (available from the preceding Saturday to the that Insurance Companies are not bound to pay following Wednesday,) dinner, tea, and beds, on the life of a suicide—he himself being the was defrayed by the above named gentleman, at party insuring, and holding the policy in his supposed, and died immediately, without a struggle. He an expense of £250.

The "Liberty Party" are about to establish a newspaper at Washington, to operate on a \$50, from the collector of the customs at Baltigreat scale. John Q. Adams, Mr. Giddings and more, enclosed in an anonymous letter addressall the great spirits are to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription, of \$20,will be sufficient. A considerable portion of

Mr. Stewart Strong arrived in New York on Tuesday morning from Colborne, Upper Canakilled while pouring water into the tube of a da, reports that a snow storm was experienced cannon, with the Mexicans around him. But it there on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. Snow is impossible for me to mention all the numer- lay in the fields this side of Lake Ontario on Sunday the 18th, two or three inches deep. Accounts from Buffalo also state that snow fell there on Saturday.

It is said that the steamer Great Western was their destructive fire from windows and house. She was released on the payment by the own- in New York to run between New Orleans and ers of some £20,000 or £30,000.

While Albany, Utica, and even the Island of the Ithaca Chronicle, is an immense plateau of Manhattan itself, have had a foretaste of ap- merchantable wheat shall be lawful tender for land, elevated more than 1,400 feet above tide, proaching winter, a garden on Staten Island the payment of taxes, and judgment rendered and occupies a central position between the proudly displays its Lilacs in full bloom; this in the Court of Oregon territory, and for the Canada line on the North, and Mohawk on the garden belongs to Madame Vanderbilt. Thus payment of debts. South—the Champlain Valley on the East, and in the circumference of a few miles one can witness the frosts of Winter and the splendors

> A French chemist, M. Jobbard, claims to have discovered a method of producing gas for illuminating purposes, from water. He charges the hydrogen from aqueous vapor strongly with carbonaceous vapor from oil gas, tar, or any other oil, and produces a bright white light.

The Springfield Gazette says, "We saw, this Lake, and Portersville, thence to Long Lake or morning, three or four clusters of half grown the Iron Works. In this uninhabited territory pears of what the farmers would term the third are 100 lakes of from one to twenty miles in growth of this season, from a tree belonging to

> Accounts have been received from Smyrna, announcing the capture of four pirate boats, with sixty men on board, by Lieut. Lyons (son of Sir E. Lyons) near Sancho.

The gold mines of South Carolina are more dart in shoals, and bound to the surface toward profitable. One of the mines is earning from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per day.

A man passing under the name of Alex. Mcbear and tawny moose, while the beautiful deer | Donald was lately arrested near Mobile. He is feeds along the solitary waters, and the panther supposed to be James Cowan, who committed a murder in Pittsburg in 1838, and before his From Tahawus and Whiteface you can sweep | trial succeeded in breaking jail and making his a circle of 500 miles in circumference, and all escape, since which time he has not been heard an ocean of mountains, holding in their embrace of, until a short time since, when, being intoxicated, he made some unguarded remarks which led to his arrest. \$1,000 reward was offered for his apprehension at the time of his escape.

Sheriff Gorham brought into our office yester-Advices from Santa Fe to the 6th of Septem- day morning, says the Springfield Republican ber have been received. Gen. Kearney left on of the 6th, a bunch of green pears, about the size the 3d, with eight hundred men, for another set- of butternuts, which he said were the fruit of a tons, and the cost \$1,400,000. The total number tlement, and expected to be absent twenty days, third blossoming this season. They came from of steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi, is allowing the main body of the army and the a tree in West State street. We have noticed stated to be 760, the tonnage of which is 160, horses to recruit their strength in the mean time. in our exchanges a number of instances of pears He has captured another town, the fortification and apples having attained a second growth, of which, situated on an eminence, sweeps in but we never heard of an instance like this be-

> months, has already remitted to her owners \$10,- \$1,028,681 over the estimated cost. owned by a Maine Yankee, and he is still as anxious as ever to have the war continue.

was fired a few times at South Boston Point. third set, and her eye sight has been so renewed The Organ of Trinity Church is the largest has recently cut four new front teeth, being the a great saving of iron. Shells, 12 inches in diameter, and 180 pounds that she reads without glasses. She seems to in the United States. The case is solid oak in

It was resolved in Congress, June 14, 1777, feet, width 27 feet, depth 32 feet. It has 44 that the flag of the thirteen United States be stops, and nearly 2,500 pipes.

The definition the Organ is 52 pages, 1100 sangle 3 cts.

No. 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 'that the flag of the thirteen United States be stops, and nearly 2,500 pipes. thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that

A Quaker family, named Chase, residing in Yarmouth, Mass., claim to be the heirs of the Townley estate, in England, which is valued at fifty-two million pounds sterling, says the New York True Sun.

Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania has appointed a Thanksgiving for the 26th of Novembermaking eight States which are to observe the A fine schoonor, of about 200 tons, was

launched on the 22d inst., from the ship-yard of Messrs. George Greenman & Co., of Mystic Bridge, Conn. She is to be called the "Eliza-The cotored cook of a canal boat on the Ohio canal, lately issued a writ of attachment against

many are now brought to the verge of starvation. | fence objected to the testimony of the witness, as a colored person could not testify in any case ance" a brotherhood of thieves! The Boston Times says: We understand that where a white person is a party. The judge, the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit however, decided that a canal boat is not a white person, within the meaning of the law. Section 91 of the Militia Law of the last ses-

sion provided that certain portions of that law should not go into effect until twenty days after a proclamation by the Governor that the same might be carried into execution without detriment to the public interests and to the laws of Congress. Gov. Wright has issued his procla | Hams or 13 a 15c. mation that the law may now be carried into

The whole of Oregon territory, both English and American, has been divided by the Pope into eight dioceses. M. Blanchet, heretofore ford, Conn. The Printers, who were bountifully re-Bishop in Oregon, has been nominated Arch- membered on the occasion, send their best wishes to the bishop of the whole country. Two of the eight | thoughtful couple. dioceses only are filled up at present, one by a brother of the Archbishop, the other by his

A melancholy occurrence happened at Gene- to Miss Mary C. Langworthy, all of Hopkinton, R. I. seo on the 15th. Two young men named Mc-Minch and Traxler, (the later a son of Peter Traxler, Esq., a highly respectable farmer of By the same, on the 19th inst., Mr. CHARLES KENYON, to Sparta,) who were attending the Geneseo Acad- latter of Hopkinton R. I. emy, and boarding with S. W. Spencer, Esq., placed a kettle of burning charcoal in their Bennajah C. Halt, to Miss Maryette Maxson, all of sleeping room on going to bed, and in the morn- Alfred. ing at 5 o'clock McMinch was just able to crawl from the room, and Traxler was dead. McMinch will probably recover.

A decision has lately been made in London

The U.S. Treasury department has received ed to him, stating the same to be due to the M. Fahnestock, Reuben W. Utter, H. P. Burdick (yes.) United States from a Catholic.

The inauguration of the new President of Scott-Luke P. Babcock, Philander Knight, Jerome R. Bab-Yale College (Professor Woolsey,) took place on Tuesday. His Inaugural Oration was, for the first time in the history of the College, in Alfred—Ira Crandall, George Maxson, Josiah Sherman, Henry

The new ship Roman, from Newburyport for New York, and the brig Maria Spear, sailed hence for Ireland, came in contact off Montauk, both vessels being so much damaged that the crews were obliged to abandon them. The Pittsburgh Chronicle states that fifteen

gress of erection in the diocese of Pittsburgh, all of which will be completed within the year. The steamer Mutual Safety, recently purchased

new Roman Catholic churches are now in pro-

Galveston, was entirely lost in the late gale.

One of the laws of Oregon enacts that good

There is a chap traveling in Connecticut, who has fitted up a large double wagon into a sort of saloon, with a Daguerreotype apparatus, and is going about from place to place, like a tin ped-dlar, calling at houses and taking fictures here and there, as he can find customer

It is said that a certain cure for the toothache is to lay a small piece of saltpetre on the tooth, till the saltpetre dissolves.

The Presbyterian Synod of Alabama and Mississippi have purchased the freedom of a negro man named Ellis, in Green County, Ala., for the purpose of sending him as a Missionary

A little child in Cincinnati fell into a kettle, naving only five inches depth of water in it, and was drowned

The Connecticut river is now a foot lower than it has been for the last sixty years.

California will make 45 States as large as New Jersey, and New Mexico is equal to 25 Metouchin, N. J., at one o'clock, P. M.

The writer in Blackwood's September number or Mexico, says a large portion of the country between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, belongs to the well known General Santa Anna. The soil of his vast estate is fertile, but left to its natural fertility—the General being a shepherd, and is said to have from 40 to 50,000 head of cattle in his pastures.

One hundred and eight steamboats have been built at various points on the Ohio river this season, the aggregate tonnage of which is 51,660 000 tons, and the cost \$12,000,000.

The original estimate of the cost of constructing Girard College, its out buildings complete, was \$900,000. The actual cost so far has been An old ship, valued at \$6,000, that has been \$1,643,398. It will take to complete it \$285,running from New Orleans to Brazos for a few 283, which, added to the above, will make only

A machine for cutting wrought nails has been invented by J. H. Holcomb, of Brandon, Vermont, which with two men will make as many Mrs. Rose Cilley, of Cold Spring, aged 90, nails per day as forty or fifty men can do, with

the Gothic style. The height of the Organ is 52

The portion of Oregon that belongs to the the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, United States is said to contain 200,000 square miles, which is more than six times the superfices of the State of New York.

> We have now ninety packets trading between New York and Europe; 52 to Liverpool, 16 to Harve, 8 to Glasgow, 5 to Marseilles, and 1

> A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi, allowing all females, over 14 years of age, the privilege of voting on the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

> Mr. Clay said, in a famous speech, that the value of slaves in the Union was twelve hundred millions of dollars; and how, he asked, could it be expected that the South would ever consent to sacrifice that vast amount of property by emancipation?

The Liberator calls the "Evangelical Alli-

In the city of Rome there are 41 bishops, 1,-533 priests, 2,846 monks, and 1,472 nuns. The whole population in 1836 was 170,100.

Review of New York Market. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Genesee Flour \$5 94 a 6 00. GRAIN.—Genesee Wheat \$1 28 a 1 30. Corn 75 a 78c.

PROVISIONS. Prime Pork \$9. Mess \$10 25. Beef Hams 6c per pound. Cheese 7 a 7 2. Butter, western dairy,

In Waterford, Conn., Oct. 18th, by Eld. Lester T. Rogers Eld. Alfred B. Bundick, of Hapkinton, R. I., to Miss Lucy C. Rogers, daughter of Eld. L. T. Rogers, of Water-

On the 17th inst., by Eld. Lucius Crandall, Mr. NATHAN B. PALMER, to Miss HANNAH LARKIN, all of Hopkinton,

By the same, on the 17th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN F. KENYON, By the same, on the 18th inst., Mr. Pelec W. CRANDALL, to Miss Clarissa Kenyon, all of Hopkinton, R. I.

Miss SARAH LANGWORTHY, the former of Richmond, the In Alfred, N. Y., on the 15th inst., by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr.

In Hopkinton, R. I., October the 17th, Mr. James Davis,

aged 64 year, after an illness of about two years. In Scott, N. Y., on the 8th inst., Mr. TABOR BABCOCK ged 62 years. He left his house towards evening to milk is cow, after doing which he commenced cutting some pumpkins to feed her, when he was taken with a fit, as is was formerly from Massachusetts, and was a member of the

LETTERS. Maxson Green, Luke P. Babcock, Lucius Crandall, Wm. RECEIPTS.

cock, Paul Clarke, John Barber 3d, A. D. C. Barber, Abel G. Lewis, Amelia Green, Anson L. Whiting, Ezekiel G. Pot-Sheldon, Phineas Stillman, Wm. S. Burdick, Ezra Potter, Stephen R. Smith, Spencer Sweet, Lanson Potter, Fitch Palmiter, Silas Stillman, Riley F. Burdick, F. A. Pettibone,

Elijah Lewis, Wm. M. Saunders, Amos Burdick 3d, H. P. Burdick. \$2 each; Ezra Crandall, Dea. A. Crandall, Alonzo Potter, \$1 each. Andover-O. B. Call, Susan Langworthy, \$2 each. Almond Josiah Witter, David Potter, \$2 each. Little Genesee—Amos Green \$1. Phillips Creek—James Green \$2. Rushford—George W. Porter \$3. Nile—Ethan Lamphear \$2. Friendship—Joel Kenyon \$2. Short Tract—H. Mabie \$1. Lowell—John Lea \$2. Mayfield, Ky.—George P. Maxson \$3. Berlin—Jared Green \$2, Lyman Saunders \$1.

New London-John W. Green \$1

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society has received the following sums since his last report published in the Recorder:—

Joshua Wheeler, New Market, N. J.,	50
Betsey Osgood, Westmoreland,	50
E. G. Champlin, New York,	1 00
Solomon Carpenter. "	50
Sylvanus Carpenter, Stephentown,	1 00
Hamilton Clarke, Petersburg,	1 00
Delia Clarke, "	
Roulin Ol	1 00
Troman Court 1	2 47
Traman Saunders, Berlin,	1 00 1
Pliebe W. Saunders; "	L 00
Aaron Coon, "	1 00
Julia Coon,	1 00
3d Hopkinton Sab. Tr. Soc. pr. B. W. Crandall,	6 00
Charles Saunders, Providence, R. I.,	1 00
A. S. Randolph, Shiloh, N. J.,	
2d Alfred Church	1 00
	5 00
Daniel Edwards, for tracts,	1 00
Ezra Coon, Brookfield,	1 00 :
Ethan Clarke, "	2 00
Isaac Clarke: "	1 00
Collection in Brookfield Church	3 00
Ann S. Clarke, Broadalbin,	1 00
Collection at General Conference, Shiloh,	B 00

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Missionary Association will be held, by divine permission, on the first first-day in November, at the house of A. D. Titsworth,

> By order of the Board. W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec'y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of givprepared to receive under his care a limited number of patients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 J Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade, and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in locality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

from past success of giving entire satisfaction. As in every art and science, years of study and practice are necessary to success, so especially is it indispensable in an art that has progressed so rapidly as Daguerreotype. Mr. G. being one of its pioneers in this country, his claims upon the confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particular attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his

N. B. No charges made unless satisfaction is given.

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

No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian

28 pages; price 3 cts. -The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price

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

-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 pages; 2 cents.

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

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN. ELIHU BURRITT, Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is published every Saturday, in Worcester, Mass., on fine white paper of double medium size, at \$1 50 per annum, in ADVANCE. It will aim to develope the Christian citizen into the full

stature of a perfect man. Avoiding all controverted tenets of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the Gospel a PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY which shall pervade the heart and inspire all the actions of life. Sympathising with all the enterprises of Christian benevolence, it will speak for Peace, Temperance, Righteousness, Faith in God, and Faith 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 them 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 CORRESPONDENCE, which the Editor is endeavoring to increase in value and variety. To enhance the interest of this department of the paper, he is now on his way to England, 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 ELINU BURRITT & CO.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ?

Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Blection, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Earll, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senstor 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 Congressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, con-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 witte 16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of Decem-

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

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 hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and pessed for may

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

BY MARY HOWITT.

The clock is on the stroke of six, The father's work is done; Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire. And put the kettle on! The wild night-wind is blowing cold, 'Tis dreary crossing o'er the world.

He's crossing o'er the world apace, He's stronger than the storm; He does not feel the cold, not he. His heart it is so warm; For father's heart is stout and true As ever human bosom knew!

He makes all toil, all hardship, light;-Would all men were the same, So ready to be pleased, so kind, So very slow to blame! -Folks need not be unkind, austere. For love hath readier will than fear!

Stay, do not close the shutters, child For far along the lane, The little window looks, and he Can see it shining plain;
I've heard him say he loves to mark
The cheerful firelight through the dark.

And we'll do all that father likes! His wishes are so few-Would they were more! that every hour Some wish of his I knew! I'm sure it makes a happy day When I can please him any way!

-I know he's coming by this sign That baby's almost wild; See how he laughs, and crows, and stares, Heaven bless the merry-child! His father's self in face and limb, And father's heart is strong in him!

Hark! hark! I hear his footsteps now— He's through the garden gate; Run little Bess and ope the door, And do not let him wait! Shout, baby, shout, and clap thy hands, For father at the threshold stands.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

and palaces, appeared in sight; and Napoleon, through the streets, he was struck by the solitude affrighted. that surrounded him. Nothing was heard but When night again descended on the city, it

tipping with silver the domes of more than two of the churches and palaces glowed with a redover a thousand palaces, and the dwellings of a moment on their bases, were buried by the three hundred thousand inhabitants. The weary tempest in the common ruin. Thousands of ted palaces and their rich ornaments—nor the in an incessant throng through the streets. parks and gardens, and Oriental magnificence Children were seen carrying their parents—the that everywhere surrounded him, kept him strong, the weak, while thousands more were wakeful, but the ominous foreboding that some staggering under the loads of plunder they had dire calamity was hanging over the silent capitol. snatched from the flames. This, too, would parlors, and bed-rooms, and chambers, all furnished and in order, but no occupants. This some secret purpose yet to be fulfilled. The from limit to limit in flames which are fed by a midnight moon was sailing over the city, when whirling hurricane, is a sight this world will the cry of "fire!" reached the ears of Mortier; and the first light over Napoleon's falling empire was kindled, and that most wondrous scene of modern time commenced,

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

Mortier, as governor of the city, immediately issued his orders and was putting forth every exertion, when at daylight Napoleon hastened to him. Affecting to disbelieve the reports that the inhabitants were firing their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier, to keep the soldiers from the work of destruction. The Marshall simply pointed to some iron covered houses that had not yet been opened, from every crevice of which smoke was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent-up volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napoleon turned towards the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Czars, whose into the air as if volcanoes were working below. huge structure rose high above the surrounding The black form of the Kremlin alone, towered

In the morning, Mortier, by great exertions. was enabled to subdue the fire. But the next night. Sept. 15th, at midnight, the sentinels on watch upon the lofty Kremlin, saw below them the flames bursting through the houses and palaces, and the cry of "fire! fire!" passed through the city. The dread scene had now fairly opened. Firey balloons were seen dropping from the air and lighting upon the houses dull explosions were heard on every side from the shut-up dwellings; the next moment a bright light burst forth, and the flames were raging through the apartments. All was uproar and confusion. The serene air and moonlight to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of the night before had given way to driving clouds, and a wild tempest had swept with the the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the roar of the sea over the city. Flames arose on world ever beheld." every side, blazing and crackling in the storm, white clouds of smoke and sparks in an incessant shower went driving towards the Kremlin. The -A lady of our acquaintance, took us into her oclouds themselves seemed turned into fire rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crush- an apple tree which she informed us had been dishoulders, moved with his Young Guard amid until last year borne any fruit. In looking over this desolation, blowing up the houses and facing an old volume, she accidentally met with what the tempest and the flames-struggling nobly to purported to be a remedy for this unproductivearrest the conflagration.

He hastened from place to place amid the close to where it diverges from the trunk, a blazing ruins, his face blackened with the smoke, piece of bark about four inches round the limb, and his hair and eye brows singed with the one inch in width, immediately replace it by ty- and tenderness. Why dost thou yet linger, deherce heat. At length the day dawned, a day ing it on with a rag until it adheres again. parting one? Dost thou wish for another, and of tempest and of flame; and Mortier, who had Early last spring, she tried this experiment upon yet another good night? Is that word so grateestrained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered the tree we speak of, leaving, however, two or ful to thee? Where, indeed, is the ear that 000) but it was sold by the finder for \$175. palace and dropped down from fatigue. The three limbs untouched. The result was, in the loves it not—that does not wait to have it remany form and stalwart arm that had so often autumn it was filled with apples; but it is peated more than once? Let us receive these carried death into the ranks of the enemy, at worthy of remark, that those limbs only which beautiful words, as one of the pledges of our

city, it was one broad flame, waving to and fro Presesvation of Apples -Apples intended in the blast. The wind had increased to a per- to be preserved for winter and spring use, fect hurricane, and shifted from quarter to quarter should remain upon the trees until quite ripe, as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire and ex- which usually takes place about the coming of tinguish the last hope. The fire was approach- the first heavy frost. They should then be ing the Kremlin, and already the roar of the plucked from the trees by hand, in a fair day flames, and the crash of falling houses, and the and packed up immediately in casks, in alterncrackling of burning timbers, were borne to the ate layers of dry sand, plaster, chaff, saw-dust ears of the startled Emperor. He arose and or brand, and conveyed to a cool dry place, as walked to and fro, stopping convulsively and soon as possible. The sand or saw-dust may be gazing on the terrific scene. Murat, Eugene, dried in the heat of summer, or may be baked and Berthier rushed into his presence, and on in an oven at the time required to be used. their knees besought him to flee, but he still | The peculiar advantages arising from packing clung to that haughty palace, as if it were his apples in sand, are explained and commented

fire!" was heard above the roar of the confla- Language," "1st, the sand keeps the apples gration, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to from the air, which is essential to their preservand raging of the flames—over burning ruins, extreme heat of June takes place, all apples through clouds of rolling smoke, and between speedily lose their flavor, and become insipid." walls of fire, he pressed on; and at length, half suffocated, emerged in safety from the blazing city, and took up his quarters in the imperial Mortier, relieved from his anxiety for the Em- the families of their own countrymen. The ers—surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to owners. The supply of slaves to meet the deruins, carrying down with them red-hot roofs of as the following: A debtor, hard pushed by his Those brave troops had heard the tramp of to pay his debts. Orphan children, left desti-At length Moscow, with its domes, and towers, falling houses, and palaces and churches. The Very large numbers of slaves are those who, in continuous roar of the raging hurricane, mingled infancy, or too young to remember, were kidwho had joined the advanced guard, gazed long with that of the flames, was more terrible than napped from their friends. For many make it and thoughtfully on that goal of his wishes. the thunder of artillery; and before this new a business to procure young children, and main-Murat went forward and entered the gates foe in the midst of this battle of the elements, tain them till adult age, either to sell, or make with his splendid cavalry; but as he passed the awe-struck army stood powerless and them minister to the carnal appetites of the peo-

the heavy tramp of his squadron as he passed presented a spectacle, the like of which was along, for a deserted and abandoned city was never seen before, and which baffles all descripthe meagre prize for which such unparalleled tion. The streets were streets of fire, and the efforts had been made. As night drew its curlentire body of the city a mass of fire, led by a tain over the splendid capital, Napoleon entered | hurricane that whirled the blazing fragments in the gates, and immediately appointed Mortier a constant stream through the air. Incessant governor. In his directions he commanded him explosions from the blowing up of stores of oil, to abstain from all pillage. "For this," said he, and tar, and spirits, shook the very foundations you shall be answerable with your life. De- of the city, and sent vast volumes of smoke rollfend Moscow against all, whether friend or ing furiously towards the sky. Huge sheets of canvass on fire came floating like messengers of The bright moon rose over the mighty city, death through the flames—the towers and domes hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light | hot heat over the wild sea below, then tottering army sunk to rest; but there was no sleep for wretches before unseen were driven by the Mortier's eyes. Not the gorgeous and variega- heat from the cellars and hovels, and streamed When he entered it, scarcely a living soul met frequently take fire in the falling shower, and his gaze, as he looked down the long streets; the miserable creatures would be compelled to and when he broke open the buildings, he found | drop it and flee for their lives. Oh, it was a scene of wo and fear inconceivable and indescribable! A mighty and close-packed city of sudden abandonment of their homes betokened houses, and churches, and palaces, wrapped seldom see.

> But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without, the spectacle was still more sublime and terrific. When the flames had overcome all obstacles, and had wrapped every thing in their red mantle, that great city looked like a sea of rolling fire, swept by a tempest that drove it into vast billows. Huge domes and towers, throwing off sparks like blazing fire-brands, now towering above these waves, and now disappearing in their maddening flow, as they rushed and broke high over their tops, scattered their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught the conflagration, and the angry masses that swept it, rolling over a bosom fire. Columns of flame would rise and sink, along the surface of this sea, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shoot above the chaos, now wrapped in flame, and smoke, and again emerging into view-standing amid this scene of desolation and terror, like virtue in the midst of a burning world, enveloped but unscathed by the devouring elements. Napoleon stood and gazed on this scene in silent awe; though nearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against

them. Said he, years afterwards: "It was the spectacle or a sea of billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves of flame below. Oh! it was the most grand,

How to make an unproductive Tree bear garden a few days ago, where we were shown ed with the responsibility thus thrown upon his planted for ten or more years, but had never ness, which was simply to cut from each limb, length gave way, and the gloomy Marshall lay had been cut bore fruit. The operation is very fair acquaintance; a temporal emblem of those and the gloomy Marshall lay had been cut bore fruit. The operation is very fair acquaintance; a temporal emblem of those and the gloomy Marshall lay had been cut bore fruit. The operation is very fair acquaintance; a temporal emblem of those and the gloomy Marshall lay had been cut bore fruit. The operation is very fair acquaintance; a temporal emblem of those are larger than the Buffalo Courier.

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upon as follows, by the late Mr. Webster, au-But at length the shout, "The Kremlin is on thor of the "American Dictionary of the English leave. He descended into the street with his ation; 2d, the sand checks the evaporation or their crops of early peas killed by the frost. staff, and looked about for a way of egress, but perspiration of the apple, thus preserving in One of them came to condole with the other. the flames blocked every passage. At length them their full flavor—at the same time any 'Ah!' cried he, 'how unfortunate! Do you they discovered a postern gate, leading to the moisture yielded by the apples, is absorbed by know, neighbor, that I have done nothing but Moskwa, and entered it, but they had only en- the sand—so that the apples are kept dry, and fret ever since? But bless me, you seem to tered still farther into the danger. As Napoleon all mustiness is prevented. My pippins, in May have a fine healthy crop coming. What are cast his eye around the open space, girdled and and June, are as fresh as when first packed. these? 'Why these are what I sowed immearched with fire, smoke, and cinders, he saw one Even the end of the stems look as if just sepa- diately after my loss.' 'What, coming up alsingle street yet open, but all on fire. Into this rated from the twigs; 3d, the sand is equally a ready? said the fretter. 'Yes,' replied the he rushed, and amid the crash of falling houses preservative from frost, rats, &c. But after the other, 'while you were fretting, I was working.' Am. Agri.

SLAVES IN CHINA.—The Chinese deal largely peror, redoubled his efforts to arrest the confla. Chinese slaves are seldom driven to incessant gration. His men cheerfully rushed into every toil, but are treated in the manner of hired serdanger. Breathing nothing but smoke and vants, and are restrained by a sense of justice ashes—canopied by flame, and smoke, and cind- and propriety from leaving the service of their and fro and fell with a crash amid the blazing mand is, generally speaking, from such sources iron, he struggled against an enemy that no creditor, will sometimes sell his wife or children, pride and arrested the flow of her happy spirits. boldness could awe, or courage overcome. or even himself, (having no family,) into slavery, fear; but now they stood in still terror before cure their support. Parents or guardians will

> compromised in the Gallacian Insurrection, which is not unworthy of being noticed. Amongst them was a young sergeant, who was attached to a beautiful girl. This attachment was returned with all the passionate fidelity of a Spanish female heart. When the lover was sentenced to be transported to the Havana, she dressed herself in soldier's clothes, and went on board with him at Ferrol. As the packet boat him. She then placed herself at the head of the | a spiritual death. mutineers, who chose her for their leader without knowing who she was."

from the New York Evening Post goes ahead of any thing that we have read lately. We for his invention—he might call it a Sturgeon is apparently healthy and sound. Propeller. "A person who lived east of the Hudson, a little back of Tivoli, caught last spring one of those fish, (Sturgeon) which weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. He carried it to a large pond near his house, the longest diameter of which is near a mile, and without taking it out of the net in which he had caught it, he knotted some of the meshes closey around it, and attaching them to a pair of ines put the creature into the water. To the end of the line he had taken eare to attach a place where the buoy is floating, ties the lines dancing masters.' to the boat, and pulling them so as to disturb the fish, is drawn backward and forward with great rapidity over the surface. The pond in its deepest parts has only about seven feet of water, so there is no danger of being submerged.'

PRACTICES IN THE ENGLISH GROGGERIES.—An ex-grogseller, of London, lets out some secrets of the craft, in a series of letters in the Boston Traveler. He says :—

This stand is regularly emptied out every morn-lear of heaven. ing or oftener, if necessary, and put away in bottles, to be afterwards made into cordials and compounds by the admixture of syrups and other ingredients. Some establishments calculate to pay their servants' wages from these drippings. Second, all drippings of ale, beer, or any other article that will not mix with the spirits, are collected in a zinc trough, in which is a pipe to convey it down into the waste butt in the cellar; this to be afterwards mixed with beer, as required.

Draining and Ditching.—This is possibly one of the best seasons of the year for carrying on these operations, and we would therefore advise the owners of land to avail themselves of its occurrence to relieve any fields they may have in a wet condition naturally, of their surplus of water. It is useless to expect good crops where the roots or plants have to struggle the Government. Uncle Sam bleeds for the for existence in a bed of puddle. Aquatic plants may there exist, and flourish, but it is impossible that the grain crops or artificial grasses can thrive under disadvantageous circumstances of position.

Good Night.—The sound is full of sweetness | 66 translations. of tempests, had been succeeded by a day of instance, we have no hesitation in recommend- forth from one bosom to snother, as happy in round numbers, seven hundred and fifty thousampests; and when night again enveloped the ing its trial in similar cases. Reading Gaz. spirits meet and part in the city of our God. sand dollars.

VARIETY.

No well-bred person will be insolent to his inferiors. On the other hand, he will observe a scrupulous tenderness of manner towards them -a care of word and action, that shall lighten the burden of humility which they must necessarily feel, as much as possible. This refinement of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal. When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the

Two gardeners, who were neighbors, had

Madam Regnier was once reprimanded by her husband in company. She was too loquacious, and he checked her by saying, 'Silence, madam, you are a fool.' She lived nearly thirpalace of Petrowsky, nearly three miles distant. in slaves, not from Africa, but purchased from ty years afterwards, but never uttered one word A wife attentive to all her duties, careful of her husband's comforts, meek, chaste, tender, loving, speaking always with her eyes, weeping and smiling like April, repreving only with a frown, and dying at last without one word passing her lips from the moment when he whom she adored had rudely wounded her

It is represented in some of the temperance papers, that certain church members are averse thousands of cavalry sweeping to battle without tute, are often sold into slavery, merely to prolest it should split the church. The sentiment the marge of conflagration, under whose burnoften sell those under their care, either to get thus expressed is, that it is better to indulge ing footseps was heard the incessant crash of rid of the charge or to make a little money. drunkenness and other flagrant sins in the church, than to reduce the number of tax-pay-

> We sometimes hear of buying titles of nobility in the Old World-sometimes of buying a wife -but not until now of buynig off from being shot in a duel. One of the foreign papers mentions that, lately, at Baden-Baden, an English-ROMANTIC INCIDENT:—A letter from Madrid, man, after discharging his own pistol without follows: under date August 11, says: "A rather romantic doing execution, purchased his adversary's shot incident occurred in the escape of 286 soldiers, for £1,000! We think he was a very sensible

> > The report of a surveying commissioner in Maine, sometime since, mentioned the following names of places in that State: Soboomock, Passamegamic, Depskanegan, Parkwalamas, Abawljacamegas, Nawsawwaduhunkermuxas, Amagemaramus, Rapagenas, and Chesuncook.

It is estimated that 100,000 drunkards have a term, extraordinaries excepted. was approaching Lisbon, it was she who sug- become total abstinents since 1840. Of these, gested to the crew of the revenue boat of the many thousands have become Christians, and Vigo, and to others, to rise and overpower the are now in the way to heaven. No wonder that crew of the packet; and she herself first laid those few professors that are indifferent or are her hand on the captain's collar and arrested opposed to such a work as this are cursed with

It is stated in a late number of the North American Review, that there are cypress trees in Mexico, whose ages have been ascertained A STURGEON IN HARNESS.—The following to be upwards of three thousand years. A cypress stands at Montezuma whose girt is 45 feet. But the largest known stands at Santa should advise the author to take out a patent Maiara del Thule, is forty feet in diameter, and

> A student in Western Reserve College, who has been there in various stages of education for the last nine years, has supported himself by grafting, inoculating, and otherwise introducing choice fruits, and has, in fact, revolutionized and luxuriated all the town around. That man will make himself a living any where, and not be dependent upon charity for assistance.

Says the Albany Knickerbocker, 'There is nothing takes the starch out of an aristocrat so buoy, to mark the place of the fish in the pond. soon as to nominate him to some office that He keeps a small boat, and when he has a mind comes before the people. He's as fawning as

The prisoners in the Charlestown prison have manimously adopted the following pledge: 'We, the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison, do hereby solemnly promise, in the name of God, and by his help, to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks to the end of

Music is sweetest when heard over the rivers, where the echo thereof is best rebounded "First, all drippings of glasses or measures by the waters. Praise for pensiveness, thanks Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, aving contained wine or spirits, are carefully for tears, and blessing God over the floods of collected in a zinc stand, kept for that purpose. affliction, make the most melodious music in the

> The New Haven Courier says, the "sounding Hounsfield-Wm. Green. board" under which Dr. Dwight, once President of Yale College, delivered his sermons and promulgated his system of Theology, is now used in a neighboring town for the roof to a

To make a dark blue dye, boil four ounces Preston-Clark Rogers. of copperas in two gallons of water. Dip the Persia-Elbridge Eddy. articles in this, and afterward in a strong decoction of logwood, boiled and strained; then wash them thoroughly in soapsuds.

The path of duty leads to the heaven of peace and light, let the way be ever so thorny. Go only steadily on, weary pilgrim, go, go, and thou shalt reach the promised land

One speculator in Missouri is said to have Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, cleared \$2,700 in thirty days in buying oxen for war, and few but the speculators derive any profit by it.

The number of new works published in the Russian Empire, during the last year, 1845, NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK amounts to 851, of which 795 are originals and

A negro lately found in the diamond district of Brazil a rough diamond weighing nearly an ounce. Its approximate value is £45,000 (\$281,

'Received by lightning—Printed by Steam!'s the stereotyped head of the telegraphic news

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 been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms,

&c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in

the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular-

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

Regulations.

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

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

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

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

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

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

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846

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

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

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

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term Tuition, per term,

Piano Forte, Oil Painting Drawing,

poard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves. rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual SAMUEL RUSSELL

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

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall term, September 16, to continue seven weeks, which will be exercised in practical teaching under the im mediate supervision of the Principals, with a thorough review of the common-school studies. Lectures on the theory of teaching, and other important subjects, will form a part of the daily exercises. The Principals will be assisted by Hon. Edward Cooper and the County Superintendents of Madison to make a water excursion, he rows to the a dog, and as polite and neighborly as French 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.

NEW YORK Alfred-Maxson Green.

DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson Genesee-W. P. Langworthy. Salem-David Clawson. Independence—SS Griswold.

Newport-Abel Stillman. New London-C. M. Lewis, Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. Richland-Elias Burdick. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman. A. B. Burdick.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenmar Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillett. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth.

PENNSYLVANIA. J. P. Livermore. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Coudersport-R. Babcock

> Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. New Salem—J. F. Randolph

Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. ort Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

MICHIGAN, Oporto—Job Tyler. 'allmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN. Milton-Joseph Goodrich, Stillman Coon.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., News Cont.

edited I

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