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NEW YORK

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

SECTION V. [Cont'd from Rec. June 3.1 The Observance of the Weekly Sabbath enjoined upon the blessing.

It is not, surely, necessary farther to insist, or to seek, from the nature of the duties enjoined in the ten commandments, to prove that the law is of a perpetual character. If the fourth were excluded, and God's law brought into accordance with the practice of a sinning church its precepts would be accepted as unquestionably good and right. The duties enjoined in no other of the ten are regarded as of a temporary nature. Confessedly they flow out of the relation of man to his Maker, or the connection of man with his fellow man. They are all neces sarily binding, as essentially right; and, there fore, we should not be led to expect that a different character attaches to the fourth commandment, (binding us to the maintenance of a memorial of the Creator,) since nothing of a temporary nature is expressed, while we do our selves perceive the value which the Sabbath obviously has as made and fitted for man.

Enactments of the law, even as given to the Israelites through Moses, and more peculiarly pertaining to them than the ten commandments do, had an earlier origin than their being engrossed in the book of the law. Thus circumcision holds, in this respect, a prominent place; yet our Lord, in reasoning with the Jews, reminds them of its earlier origin, "not because it is of Moses, but of the Father," (John vii. 22.) and Paul, insisting on the value of the promises given by God to Abraham, reasons in a manner which bears forcibly upon our present argument. "And this I say, that the covenant that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect." (Gal. iii. 17.)

Besides, when a temporary character is at tributed to the Sabbath, it is of the utmost importance to a right understanding of the purpose of God, that we observe how, in presenting it in the Decalogue, the Lord has given here the same reason as at first for the Sabbath's sanctification, and that this reason is one not arising out of circumstances peculiar to Israel, but is of universal interest. As we have already seen in the first mention of this blessed day, so here again, God's creation work and His resting on the seventh day, are repeated in the very words of the original narrative of the creation, forming still the reason appended for the commandment itself. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it." It is not that God blesses and hallows the Sabbath now, but He "blessed" and "hallowed" it. This was past; it refers to the period of the institution of the Sabbath, and not to that when the injunction to its observance is merely renewed. But the same general object still continues to be contemplated by God,—the commemoration, as well by Israel as by all, of His creative power and His cessation from creating work-while, in that fidelity which mankind generally refuse to yield, He desires that they by their obedience should be to Him "a peculiar treasure? "a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation." Other nations by their idolatries were forgetting the Lord who "made heaven keep it holy.

We are thus furnished with instruction which may be profitable to us in reviewing the history of God's appointment. It was in Adam's innocence that God at first sanctified and blessed the seventh day; and the change, in respect of our condition, if not in respect of the Divine of His hand, after it had come to be defiled by sin, might, had not evidence been furnished His work, so marred by the disobedience to superiors. of the creature, could still, in speaking from Sinai's glory, assign the same reason which commandment, extended the rest of the Sabbath man to remember the Sabbath day. When the wickedness of man awfully prevailed, "it re-

among the duties of the Decalogue, and finds a freshed." Exod. xxiii. 12. place in Israel's code of laws, while the rest of

observed, in the Decalogue associated with a its neglect. In Eden, while man was unfallen. the mere intimation that it had been blessed for him by his God, and the announcement that the sanctification by the creature, would, doubtless, have proved sufficient to secure its regular observance; and, when Israel first received the manna in the wilderness, the weekly miracle of its cessation was calculated to arrest attention, and suggest to them the purpose of the Father of mercies, that upon it they should enjoy a gives utterance in words to this law, it is with an injunction ro "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." In fallen man, the proneness to live by sense rather than by faith, renders necessary the injunction which calls upon him to coness, in ordinance expressive, his knowledge of, and confidence in, the invisible Creator. Of the ten commandments, the fourth alone has this special note of observation; but the words, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," are the expressions of friendly caution against neglect which should not be overlooked by any. He by whom that caution is uttered knows th importance and value of the Sabbath for the purposes of its appointment, and He also knew then, what has since become apparent in the history of the church, the very great need of that call to its remembrance.

The importance of sanctifying the seventh day,-for still the particular day, as well as the reason, remains the same,—seems, indeed, strongly set before us, in its present connection, which all acknowledge not only as really good. but as essential to the well-being of our species. This importance is enhanced by the consideration that it was uttered by the same voice on such a solemn occasion, and with the same awful sanctions, as those prohibiting idolatry, and murder, and theft, and covetousness; and enversal well-being of man.

The commandment addresses itself directly to the father and the master—he to whom God has given the honor of ruling for Him, and on whom the responsibility is laid, that he and his house should serve the Lord. Not only by precept and example, is he bound to give instruction concerning the duty of honoring and serving God, by obedience to His command. His offspring are immediately associated with him in the obligation it imposes: "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter." The parental authority, as well as the place of affection the father holds in his family, are to be used in both enjoining and encouraging his offspring to seek and to prize the blessings of the Sabbath, and in preventing the refusing to hallow it to the Lord.

But the precept of God enlarges with the necessities of His creatures. As in Paradise and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and there were none in servitude, and those to whom that nation now chosen to be His witnesses, and | come, in any degree, into the condition of evil, thereby appointed as the world's instructors, that | which seeks its gratification in oppression, there they should tell of Him who is the world's is in the intimation given in Paradise, no refer-Creator, by remembering the Sabbath day to ence to the condition of servants. But now, that the God and Father of all re-promulgates His will in a fallen world, when the selfishness of the sinful heart was in danger of exacting labor in bath unites, in its hallowing embrace, the whole household, including the "man-servant" and the of all his domestics. While God claims the homage due to himself, as the Creator of all to the contrary, have led us to doubt he thus secures the blessed rest which the me-

Designed for all creation, God has by this owner of the needed cessation from labor, that pented the Lord that He had made man on the on the Sabbath they may enjoy periodic repose, so neither in the mind of the all-wise and He to whom, by right of creation, both belong. beneficient Creator was the primary reason im- This purpose is more distinctly, expressed in a the Sabbath, therefore, as it had already been that thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son done.' [Moore's Camb. University Sermons. | plates.

enjoyed from the first, is now also embodied of thine handmaid and the stranger may be re-

complacent delight of Jehovah, and the refresh- before our notice, is also included in the proviing which creation, all perfect and glorious, gave sions of the commandment uttered by God to shedding its last beams on the earth, they raise their mournto Him who beheld it to be very good, (Exod. His people. Whether attracted to the land of ful, yet hopeful, plaint to the ear of Jehovan. xxxi. 17,) are still urged as the reason for its Immanuel to witness the glory of which already he had heard the fame, or whether brought for But the intimation of the Sabbath appoint- purposes of worldly aggrandizement, seeking ment and blessing stands, as we have already shelter beneath the roof a saintly household, or entering within the hallowed gates of such a call for its remembrance, implying the danger of city, enjoying the protection afforded, he is made subject also to the jurisdiction exercised, while this influence and control are brought to bear upon the stranger that he may share of the honor of the Creator is involved in its weekly blessings of the Sabbath. His position will not tend to remind him of Israel's God, by witnessing in the air of all around the stillness and the sanctity of sabbatic rest, but he is himself brought within its circle, and feels, in so far as external circumstances can impart, its blessed influence in his personal experience. The abstaining from labor on the Sabbath is thus made holy rest to His glory. But now, when God imperative upon "the stranger" as such. Of whatever race he may be, within the gates of Israel, he must conform to the sabbatic law. And this including of strangers in the observance of the Sabbath, is the more remarkable since there were institutions peculiarly Israelitish, from participation in which they were expressly excluded, unless, by compliance with the intiatory rite, they became naturalized, and united bath was made for man, the stranger in the land of where such a privilege was not enjoyed, and belonged to a people by whom it was not observed, he was thus practically instructed in the blessed purpose for which it was given. [To be cont'd.

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE.

standing as it does as one of those commands in Cardinal Mazarin's library, at Paris. It is your life, and prepare for it accordingly. All fore; for it can hardly be called a book of very | Hear me, then, I entreat you, upon this matter. great scarcity, nearly twenty copies being in different libraries, half of them in those of pri- you would regard as indispensable in a husband; vate persons in England. No date appears in are you what a wife should be? You wish to this Bible, and some have referred its publica- be happy in married life; are you qualified to tion to 1452, or even to 1450, which few per- make others so? Have you those qualifications haps would at present maintain; while others and those accomplishments, and that fitness have thought the year 1455 rather more proba- which will adorn your fireside, and induce your joining love and reverence to God, honor and ble. In a copy belonging to the Royal Library husband to praise your virtues? In the opinion obedience to parents, and regard for the uni- at Paris, an entry is made, importing that it was of many, all that is requisite to enter that state, Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth on the feast of the Assumption, (August 15,) to be gathered, is to be familiar with some of die." quoted, seems to intimate, that no book had been | To talk a little French, perform well on the printed in 1452; and considering the lapse of piano, be acquainted with the last novel, know time that would naturally be employed in such the shade of the silk and the precise width of an undertaking, during the infancy of the art, the ribbon worn at the levee of Victoria, or at and that we have no other printed book of the the Tuilleries, is the fullness of preparation. least importance to fill up the interval till 1457, have no controversy with such knowledge and and also that the binding and illuminating the such attractions. But I ask you, as rational beabove mentioned copy is likely to have follow- ings, will such acquisitions alone make home ed the publication, at no great length of time, happy? Will they aid you in the new and we may not err in placing its appearance in the strange duties of your household? Those duyear 1455, which will secure its hitherto im- ties, at best, will try your disposition; and if It is a very striking circumstance, that the high- gret, and tears, will overwhelm, but not relieve minded inventors of this great art, tried at the you. Secure the more useful, then will the very outset so bold a flight as the printing an | brilliant be a garland of grace about your perentire Bible, and executed it with astonishing son. And those showy accomplishments, to gain success. It was Minerva, leaping on earth in which thousands have been expended, fortunes her divine strength and radiant armor, ready at sacrificed, and years of the most precious portion the moment of her nativity, to subdue and de- of life consumed, fade in a day before the real violation of its sanctity, by labor or otherwise stroy her enemies. The Mazarin Bible is print- duties of life. And those educated in ignorance uniformity, which has led, perhaps unreason- They become a prey to the rapacity of servants, ably, to a doubt whether they were cast in a exposed to their impertinence, and dependent rested on the seventh day; and He requires of the Sabbath was then revealed had not yet matrix. We may see in imagination this vener-upon their caprice. The drudgery of domestic able and splendid volume leading up the crowd- life need not be done. To other hands the abed myraids of its followers, and imploring, as it solute toil may be committed; but every young its first fruits to the service of Heaven.

AMIABILITY WITHOUT GODLINESS.

Let us beware, then, how we entertain the God's time, His command in regard to the Sab- hope of acceptance before God, either for ourselves, or for those we love, on the ground of an amiable cast of character. We would be far from disparaging those bright pictures of familymaid-servant," and makes a special demand on life, where, with affectionate rivalry, all the complacency in contemplating the workmanship the master for consideration of the necessities members vie in the work of making each other happy. Such examples shine as light in the evils that flow from the system now prevalent, "May God curse me, if ever I curse again those darkness, and the homes which exhibit them look like cultivated spots redeemed from the vast spiritual waste-faint images of what earth whether the Creator, in looking back upon morial of creation brings to inferiors, as well as for a brief space was, and of what man might have forever been. Still, we can never allow a man to plead these graceful affections as a reason why he should neglect to seek the great salvation; to set up the exactitude with which he He had originally given, when now calling upon to the cattle of His people. The "ox" and the discharges the duties of the second table, in ex-"ass" are here included as sharers with their tenuation of his deficient obedience to the spiritual requirements of the first. The qualities we speak of may serve for an ornament to religion, but they will not do as a substitute for it. earth, and it grieved Him at his heart." (Gen. and refreshing from the effect of their weekly They may dignify the Chirstian character, but vi. 6.) But as sin had not rendered unnecessary toil for man's advantage. For if even a merciful they will not make one. The carved work of the sanctification of the Sabbath by the rebel, man is merciful to his beast, much more so is the temple would ill suit for a foundation; and the reed, which bows gracefully to the passing wind, will pierce the hand that makes it its support and staff. 'These things oughtest thou to paired, or the purpose contemplated in His in- following chapter: "Six days thou shalt do thy have done," we would say to one of this estimate stitution thereby affected. The observance of work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest; ble class, and not to have left the other un- key have no bells, but use instead of them metal

HEBREW SOND

The following is a paraphrase of the touching melody sung "The stranger," whose care is thus brought by the few devout Jews who reside at Jerusalem, waiting for the restoration of Israel. Sitting on the ruins of what is deemed the old wall of the City of God, when the sun is

> The Heathen surround us And mock at our prayer; These ruins around us Turn Hope to Despair. Great God of our Fathers! even Thou whose right hand To our sires was a shield—to our foemen a brand;
> Thou, whose glory illumined the city of old,
> Ease the heart of the people waxed prayerless and cold,
> Thee, thee, we implore, Let thy temple arise, In beauty once more, To Judah's soft skies; Even now, even now, That the Gentile may see Not in vain do we bow, God of Jacob! to Thee. For ever and ever thy glory shall live And mercy is thine to redeem and forgive Then forget not, O Lord! in its grief and despair, The nation Thou lovedst when its city shone fair. Thee, thee, we implore. Let thy temple arise, In glory once more, To Judah's sad skies: Even now, even now, That the Gentile may see

Our nation is broken,

Nor comes the bright token

In which we have trust:

Our city in dust,

FITNESS FOR MARRIED LIFE.

Not in vain do we bow,

God of Isaac! to Thee.

To married life all young women are tending at least in expectation. A fitness to fulfil the to the commonwealth of Israel. But as the Sab- peculiar duties of married life, should compose a part of your present education. I mention his subject, not to pander to a foolish affectation. of Israel was not only permitted and invited, but I mention it as a minister of God. I find that was virtually compelled to become sharer in the it is made my duty to do so in the Bible. The his friend was seized with an alarming illness. privileges it confers. And if he came from a land institution of marriage is of God. So should it A physician of great celebrity was speedily be regarded. All young women, I suppose, ex- summoned, who stated that the case was a critpect to be married, and will be very much dis- ical one, and that much would depend upon a appointed if they are not. I regard the solemni- minute attention to his directions. As there zation of marriage as one of the most momentous events that can transpire. Not even the place much reliance, he was requested to reburial of the dead has any greater solemnity or impressiveness to my mind. It involves the fate of many. And it deserves a more calm and se-The earliest book, properly so called, is now rious and thoughtful consideration than it gengenerally believed to be the Latin Bible, com- erally receives. You are not to rush into its in request amongst the higher circles here, that monly called the Mazarin Bible, a copy having obligations as a horse rusheth into battle. You been found about the middle of the last century | are to regard marriage as the great event in remarkable that its existence was unknown be- other things, and all other events are lost in this.

You have already decided in your mind what But Trithemics, in the passage above the lighter and more showy attractions of life. peached priority in the records of biography. you know them not confusion, mortification, reed, some copies on vellum, some on paper of of what is before them, are victims to excessive choice quality, with strong, black, and tolerably cruelty. Through a mistaken kindness, daughhandsome characters, but with some want of ters are doomed to bondage the most servile were, a blessing on the new art, by dedicating woman should know how to act and what to do. A commodore of a ship-of-war need not load or discharge his guns, but he should know how to

tic education of our females is wrong. The amazed and silent, till the priest exclaimed, may be learned from those who suffer the most who hold such belief! nay, more, that prayer from it. Your acquaintances who are settled in shall be my prayer till my hour be come. I life can tell you, that they find little time to pray thee, O Nazarene, repeat the prayer, that paint or embroider; the piano is seldom opened; it may be remembered and written among us in and while many of them are chained down by letters of gold." [Hay's Western Barbary. a despotism they cannot control, such will assure you, that had they in early life given more attention to those duties which they are now called upon to perform in domestic life-duties which, in importance, increase year by year, they would have been far happier as wives, and as mothers better qualified. The young woman who would blush to have it known that she is at the head of her household, and has ability to direct all its concerns, mistakes the true dignity of her sex, and throws from her that which will secure to her a commanding influence.

The Christian churches and convents in Tur-

PERSONAL EFFORT.

One of the visitors of the New York City Tract Society offered tracts to two carpenters, whose and while one of them accepted, the other refused, saying that he had no time to read. "Do you never read the Bible?" inquired the visitor. 'No," was the reply. "Do you never pray?" "No; there is no praying at my house." "But sir, do you not consider that you and your family are dependent upon God? How do you obtain your food and raiment?" "I work for them." "Well; but who gives you health and strength to work for them?" "God I suppose." "And can you be so ungrateful to one who gives you all that you enjoy? Let me entreat you to seek the forgiveness of your sins. Read this Tract. Read the Bible. Wrestle with the Lord in prayer until you enjoy a sense of his pordoning mercy. Go with your wife and your child to the sanctuary. Ask God for an understanding heart, and live no longer in rebellion against him." Subsequently to this interview two other christian friends called and conversed with him, at the request of the visitor. Soon after this he was found at a social prayer meeting once and again; then, listening to the ministration of truth; then, feeling its power; and now, both he and his wife rejoice in hope of eternal life, and love to tell what the Lord has done for their souls. Here was personal effort. No doubt it was accompanied by private prayer. And here are the fruits that may be expected from such effort when made in humble dependence upon the influences of the Holy Spirit.

AN INFIDEL'S DEATH BED.

Some years ago, an individual well known and highly respected in the religious world, nar rated in my hearing the following incident. In early life, while with a college companion, he was making a tour on the continent, at Paris was no one at hand upon whom they could commend some confidential and experienced nurse. He mentioned one, but added, "You may think yourself happy indeed should you be able to secure her services: but she is so much there is little chance of finding her disengaged." The narrator at once ordered his carriage, went to her residence, and much to his satisfaction found her at home. He briefly stated his errand, and requested her immediate attendance. "But before I consent to accompany you, permit me sir." said she. "to ask you a single question. Is your friend a Christian?" "Yes." he replied, "indeed he is-a Christian in the best and highest sense of the term, a man who lives in the fear of God. But I should like to know your reason for such an inquiry?" "Sir," she answered, "I was the nurse that attended completed in binding and illuminating at Mentz, in which so much of the good and evil of life is of Europe I would never see another infidel [Ford's Damascus.

> AN ANECDOTE. - The celebrated mimic, Griffin, was asked to imitate the person, manner, and singularly awkward delivery of Dr. Woodward. the geologist and physician, in the character of Dr. Fossil, in a farce, then preparing under the title of "Three Hours after Marriage." The mimic dressed himself up as a countryman, and went to the doctor to ask his advice about a long series of diseases with which he pretended his poor wife was afflicted. All this he did to justify and prolong the interview, in order that he might have sufficient time to study the doctor's manner. This accomplished, he offered the fee of a guinea, which the doctor declined, saying, Keep your money, poor man! Keep your money! You have need of all your cash and all your patience too, with such a load of diseases at home." The actor, on his return to the farce writer, related his conversation, and concluded by declaring that he would sooner die than prostitute his talents by making a public laughing stock of Dr. Woodward, who, receiving him as a poor man, had shown tender humanity and compassionate sympathy at the narrative of his

eling in the Barbary States with a companion who possessed some knowledge of medicine, we had arrived at a door near which we were about to direct. In the storm, he need not stand at the pitch our tents, when a crowd of Arabs surhelm. but he should understand navigation, and rounded us, cursing and swearing at the "rebe able to take an observation. He need not, bellers against God." My friend, who spoke a in the gale, climb to the topmast, but he ought little Arabic, turning round to an elderly person, to know the ropes in the ship, and be able to whose garb bespoke him a priest, said, "Who give the right word, and direct others in their taught you that we are disbelievers? Hear my daily prayer, and judge for yourselves." He I cannot resist the conclusion, that the domes- then repeated the Lord's Prayer. All stood

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—On one occasion, trav-

THE "CAMEL" AND THE "NEEDLE'S EYE."-Lord Nugent, in his recent publication, "Lands, Classical and Sacred," has given an application of the words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the subject our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself as about to walk out of Hebron through the large gate, when his companions, seeing a train of camels approaching, desired him to go, through "the eye of a needle;" in other words, the small side gate. This his lordship conceives to be a common expression, and explanatory of our Saviour's words; for, he adds, the suinpters visto camel cannot pass through unless with great with difficulty, and stripped off his load, his trap pings, and his merchandize.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 5, 1846.

LICENSING AND ORDAINING MINISTERS

An impression prevails somewhat extensively

that to license a man to preach the Gospel is matter of no very great importance any way but that to set him apart to the work by ordination, is an act of vast importance and solemnity, which ought not to be done without a thorough examination, and entire satisfaction as to his qualifications for the sacred office. Hence it sometimes happens, that in small churches, the members of which would not consider themselves qualified to judge of a candidate's fitness for ordination, we may find one, two, or even half-a-dozen persons holding licenses to preach The consequences are not unfrequently most disastrous. Good men, who might be exceed ingly useful in the stations for which they are qualified, are induced to take stations which they can never fill to their own honor, to the permanent edification of their brethren, or to the advantage of the cause of Christ. They endeavor perhaps for a while to meet the expectations which they have raised; but they soon discover their inability to do it, and either throw up their licenses in disgust with themselves and others or become the leaders of parties to embarrass and distract the church.

We cannot agree with those who regard it as an unimportant thing to license a man to preach the Gospel on the contrary, we regard it as involving both the usefulness of the candidate, and the best interests of the church. It is very easy to say, that a license does not finally decide the question; that the candidate must pass the ordeal of an examination before an ordaining council or presbytery; that if any thing is wrong they will set it right; and that they are the proper guardians of the sacred office. But is it so? Do ordaining councils take the responsibility upon themselves, and act freely in these premises? We fear that in many cases they do not. Indeed, we believe that as a general thing the work is laid out to their hands. The church has given the candidate a license to preach, has called a council to ordain him, and in some cases has even gone so far as to give notice that the ceremony will take place at a certain time. In such circumstances the council assemble and examine the candidate. If he proves to be qualified for ordination, in the estimation of the examiners, then all is well. / But suppose he does not prove to be just what is desired; then the question is, not whether the candidate ought to be ordained, but whether, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would not be better to ordain him than to refuse. Perhaps the case which we have supposed is a strong one. We believe, however, that it differs in no essential respect from those which frequently occur, and which might, by a little previous calculation, be made to occur at any time. It shows conclusively, that the act of a church in licensing a man and calling him to ordination, involves every thing else. Who then can intelligently regard that act as unimportant?

have recommended dispensing with licenses entirely, and letting any church member preach off restraint, and even after they have mastered whenever and wherever he has an inclination their convictions, have sometimes had some and can find hearers. If a church should wish qualms of conscience, especially in times of then let them call a council for advice, and lay have ruined themselves by public crimes, or by the matter before them in such a manner that they may act freely respecting his ordination. Others have recommended the appointment of a ence to the first day. It may be fairly asked, laymen, to take the whole subject of licensing | save the first day, is not as rebellious if he viointo their hands. We will not pretend to say lates it as the man is who transgresses the fourth meet the necessities of the case. But we will the former being guilty of the sin ignorance—a -that the business of licensing men to preach | been guilty had he been trained in the same the Gospel is a most solemn and responsible | way, and lived under the influence of the same business; and farther, that the church which example. The first-day man who desecrates grants a license, either to gratify a favorite, or that day, as much lifts his hand against the diget rid of importunity, without a reasonable vine throne in his own estimation, and says, upon itself, and proves recreant to a sacred | day Sabbath. A person who has always been trust from od.

AN INCIDENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE EVANGEL ICAL ALLIANCE.—The Edinburgh Witness says, scenes of the Conference. The discussion and proceedings which had sprung out of the sub- the result of a Sabbath-breaking spirit or not-Clark, of Washington) entered the hall, and have ever fallen upon men for their crimes, and partly of freemen and partly of slaves in the that God punishes in a signal and public manner preserved him. On the high seas he was over-York; thence setting sail a second time, he had arrived in London just in time to witness the denly be destroyed, and that without remedy." conclusion of the Conference. He then proceeded to read a document which appeared to ment to be expected from doing business or brothers.

of the church and the world.

THE CRIMINALITY OF A SABBATH-BREAKING SPIRIT. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

are pleading for in reference to our rights as Sabbatarians at the present time. These remarks are designed to introduce a subject which has frequently been hinted at in the Recorder. Some persons who write for it seem to think that none are punished for Sabbath-breaking but those who desecrate the seventh day, which is the Bible Sabbath. Perhaps the belief has not been expressed, that there is any retributive punishment at all for such conduct, even as it regards the Sabbath of the Lord our God. may be seriously questioned, at least, whether direct judgment on Sabbath-breakers has ceased to be inflicted, more than on other violators of the divine requirements. Is it not a dangerous position to assume, that God does not take the daring rebel in his sins, and smite him? What are we to understand by the "wicked being swept away in his wickedness," but that the "righteous God takes hold on vengeance," uses the sword already sharp in his hands, and cuts off the sinner in the very act of rebellion? It may appear, to those who have been trained from their infancy to keep the true Sabbath holy, and to secularize the first day of the week, that no punishment can be inflicted on the individual who pursues business or pleasure on the first day of the week with consistency, there being no sacredness in it. It may be asked, however, whether there may not be a Sabbath-breaking spirit where there is no idea of the seventh day being the Sabbath? The greater part of the civilized, yea, evangelized world, have as much darkness on their minds respecting this subject as they once had in regard to a divine revelation think that Protestantism needs no reforming:and the gospel of Christ. They do as firmly believe that the first day is the Sabbath, as we do that the seventh is. Thousands as much deplore the desecration of that day as we do the rejection and violation of God's ancient and seven years! study, the Protestant candidate of holy Sabbath. They are as sincere in warning the ministry sees before him an unauthorized the delinquent, in their estimation, as we are Moreover, thousands pursue business and pleasure on the first day, who believe that it is holy need be told that he studies under a tremendous The remedy for the evil to which we have time. They have been taught so by their paalluded, is not so easily pointed out. Some rents, their ministers, and their Sunday School teachers. They have struggled hard to shake one of these preaching brethren for a pastor, adversity. It has been confessed by some who a life of sin, that the beginning of their course was Sabbath-breaking, using that word in referstanding council, composed of ministers and whether a person who has no idea of a Sabbath terian handcuff, or Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, which of these plans, or whether either, will commandment, believing it to be binding, except tions thereof are seldom touched. It lies use say—and that is what we began this article for | sin of which he himself would possibly have | they dare not show their people what they find. hope that the applicant will at some future day | "this man shall not reign over me," as you and prove a useful minister, inflicts a lasting injury I should, who decidedly believe in the seventh tinue in this city for the promulgation of Unitaa Sabbatarian may think it strange that any one editorial supervision of Mr. Kiakland, husband should so firmly believe the first day to be sacred; but that does not disprove my position. So it is, and those who have changed their views that an incident of a very unique character tend- and their course on this subject know it is so. ed to shed a very interesting light on the last | Now the question is, are any of those calamities which befall individuals of the class refered to, ject of American slavery were just drawing to and do they come upon them in the way a close, when a man of deep color (Rev. M. M. of judgment or otherwise? If judgments took his seat as a member of the Alliance. He that while in the act of committing them, why stated that he was a minister of the Methodist | not now, except the administration of the divine Episcopal Church in the United States of Amer- government be changed? The delay of judgica, and pastor of a congregation composed ment for a long time does not disprove the idea neighborhood of Washington; and that the slave the crimes of men. It would seem that Solomon portion of his flock had deputed him to appear | believed God bore with sinners a long time, or as their representative in the Alliance. He had he would not have said, "Because sentence come thus late, being detained by an accident againt an evil work is not executed speedily, full of danger, but in which God had mercifully therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully aries, of the order of St. Benedict, started from set in them to do evil." He seems to be sensible, Munich on the 29th of July, for the United taken by a storm; the ship in which he sailed too, that though judgment traveled slow, yet it States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in was dismasted, and compelled to return to New was sure. Hence he says, "He that, being Pennsylvania, the first monastery of Benedic-

be generally regarded as one of the most inter- pursuing pleasure on the first day, let us enesting of the documents given to the Alliance. deavor to convince him that the seventh day is The address spoke of the seventeen thousand the Sabbath of the Lord his God, and then tell members of the Methodist Church who are him, when convinced that God will hold him slaves whom he represented, and bespoke the guilty if he profane it. Let no one plead ignoprayers of the people of God for the speedy ab- rance to justify a criminal course, for God canolition of slavery in his country. He thought not be deceived; he knows whether we are that the church has this great thing to do, and honest or not, and he will judge us according that all she wants to effect it, is her concentrated to our works. With regard to the sincere, who energies brought to bear with wisdom, prudence, are surrounded with "wood, hay, and stubble," and discretion, upon the enlightened conscience | when these combustible materials ignite with the fire of the last day, they will suffer loss, even if they are miraculously saved. The Sabbatarian may not be clear of Sabbath-breaking-(indeed, at the present day, sterling principle Whatever our views of truth may be, we alone can save him,)—he may, if he looks at his ought to be watchful against a criminating spirit. conduct, perhaps discover some discrepancies There is a natural proneness to condemn all who upon this subject. Are not some busily engaged do not think and act as we do. Hence have with their secular affairs until late on the sixth arisen many of the persecutions which have day evening? Are not many things done by disgraced the church. Upon the absolute certhem at home, which are neither works of netainty of our being right, we must not persecute cessity nor mercy, on the real Sabbath—a day or pour contempt on those who are in error. To in which we are not to "speak our own words, labor by every Christian and scriptural means or think our own thoughts?" Alas! how many to convince, is our duty; but we have no right | things are done in God's time, because we do to go any farther. This is the very thing we not want to hinder in our own or to gratify a spirit of pride and vanity.

We cheerfully give place to the foregoing communic tion, because it contains much truth, and suggests the necessity of caution in speaking upon the subject of which it treats. We think our correspondent is mistaken, however, in supposing that any of the writers for the Recorder have intended absolutely to deny, either that God sometimes interposes to punish Sabbath-breakers, or that men are sometimes criminal in the sight of God for laboring upon the first day of the week. What the writers upon the subject have aimed to prove is, that the accidents which happen upon the first day It of the week are no evidence for or against the sacredness of that particular day. This they have done in two ways. The first is by analyzing the facts, and showing the absurdity of inferring from them a peculiar divine regard for that day. The second is by collecting facts to prove that upon this ground we may with equal propriety argue the sacredness of any and every day of the week. [Ed. Rec.

THE BIBLE AND THE CREED.

We have sometimes been charged with using harsh and uncharitable words respecting the apostacy of Protestants from their fundamental doctrine, that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice. Perhaps there has been some occasion for the charge, since it is almost impos sible to use soft words in commenting upon practices which palpably belie boasted principles. Be that as it may, we have only spoken what we fully believed and deeply felt, and what, therefore, we can make no apologies for Here is an extract which expresses our mind upon the subject exactly. It is taken from sermon published by the Rev. Mr. Beecher, son of the venerable Dr. Beecher—a man who ought to be "an Hebrew of the Hebrews" for orthodoxy. Read and ponder it, ye who

"There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed-power is now beginning to prohibit the Bible, as really as Rome did, though in a subtler way. During the whole course of statement, spiked down and stereotyped, of what he must find in the Bible or be martyred. And does any one, acquainted with human nature, pressure of motive? Is that freedom of opinion -the 'liberty wherewith Christ maketh free?' Rome would have given that. Every one of her clergy might have studied the Bible to find the Pontifical Creed, on the pain of death. Was

"Hence I say, that liberty of opinion in our Theological Seminaries is a mere form. To say nothing of the thumb-screw of criticism, by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety, the whole boasted liberty of the student consists in a choice of chains—a choice of handcuffs-whether he will wear the Presbyor other evangelical handcuff. Hence it has already come to pass, that the ministry themselves dare not study their Bible. Large porless lumber; or if they do study and search, There is some thing criminal in saying any thing new. It is shocking to utter words that have not the mold of age upon them."

A SAD CASE.—Some three weeks ago we received the first number of a very attractive weekly paper, which it was proposed to conrian views of religion. It was to be under the of the distinguished "Mary Clavers," himself a writer of decided ability, who has given his attention chiefly to the discussion of moral and religious questions and to criticism. Soon after receiving that paper, we saw a notice in one of the dailys, that Mr. Kirkland, while on a visit to a sick relative in the vicinity of Newburgh, had very mysteriously disappeared. We regret now to learn, that the doubt hanging over his fate is dispelled by a mournful certainty, his near Newburgh. It is supposed that he was on the point of starting for New York, and while waiting for the boat, in the darkness of the night, he fell from the dock unobserved, and was drowned.

Catholic Advocate says that a colony of missionoften reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall sud- tnes. It is composed of Rev. Father Boniface Wimmer, (prior,) F. Maximilian Goetner, two

SLAVE-HUNTING IN NEW YORK.

15th of October, discovered a colored lad concealed in the hold of his vessel, who confessed ment not over two years, and a civil action for damages to recover the value of the slave. T escape this penalty, Capt. Buckley determined to keep the boy, who gave his name as George Kirk, on board of the vessel during his stay in New York, and then restore him to his master in Georgia on returning. But while the vesse was lying at the wharf, somebody got wind that there was a slave on board confined in the hold. A writ of habeas corpus was issued for him, and he was brought before Judge Ed monds of the Circuit Court. After a series of pleadings by the counsel on both sides, the slave was pronounced free, and left the Court in company with his friends; who, fearing that some other process would be issued, concealed him in a box, directed to a minister in Essex, N. Y and so sent him off by a carman. But in the mean time the Mayor of the city sent a posse of policemen in search of the slave. They had their suspicions excited by the box, followed it, immediately brought before the Mayor and Re corder, in accordance, as it was claimed, with a provision of the Revised Statutes authorizing the Captain to make the arrest on account of finding the slave concealed on board his vessel. After one or two days delay, during which no little excitement prevailed, Judge Edmonds decided that the old law was unconstitutional, and could not justify retaining the slave for the purpose of returning him to his master; and so he was set free again. While this question was pending, Capt. Buckley, as if determined that in some way or another the slave should be detained un til his master could demand him, had procured a warrant against him for assault and battery. However, after some parley, and after receiving distinct notice that in case of pressing this correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer charge he would be taken up for assault and battery on the slave, the Captain withdrew his was about to be erected in the "Land of complaint, mutual releases were exchanged, and | Egypt"-a land where the light of Divine truth, the slave discharged. The last that was seen of more than three thousand years ago, shone just him, he left the Tombs in a closed carriage, accompanied by his counsel and two policemen. both since and a long time previous, vegetables It is to be hoped that before this he has found and reptiles, stars which gem night's canopy, as his way to a land where slave-hunting is neither sanctioned by law nor upheld by public opinion. of the great Creator. He says:-

letters have recently been received from the missionaries of the Baptists in Oregon. They started from Iowa in April, 1845, in company with numerous emigrants, and arrived at the Twalletine Plains about the 5th of December, having been seven months and a half on the road There was only one regularly organized Baptist church in Oregon, but two or three others were to be organized soon. Of Protestant schools there are but few, on which account the inhabitants are represented as feeling very anxious for their children. The population from the States is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, who are settled principally on the Willamette river. The missionaries have commenced establishing primary and Sunday schools, and think the field around them is uncommonly encouraging. They are, however, greatly in want of libraries, elementary school books on geography, grammar, arithmetic, natural philosophy, These they solicit their friends in this &c. part of the country to provide. Boxes, papers, or letters for them can be forwared from most of our seaports, addressed to Rev. Ezra Fisher, or Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, Oregon City, Oregon.

THE JEWS OF LEGHORN.—The following ac count of the Jews of Leghorn, is given by a correspondent of the Boston Olive Branch. It is the language of a candid man speaking of the habits of a persecuted but deserving race.

"There are four or five hundred Jews in Leghorn, a few of them rich, but the greater part are small pedlers, like the Jews every where—they buy and sell old clothes, old iron, old furniture, old any thing-and legions of them perambulate the streets with cases of sham jewelry, which they sell for the real whenever they can—combs, jack-knives, wallets, purses, silver pencil cases made of copper, and such small matters, consisting of the Jew's stock in trade in Leghorn, and you can hardly move a step thousand times worse than they are."

THE FOREIGN MISSION.—An important meet-A case of slave-hunting occurred last week in ing of the Executive Board of the Missionary New York, which excited a very deep and gen- Association was held at Metouchin, N. J., on eral interest. It seems that Capt. Buckley, of first-day last. The principal subject for considthe brig Mobile, of Savannah, Georgia, while eration was the location of our Foreign Mission. on his passage from that port to this city, on the Facts which have come to light within a few months past respecting the climate of Zanzibar, and the difficulty of proceeding from thence to that he was a slave, and belonged to a Mr. Abyssinia, have led members of the Board to Chapman, of Byrne Co., Ga. Now the penalty question the wisdom of designating the missionin Georgia for carrying off a slave is imprison aries to Eastern Africa. The subject was discussed somewhat at the recent special meeting of the Board in New York, and referred to the regular meeting at Metouchin for decision. After a full and prayerfull consideration, it was decided to change the location from Eastern Africa to China. A complete statement of the reasons for this change, together with the prospects in the new field, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, will be published next week. We feel confident that it will satisfy all minds, and deepen the existing interest in our

> "DAYS of OLD."-Our readers have not forgotten the beautiful series of articles under this title, which we published some months ago. We have recently learned that these articles were written by Mrs. Tonna, better known as "Charlotte Elizabeth," and were only broken off by her physical incapacity to continue them. The following account of her may be new to some of our readers, and will interest all :-

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH TONNA, the celebrated authoress, became deaf in childhood, and broke it open, and found the fugitive. He was thus dwelt in a world of comparative silence; yet she was not lonely. Her active mind was always busy, and, as the object of her whole life, from the time the Lord brought her to the knowledge of himself, was to do good, she found abundant employment among the ignorant, the suffering, and the sinful. Though unable to hear a word of the service, she was always in her seat at public worship, and from the fingers of her devoted husband, Mr. Tonna, were transferred to hers, the idea of the sermon. It was a common remark, "Mrs. Tonna knows more of the sermon than any body else in the church." For years she suffered with a cancer under her arm, which deprived her of her favorite employment of writing, and compelled her to depend on the aid of her husband, as her amanuensis. in preparing her later works for the press.

> CHRISTIANITY PLANTED IN EGYPT.—A London communicates the fact that a Christian Church enough to reveal its utter darkness; and where, well as sun and moon, have been adored, instead

"Among the wonders of modern Egypt, that, BAPTIST MISSION IN OREGON.—Encouraging to a contemplative mind, though utterly opposite in their nature and character, outvie those stu pendous works of the olden time-wonders, too, which all owe their creation to the old man, himself the greatest wonder of them all, Mehemet Ali-among them may be named a splendid Protestant Christian Church, now in progress of erection in the most splendid portion of the Frank quarter of Alexandria. The following is the enumeration of Europeans whose fixed or occasional residence made such a structure necessary: In 1845, permanent residents, 107; travelers in transit, 2,200; ship's crews, 2,-007; tourists, 166; total, 6,050. For these it was proposed to erect a very humble structure, and the British resident (Col. Campbell) mentioned the matter to Mehemet Ali. He at once gave a plot of ground on the south side of the Great Square, intimating his wish that the building should correspond in size and magnificence with the other buildings in the neighborhood. By an act of Parliament, where British subjects abroad raise one half of the support of a clergyman, the Government may contribute the same amount, and the clergyman may be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, according to the majority of those for whom the church is intended. In this case, the majority being Episcopalians, the clergyman was licensed by the Bishop of London. The building is dedicated to St. Mark, and is the first Christian edifice in that region in

> SPEECH-MAKERS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLI-ANCE.—The Rev. Pharcellus Church, who was member of the Evangelical Alliance, in a letter to the editor of the Christian Reflector, giving some account of the proceedings, writes thus respecting the speech-makers of the occa-

"Unfortunately, those most fierce for speaking, were, as a general thing, least competent to throw light on the subject in hand. My friend, Dr. Jenkyn, was much amused with the unsolicited prayer of an American Methodist, wherein he told the Lord that he had not before opened his mouth in this Conference. But this silent brother had one thing to console him, that he was in very honorable company. Such men as Harris, without being bothered by their importunities- | Jenkyn, Tholuck, except when specially called they come into the coffe-houses and shove your on, and many others of a like character, were in cup one side to make room for their cases of the same category. Dr. Jenkyn told me, what I knicknacks, knock at the door of your chamber | before suspected, that many of the best London after you have gone to sleep-hang upon you members had not spoken at all, and that so far like an incubus. I suppose the Jews were not as selections of speakers were made for the ocalways such an over-reaching set of small ped-casion, the social positions or connections of the body having been found in the Hudson River, lars as they are now—the oppressions of Chris- man are much more regarded, than his ability to tian states must have driven them to it. It has entertain the audience. The English leaders in only been a few years since the Jews enjoyed this movement act somewhat like the landscape civil rights, or could hold landed property in painter, who allows the old wall or broken hedge any part of Europe—so that they were compell- near him, to figure more largely on his canvass, ed to resort to trade for a living—if they estab- than the lofty mountains, extended plains, and lished themselves in shops their goods were often magnificent buildings that stand in the back: confiscated upon the most frivolous pretences, ground. Their own little sects and feuds must Monks for Pennsylvania.—The Roman so they were obliged to become pedlars—to car- be conciliated, and are more to them than all ry their stock in trade on their backs, and to continental Europe and America. This feeling, carry only as much as they could hope to turn my connection with the business committee into money before they should be robbed of it enabled me fully to appreciate. Of all the -they were obliged to resort to cunning and speakers, none impressed me so favorably as artifice to conceal their gains, until cunning and those of the established church. On the score artifice have become their characteristics—eve- of cultivation, naviete in modo, catholicity of ry man's hand was against them, and instead of feeling, and every quality which adorns the social wondering why the Jews are such a mean, sor- state, they are certainly much in advance of did race, I only wonder why the persecutions of their dissenting brethren. I speak only of those Before we tell the sinner that there is no punish- theologians, two scholastics, and several lay Christian communities have not made them a present in this meeting, who are no doubt the choicest spirits in the English church."

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EARTHQUAKE A cent date from th twelve or fift**een** been experience few days—some that had been fe damage had bee the ground was c of the shocks oc and one while th were assembled churches a very l tower directly in but providentiall eral consternation ants on account o the shocks, and an again be repeate

FROM VENEZU N. Y. Tribune, y Oct. 9, 1816, say menced here we turbances, which sulted in bloods was immediately of the Army, and ments the country effects of a mo What is termed 29th ult. a battle and the Constitu wounded double menf party were had some 400, ch 500 Rebels, sur Rangel. Multitude of were not half the

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TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The New Orleans Picayune of Oct. 23d gives the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf of Mexico, the fury of which is unexampled. At Key West it commenced blowing from the Northrose rapidly. The storm increasing in violence raged to a hurricane until midnight, when it shated. The next day it blew a moderate gale. Marine Hospital, were both unroofed. It is ed the amount is \$300,000. The loss of life is very great. A great many persons were drowned and killed by falling buildings. The light-house and dwelling-house attached were destroyed, and 14 souls perished in these buildings. The Sand Key light-house is gone, and brig Perry ran ashore, but it is thought she may he saved. Com. Sloat was on board her; all the hands were saved. The Perry lies in seven feet water. The Cutter Morris Waldron, is ashore Kearney is ashore in two feet water. The schooner Gov. Bennett, Warfield, was dismasted, is now discharging, and will be condemned. St. Marks was dismasted, but lies high and dry freight was thrown overboard. with part of her cargo thrown overboard. The brig Waskallow, from New York, left before the gale; the schr. Catharine H. Bacon, damag-120 vessels are ashore on the reef, among them and when there is a fair wind the carriage runs current ran six miles an hour through Key West. As far as ascertained, fifty persons had lost their lives. Stones could not withstand the gale, so violent were the elements. The scene was awful in the extreme.

ICELAND; EPUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA; EARTH-QUAKE SHOCKS.—A letter from Copenhagen, of September 21st, has the following intelligence:

a fourth of the inhabitants, especially on the coasts, which caused the cultivation of the land you try it? to be paralyzed, and the fishery, which would have otherwise been most abundant, to be neglected. The bad weather prevented the Danish, German, French, Belgian and English savans from pursuing their researches into the ult., there was a sudden and violent eruption of lasted about forty minutes; the flames rose to his share of the spoils. an immense height, and all the country round the volcano was covered with a thick layer of

damage had been done to buildings, and even ploy. the ground was cracked in several places. Two of the shocks occurred during divine service, and one while the people, or a portion of them, were assembled at the Theatre. In one of the churches a very large stone fell from the roof or tower directly in the midst of the congregation, but providentially no person was hurt. A general consternation prevailed among the inhabitants on account of the number and violence of the shocks, and an apprehension that they might

Oct. 9, 1846, says:—"Since the elections com-menced here we have had some political disturbances, which, it is to be regretted, have reeffects of a most disastrous plot, formed by same block was a large tannery, owned by Mr. water. Adults, as well as children, were dying what is termed the Guzman party. On the Reynolds, which was also consumed. 29th ult. a battle took place between that party and the Constitutionalists, in which the latter came off victorious, having killed a hundred, and wounded double that number. /The Government party were headed by Col. Guerrero, who had some 400 choice and valiant men, against 500 Rebels, supposed to be headed by one

MULTITUDE OF BOOKS.—In 1732, when there were not half the number of books in the world that now exist, we read the following complaint: "Books, indeed, are the magazines of learning, but they are so multiplied that it is difficult to know where to begin; and therefore it would

WRECK OF THE RHODE ISLAND.—The steam- The Griggsville (Ill.) Free Press says that a East on the morning of the 11th, and the tide let go. After great trouble the life-boat was who had been murdered belonged to that class. then got out and immediately stove upon touch- If this new doctrine in regard to murder is to ed destruction. A letter was then sent on shore of a Macoupin jury,) it will entirely eclipse the But the hurricane had swept away every dwell- in a bottle, which was secured by the people on fashionable plea of insanity, which prevails so ing house save six in Key West. They were shore and an express immediately started to extensively "down east." totally destroyed. The Custom House and the New York to procure assistance. As there was no prospect of any communication with the supposed that of Government property destroy- shore, a second bottle attached to a barrel was sent adrift at about one o'clock. This barrel drifted beyond the Point, but was secured by an excellent dog, which gnawed off the string, and brought the bottle on shore, in which was contained a letter, requesting that lights might be kept on the beach all night. At low tide the the buildings and people in them. The U.S. bow of the boat took the ground, and she lay of Sir Humphrey Davy, has ascertained that quite easy, so much so, that the passengers were water may be made the means of a cheap illunot much alarmed for their safety. About half- mination. It is decomposed by a very simple past 3 o'clock, Captains C. Bunce, John Uddle, process and furnishes a beautiful light. A Wm. King Higbee having obtained a whale penny's worth of oil duly mixed with water in three miles from Key West with loss of masts, boat, which was transported from several miles a retort will furnish the light of ten candles, for anchors, chains, guns, bulwarks, and probably distance, overland, succeeded in boarding the twenty-four hours. The French Government a total loss. The brig Colorado, of Boston, steamboat. At about half-past three, the land- has become the owner of the patent for public was probably dismasted and went ashore, but ing of passengers commenced, and continued purposes, and several large manufactories in was got off much injured. The schooner Com. until about half-past six, when about sixty got France are now successfully using it. ashore, including all the ladies, twenty-five in number. The gale then increased, and no farther communication was had with the shore. es, situated on the Ridge Road, and adjoining The H. W. Safford of N. Y. for Brazos Santiago | About eighty passengers and crew were left on came in dismasted, and would probably be con- board. They all, however, got off before the lot on the other side of the road. They are to demned. Brig Matamoros from New York for boat from New York arrived. About half the

ed but not lost; also the Adelia, Waldron, of Bulletin gives the following description of a about thirty feet a day. Rhode Island; the brig Gen. Wilson of New novel vehicle in use on Galveston Beach, and in York, went ashore in three feet water. The Texas, viz: a coach propelled by wind. The were unable to agree, Judge Ward said that brig Napoleon, of Boston, dismasted, was con- vehicle is constructed with four wheels, the three witnesses on one side or the other must nemned and sold for two hundred dollars. The front ones being much wider apart than those have committed perjury on the trial. In re bark Frances, Watts, from Havana for New behind, and on them rests a body like that of an marking upon the contradictions in the evi-York, was damaged and two masts gone. The omnibus. In front is the mast, on which the dence, in his charge he said, that such an expilot boats Lafayette and Louisa sunk in the mainsail is placed, and where the tongue of an hibition of false swearing was calculated to creharbor. The ship Eben Preble, of Boston, ordinary carriage is, is a bowsprit for the jib. ate a well-grounded apprehension that there is went ashore on the north-west bank, and is now It is steered by an apparatus which directs the no safety for property, or life, or liberty in Boshigh and dry, and can't be got off. There are 4 hind wheels. The beach on Galveston Island or 5 vessels in the vicinity bottom up. About is as level as a floor, and hard almost as stone, is the bark Iris, from New Orleans to New at railroad speed. When the trade winds pre-York. Their cargoes are mostly lost. The vail, the wind blowing then from Southeast, it illustrated, before the Royal Polytechnic School runs from one end of the Island to the other and back with the utmost facility.

LIME AND RATS.—A gentleman of this city who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises, which had hitherto been much infested with rats, informed us that these destruc- Oct. 25th, says: "We learn from the Canal tive vermin had suddenly ceased to appear or to annoy him. "Before using the lime," said he, 24th inst. eight hundred thousand pounds weight eptember 21st, has the following intelligence:
"We have just received news from Iceland night, without treading on them. He showed We have now in this port half a million bushels to the 18th, and from the Ferroe Islands to the 25th ult. Never in the memory of man has he had deposited a small portion of fresh unthere been a more disagreeable Summer than slacked lime, which evidently had the effect of acted in Buffalo." the present. Torrents of rain and storms suc- driving them from these places, which they beceeded each other without intermission. The fore resorted to in great numbers. The above measles and the dysentery, carried off almost is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of

SUMMARY.

A counterfeiter was caught on the 16th, near State of Mount Hecla, but they have decided Franklin, Tenn., and carried to Nashville, who on passing the Winter in Iceland, in order to had between six and ten thousand dollars in profit by the cold and dry weather to carry on fraudulent money, with other matters pertaintheir investigations. Toward noon on the 23d ing to the trade, in his saddle bags—evidence was ult., there was a sudden and violent eruption of so full and clear of his villainy, that he conclud-Mount Hecla, the commencement of which was ed not to put the civil authorities to any trouble, accompanied by several shocks of an earth- but went to jail without formality of a trial. He quake, extending to a radius of about three is an Italian, and stated that he cleared eleven ceived there in great quantities, by canal. miles, (seven French leagues.) The eruption thousand dollars in good money, last year, as

On Saturday afternoon a man named Dwyer one of the several men in the employ of Joel Rathbone, Esq., in quarrying out stone in the neighborhood of the Norman's Kill, received EARTHQUAKE AT TRINIDAD.—Letters of a re- serious injury by the premature discharge of a cent date from the Island of Trinidad state that | blast, that he died shortly afterwards. Dwyer few days—some of them more severe than any ly of Dwyer, with a handsome sum, to which that had been felt there for many years. Much additions were made by the persons in his em-

A serious accident occurred at Wheeling, Va., on Friday evening, which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Robert Boyd, iron merchant, and an injury to Mr. John W. Bowring, Washington Bowring, two German laborers and another man named Myers. The wall of an unfinished building fell upon them.

A driver of a team between Westboro' and Mendon, in this State, got asleep on his team a again be repeated. As yet no lives had been day or two since, and fell off under the fore wheel, which passed over his ribs. He then endeavored to extricate himself, but, the team From Venezuela.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of Puerto Cabella, over his hips. He was taken up alive, but was

A fire occurred in Hudson on Friday night in sulted in bloodshed. Fortunately, Gen. Paez was immediately named as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and through his energetic movements the country has been saved from the full ed at some \$10,000; said to be insured. In the supposed, by the effect of the drouth on the water. Adults as well as children, were dying

> The Chicago Democrat gives the following summary of the assessors' returns of the property of that city, the first store of which, a wooden building, was erected twelve years since. The total valuation is \$4,500,000—and the taxes on the same are 17,000, of which the 1st and 2d Wards pay \$11,000.

> The other day we heard a poor Irish woman describing her love of children. She never tired of tending them, she said, and when she heard one cry, "her heart eried with it." There is infinitely more real poetry in this simple idea, than in half the verses that are sent us for pub-

boat Rhode Island, from Stonington to New person charged with murder was tried and actains a letter from a 'gentleman of great dis-York, was struck on Sunday morning about 6 quitted at the late term of the Macoupin Circuit | tinction, who was one of the passengers on o'clock, when six miles East of Huntington, It. Court. The circumstances attending the killing, board the unfortunate steamer Great Britain, I., by a tremendous sea, which carried away her as related to us, should have left no doubt but intimating that her recent misfortune was the rudder and snapped the main braces and stan- that it was murder. The counsel for the pris- result of intemperance. This is indeed a serious chions in an instant. Her engine was kept oner assumed, however, on the trial, that there charge, and will undoubtedly be fully investigoing, however, until she drifted within about were some individuals in every community, who gated half a mile from shore, when her anchors were ought to be killed, and that the unfortunate man ing the water—five men in her narrowly escap- prevail, (and it seems to have had the sanction

> The Angelica (N. Y.,) Advocate states that the late storm did great damage in that region. Several animals were drowned in various parts of the country, and from 100 to 200 bridges taken off. A saw mill in the town of Rushford, belonging to Mr. Walker, was razed by the flood at a loss to the owner of some \$800.

It is said that M. Jobard, following out a hint

A New York company have contracted to remove a whole row of six two-story brick housremove four of the houses at once, and then the other two together. The undertaking is to be accomplished by means of screws and rollers. A COACH UNDER SAIL.—The New Orleans The company expects to make a progress of

At a recent trial in Boston in which the jury

A paragraph from an English paper lately appeared, stating that Dr. Ryan, of London, had solution of camphor and turpentine, instead of the usual preparation, such as emery, sulphate

A telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo, dated

The mail statistics for the month of October, give the number of letters mailed during that month as follows, viz: Total number 2,877,496, of which 1,993,387 were mailed in the free States, and 884,109 in the slave States. The number mailed in Ohio during that month was, 203,303, and in Kentucky, only 74,133.

There is employed in Mr. Cooper's Iron Establishment, at South Trenton, a man by the name of Sweeney, who has visited nearly every part of the world—has spent many years among the Indians of the Pacific Ocean—and speaks more Indian languages, probably, than any other man in the State.

The Albany Argus says that potatoes are re-They sell, as they arrive, at 25c. the bushel. They are then selected, and the choice lots forwarded to New York, where they bring a hand-

The house of Mr. Tutman Denman, in North Carolina, was struck by lightning which instantly killed his wife and set fire to his house. Two children and a negro were stunned and hurt, twelve or fifteen shocks of an earthquake had leaves a wife and family. Col. Rathbone head-been experienced in that Island within the last ed a subscription list, for the benefit of the famithe mother and was burned to death in the

> Rev. Amos A. Phelps has gone to the West Indies for the winter on account of his health. He will no doubt collect important facts illustrating the workings of Emancipation.

> The Columbus correspondent of the Zanesville Courier states that Miss Dix, the celebrated philanthropist, lies dangerously ill at the Lunatic Asylum, but every care and attention is paid

> A chimney, one hundred and fifteen yards high, is now in the course of erection at Edinburgh, and another, one hundred and sixty-five yards in height, is nearly completed at Wigan.

It is stated that James M. Scofield, Editor of the New London Morning Star, has recently become sole heir by the death of a bachelor uncle to an estate in the Northern part of Scotland,

The common Cholera is raging with great vi- 21st year of her age.

The three persons in Richmond, Va., charged it shall be adopted.) with the murder of Mr. Hoyt, have had their trial and been acquitted.

There was a disastrous fire in Apalachicola, on the 17th of Oct. which nearly laid the city in ruins. It was the work of incendiaries, and the loss is estimated at \$80,000.

The proprietors of a number of the first hotels in Boston have been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday.

The steamboat Oregon was compelled to return to New York on Saturday evening in cono copo positivi de la compansi de la

The New York Observer of Saturday con-

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th says, Capt. Winsor, of the ship Sunbeam, which arrived vesterday from Boston, reports that he spoke on the 18th inst., thirty miles east of Key attend. Evening lectures by the pastor, Eld. Thos. B. Brown, West, the U. S. schooner Flirt, bound to Nor- will be appointed as soon as circumstances will permit. folk, and all well. The Flirt reported that on the 11th inst., there had been a tremendous gale at Havana, and that fifty sail of vessels were lost in that harbor.

The 10th section of the late act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, requires the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, | cality, materials used, and scientific application of all the musical composition, print, cut or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured, to deliver a copy thereof within three months after its publication, to the Secretary, to be placed in the from past success of giving entire satisfaction. library of said institution.

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the New York Evangelist on account of his increasing cares and responsibilities as Pastor of the Church with which he has lately become connected.

A man named Hollahan was hanged in Florida on the 4th inst., for murder. He walked to the gallows in his shroud, and smoked a cigar as he

The schooner Atlantic, with a load of coal for the Government, was lost near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 8th inst.

At Burlington, Vt., on Sunday, Oct. 8th, the snow was four inches deep, and people rode to church in sleighs.

Joseph Robert has been sentenced to death at Three Rivers, Canada East, for Rape.

THE TRUE AMERICAN DISCONTINUED.—The No. of this paper for Oct. 21st, says: "We have to announce the discontinuance of the True American. Orders have been received from C. M. Clay's attorney, to let it cease with the present number. The necessity assigned for taking this step is pecuniary. Mr. Clay's attorney does not feel willing to meet the regular expenditures of the paper. Its discontinuance therefore, is deemed indispensable by him." of that city, a method of cutting and boring The gentleman who has edited the paper durglass by common iron instruments, employing a ing Mr. Clay's absence, expresses a firm conviction that this discontinuance is merely a suspension, and that a paper will be established in its , in Kentucky, permanently, in a few weeks

> From the Seat of War.—No news of importance has been received since our last. The papers are extensively occupied with accounts No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. of the recent sanguinary battle at Monterey. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 The loss of the opposing forces has been variously stated. The American loss was probably about 260 killed and 300 wounded. The Mexican loss was upwards of 1,000. A feeling of great hostility to the Americans exists throughout Mexico.

> > Review of New York Market. MONDAY, NOV. 2.

FLOUR AND MEAL. Genesee Flour \$5 94a6 00. outhern brands 5 75 a 5 87. Jersey Meal 4 00 a 4 12. GLAIN.—Western White Wheat \$1 15. Iowa 1 12.

Corn 72 a 74c. Rye 78 a 79c. Oats 36 a 37c. PROVISIONS.—Butter and cheese are rather more plenty,

HARRIED,

In Cussewago, Crawford Cd., Pa., Sept. 3d, by Rev. A. A. F. Randolph, Mr. Manning Freeman and Miss Julia Ann

By the same, Sept. 24th, Mr. Jonathan F. Randolph, of Friendship, Allegany Cd., N. Y., and Miss Almira East-In Shiloh, N. J., on the 14th ult., by Eld. Samuel Davison, ENOCH J. DAVIS to EUNICE F. RANDOLPH, all of Shiloh.

On fourth-day, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Holcomb, REED STILLSON, to MARY A. TRACK both of Plainfield, Otsego. Co., Also, on the same day, by the same, BENJAMIN D. WEERS,

At Westerly, R. I., on the 25th inst., by Eld. Alexande Campbell, Mr. George M. Nish to Miss Harriet Bliven

At Westerly, R. I., on the 11th of October, of a lingering and distressing illness, Jesse Maxson, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. The subject of this notice was a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton for about thirty-four years, and for more than three years he was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, where he ended his Christian pilgrimage. He endured hissufferings with much Christian fortitude and patience, and expired in good hope of everlasting life.

At Norway, Herkimer Co. Oct. 24th, 1846, very suddenly of the typhus fever, Mrs. Mary Ann Maxson, wife of Dr. Thomas A. Maxson, formerly of Petersburg, Rens. Co., aged

In Verona, N. Y., on the 11th ult., of consumption, ELIZA-BETH A., second daughter of A. Jones, Esq., in the 14th year

In Verona, N. Y., on the 24th inst., of chill fever, EMILY WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Henry Williams, Jr., in the

LETTERS.

Abel Stillman, Charles M. Lewis, Norman Palmer, G. W. Hinkley, E. D. Barker, H. Disenbury, Wm. Logan Fisher, Wm. Utter, Ephraim Maxson (thanks for the suggestion;

RECEIPTS.

Newport, R. I.—Edmund D. Barker, Keturah C. Barker, \$2 Leonardsville—Nancy Burdiell, Jabez Brown, Nathan Burch DeRuyter—Alanson G. Coer \$2, Betsey Crumb \$1 50. Brookfield—Ethan Stillman \$2.

New York-Charles S. Benson \$2. New Market, N. J.—Reuben Titsworth \$1. Somerville, N. J.—Rev. Mr. Fish \$1.

To our Subscribers in Rhope Island:—We have recently prepared, and placed in the hands of Sanford P. Stillman, complete statement of our accounts with subscribers in know where to begin; and therefore it would be a work of merit to point out such authors as best deserve our attention." This multiplicity of books is an evil, however, which in a measure effects its own cure, by making more apparent the necessity of confining one's self to a choice selection.

In the necessity of confining one's self to a choice selection.

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MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

Brethren visiting the city and remaining over the Sabbath are informed that meetings are held every seventh day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the meeting-house recently purchased of the Eleventh-street Baptist Church, in 11th street, a little east of Grace Church, between Bowery and

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 G Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade. and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in lomeans 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

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 colored likenesses.

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

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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

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

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent. For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies: and

For each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will amand thirty-seven copies.

SABBATH TRACTS.

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

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

No. 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts.

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

28 pages; price 3 cts.

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

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

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

No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp.

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 PROVISIONS.—Butter and cheese are rauser more product.

But the demand is good. Western Dairy Butter 13 a 15c—
For choice lots 16c. Cheese 7 a 74c. in boxes; 6½ a 7c. in Gospel it shall preach from, will be the Gospel of the Millen Gospel it shall preach from, will be the Gospel of good-will to every 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 a

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 observations and incidents of travel.

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

Worcester, Mass., June, 1846.

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

The year eighteen hundred and forty-six draws to a close. ts 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 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 the 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 constit uents, and to their private duties, without having excited assions, 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 rigilance 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 the City of Albany, the nineteenth day of October.

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. SILAS WRIGHT. Horace Moody, Private Secretary. By order.

LABOR'S THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY MARY HOWITT.

That I must work, I thank thee, God! I know that hardship, toil, and pain, Like rigorous winter in the sod, Which doth mature the hardy grain, Call forth in Man his noblest powers; Therefore I hold my head erect, And, amid life's severest hours, Stand steadfast in my self-respect.

thank thee, God, that I must toil! You ermined slave of lineage high, The game-law lord who owns the soil Is not so free a man as I! He wears the fetters of his clan Wealth, birth and rank have hedged him in; I heed but this, that I'm a MAN, And to the great in mind akin

Thank God, that like the mountain oak-My lot is with the storms of life: Strength grows from out the tempest's shock, And patience in the daily strife The thorny hand, the furrowed brow, Degrade not, howe'er sloth may deem; Tis this degrades—to cringe and bow, And ape the vice we disesteem.

Thank God for toil, for hardship, whence Come courage, patience, hardihood, Which leaves our bosoms flesh and blood; Which leaves us tears for others' woe! Brother in toil, respect thyself; And let thy steadfast virtue show That man is nobler far than pelf!

Thank God for toil; nor fear the face Of wealth nor rank; fear only sin, That blight which mars all outward grace, And dims the light of peace within! Give me thy hand, my brother, give Thy hard and toil-stained hand to me; We are no dreamers, we shall live A brighter, better world to see!

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learned to then, by the fiat of the Almighty, instantly conplay upon some instruments of his time-not a guitar-for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

of which was necessary to enter college, and pleted the outline of this wonderful picture. which was made a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon their letters truly!

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that nisi prius, seire facias, &c., are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they will reply that they are too old to think of learning

Boccaccio, was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his study in polite literature. Yet he became, one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the two others. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccaccio, who are dying of ennui, and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature; but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman, neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of wing, and consequently very valuable. The age. After this time he became a most learned antiquary and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings, who was under the whole cost of the cloak would be quite as forty years of age.

years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college-learnt men have ever looked into their classics since their

Dr. Johnson, applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twentyfive, thirty and forty years of age are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter written in the French language, which might be learned in a tenth part of the time required for the acquisition of the Dutch; and all because they are too old to learn.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by dew is celebrated at all times, and in every Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in beautiful and striking illustration of the agency

forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers But they are too old to learn.

began the study of law so late, answered that as a whole tends generally towards a cooler indeed he began it late, but he should therefore state. But while the sun shines this cooling master it the sooner. This agrees with our will not take place, for the earth then receives theory, that healthy old age gives a man the in general more heat than it gives off; and if the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study and struck out into an entirely new pursuit. either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to study."

anguish. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and after some discourse with his pa- stances might be brought forward to demonstrate tient, found him shrinking into that worst state the influence of imagination. One of the most of sickness, poverty. The doctor told him they should hear from him in an hour, when he should send him some pills, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home, It is only requisite to relate two or three inand put ten guineas into a chip box, with the stances of more recent date in England. At a following label: "These must be used as necessity requires; be patient and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the a mouse into the bosom of another girl, who was comfortless mourner, who found it contained a thereby thrown into convulsions, which lasted remedy superior to any thing Galen or his tribe for twenty-four hours. On the following day, of pupils could administer for his relief.

THE SEA OF ICE.

ice, and we began, "with cautious steps and the mountain. As we approached the surface of the glacier, those inequalities that appeared from the summit of Montanvert to be no more than gentle undulations, rose into considerable elevations, of from fifty to a hundred feet, intermingled with half formed pyramids, bending walls, and shapeless masses of ice, with vast ing a scene the most savage and fantastic that ever entered into the imagination of man. It is improperly called "the sea of ice," although the surface cannot, perhaps, be better compared than to a stormy sea, but it is in fact a river; and if you conceive of two enormous mountains, rising to the height of eight or ten thousand feet, forming a deep ravine about a mile and a half in breadth, that pursues a straight course for several miles, but divides at the upper end into two glens, that run up to the highest elevations of the Alps, and that terminates at its lower extremity in an icy precipice of nearly two thousand feet, whose base is in a still deeper valley -if you then imagine innumerable torrents to roll, deep and impetuous, from the summits of the mountains—conceive them as collected by those two glens, meeting in this deep ravine, and as they hurry to dash with their collected waters down the precipice into the deeper valley, arrested by a mighty hurricane-wrought into the wildest forms by the fury of the tempest, and gealed-if, moreover, you add the innumerable fissures and chasms torn in the ice by the undermining torrents and the unevenness of the bed Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper | below, you will have a tolerably correct idea of to learn the Greek language. Many of our the sea of ice. And if you gather round it lofty young men, at thirty and forty, have forgotten peaks and snowy summits, cataracts and avaeven the alphabet of a language, the knowledge lanches, clouds and storms, you will have com- mination to be out of the Signor's company as

THE INVINCIBLE WAR-CLOAK.

A friend in Charlestown, Mass., has kindly sent us the following extract:

Extract from a letter from J. F. B. Marshall, merchant, of Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, to his friends in Charles-

town, Massachusetts, written in May, 1839. I have to-day seen the most valuable cloak in the world, computing the value or the price of the material, and the labor bestowed upon it. I mean the feather war-cloak of the King, which belonged to his father, the celebrated warrior Tamehameha. The King's Secretary, Haalileo, brought it for us to look at-his Majesty having heard us express a wish to see it. We were deeply sensible of the distinguished honor done us, and examined the cloak with much pleasure and interest. It is of yellow feathers, and the enormous value of it arises from the fact, that the birds from which these feathers are taken, are very rare, having but one feather under each common price for one feather is a piece of nankin, or \$1,50. Thus at a rough estimate the cost of the cloak, computing it at the value of the feathers alone, is at least one and a half millions of dollars. The cloak has been seven generations of kings in making, and computing the value of the labor bestowed upon it at the average rate, that is 25 cents per diem, much as I should wish to see at the foot of any Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty of my tailor's bills. It is eleven feet broad at duces abundance of bile, and powerful exercise the bottom, two and a half at the top, and four alone will carry off that bile. feet long. It is called the "Invincible Cloak," old Tamehameha being impressed with the idea that when he wore it, he was invincible. His war spear was also shown us. It is of a dark, hard wood, 10 feet in length, and a very formidable weapon in the hands of a master of the N. Y. Evangelist.

THE DEW

The theory of the dew is interesting to all the admirers of nature, and illustrates in a striking manner the beautiful economy of the operations of her system. Professor Johnson, in his agricultural chemistry, remarks: That the tongue, for its sweet influence, presents the most in the economy of nature, and exhibits one of Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, the wise and bountiful adaptations, by which the was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he whole system of things animate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of Franklin did not fully commence his philo- the earth radiate or throw out rays of heat, in sophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth straight lines—every warmer body to every coldyear. How many among us are there of thirty, er and the entire surface itself is continually He is confined at Van Buren, Arkansas, wait sending rays upward through the clear air into for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! free space. Thus on the earth's surface all bodies strive, as it were, after equal tempera-Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he ture, (an equilibrium of heat,) while the surface clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again prevent it from speedily dissipating. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most; on clear nights, also, more than when cloudy, and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become the coolest which look towards the clearest portions of the heavens.

Now when the surface cools, the air in contact must cool also, and like the warm currents on the mountain side, must forsake a portion of joy life and are such burdens to themselves as the watery vapor it has hitherto retained. This those who have nothing to do. The active only water, like the floating mist of the hills, descends have the true relish of life. He who knows not in particles almost infinitely minute. These what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. particles collect upon every leaslet, and suspend Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us. themselves from every blade of grass, in drops The idle knownothing of it. It is exertion that pended in New York city for segars is not less Dr. Goldsmith.—A poor woman, who had of "pearly dew." And mark here a beautiful renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and unthan \$730,000. seen better days, understanding from some of adaptation. Different substances are endowed disturbed. The happiness of life depends heracquaintanceathat Dr. Goldsmith had studied with the property of radiating their own heat, on the regular prosecution of some laudable physic, and hearing of his great humanity, so-icited him in a letter, to send her something for of rapidity; and those substances, which, in the enlivers all our powers. Let those in active use-

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION .- A thousand inremarkable was the dancing mania, which prevailed all over Europe in the fourteenth century, and which actually grew into a real epidemic. cotton manufactory at Holden Bridge, in Lancashire, a girl, on the 15th of February, 1787, put six girls, who had witnessed these convulsions, were affected in a similar manner, and on the 17th six more. The alarm became so great that the whole work was stopped, under the The guide soon summoned us to the sea of idea that some particular disease had been in robbery has been made by a young man in this troduced in a bag of cotton opened in the house. country. In the year 1843, during the carnival, slow," to descend the steep and rugged face of On the 18th three more, and on the 19th eleven two crowns of gold, studded with diamonds, valumore girls were seized. Three of the whole ed at over \$50,000, were stolen from the church number, namely, twenty-four, lived two miles of Sainte Marie in Aux-la-Chapelle, France. from the factory, and there were at another fac- The Cure of this church has lately received a tory, at Clitheroe, about five miles off, but who letter from Boston, it is said, in which a young were strongly impressed with the idea of the man, well-known at Aux-la-Chapelle, offers to plague, as the convulsions were termed, being return the property in perfect condition, provid caught from the cotton. Dr. Sinclair relieved ed a yearly pension is settled upon him, and blocks of granite and frightful chasms, exhibit- all the cases by electrifying the affected girls. that an agent comes to Boston in receive the The convulsions were so strong, as to require lost treasure. four or five persons to hold the patients, and to prevent them from tearing their hair or dashing their heads on the floor or on the walls.

> An Ingenious Puff.—A story is told of Signor Blitz, which took place in Hartford. It runs thus :- "A clergyman came into a public house where he was stopping, and, without knowing the Signor was present, commenced talking pretty severely against the trickery. The Signor bore it very good naturedly, and stepping up to the clergyman, expressed his opinion that such language came with an ill pocket, and who had probably come here for the purpose of gambling. This charge was received with great surprise by the gentlemen present; and the parson was in a towering pashis charge, and agreed to prove it. The clergyman defied his examination; but, lo and behold! he proceeded to take from the parson's bosom a pack of cards; another pack was found in his hat, and a box of dice in his coat pocket. If he had been caught with a sheep in his pocket he could not have been more surprised; and joining the general laugh, he evinced a deter-

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Sou Tchou is a large city in the interior of China, e largest silk market in that vast empire. To opeans it has been unknown since 1781, Sou Tchou. M. Hedde says, its population is their houses. five millions, and that within a radius of four leagues around, there is a population of ten milsilks of China, of all colors and all prices. One antil now has not been seen in France.

which seem less generally understood or more clearly proved than the fact, that exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness, and that the same exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and very ill, perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the sun for the same length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, pro-

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES .- Much inconvenience and interruption have been occasioned by the breaking of the copper wires generally used in this country on lines of electric telegraph. This metal is expensive, but has been adopted on account of freedom from rust. In Great Britain, however, and on the continent of Europe, it is said that recent discoveries in chemical science | New York dress more gorgeously than those of allow iron wire to be employed, which, with any other city in the world. We know ladies greater size and strength, at much less cost, who wear shawls worth one thousand dollars, possesses all the advantages of copper and other and pocket handkerchiefs worth two hundred metals which naturally do not oxidize. This iron wire is tinned and galvanized by a patent the United States. Iron in sheets, and iron nails and spikes, are also rendered proof against rust by the same process.

More Romancing.—We have already announced the apprehension of Harper, charged with the murder of Mr. Meredith, of Baltimore. ing for an official requisition from the Governor of Missouri. The Lexington (Mo.) Express, having occasion to allude to the matter, lets us into the secret of the manner of his escape. heritance of all mankind, of ages present and to his guard to allow his wife to visit him. Wo. have an equal right to dwell. man's ingenuity suggested to her the means of effecting his escape. Hanging some of her clothes against the wall, knowing they would not be touched, she contrived to work out the mortar and bricks therefrom, carrying them out fallen in any month for eleven years. daily concealed about her person. None ever thought of examining her, and she worked away at her task of love unmolested. The result was the escape of her husband."

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.—None so little enher husband, who had lost his appetite, and was air, become cool at first; also attract first, and fulness retire to enjoy themselves. They are a persons perished in six minutes. This shock reduced to a most melancholy state of continual most abundantly, the particles of falling dew. burden to themselves.

VARIETY

Benedict Arnold, the traitor, originally resided at New Haven, "did business," it would seem, as a merchant in all sorts of commodities, by the advertisement below, inserted by him in the Connecticut Journal, the first number of which appeared in April, 1755; the sheet was ten and one-quarter inches in length, and fifteen and a half wide-containing four pages, of two columns each :- "Benedict Arnold wants to buy a number of large, genteel, fat horses, pork, oats, and hay, and has to sell choice cotton and salt, by quantity or retail, and other goods as usual. Dated New Haven, June 24, 1766."

A most singular disclosure of confession of

When a marriage takes place in Norway, open house is kept for all comers for a whole week. Every neighbor and relation of the bride and bridegroom, brings provision as a contribution to the feast, and the new-married couple are expected to provide beer and brandy. When the guests take their leave, they make presents to the married pair, according to their circumstances and consanguinity, so that generally \$100, and sometimes \$500, are collected for the

grace from one who had a pack of cards in his nificant as they might be, but we have met with obtained from one of the Principals. one in a Worcester paper which contains a rare combination of utility and wit. It is a picture over an advertisement of hair cutting and curling, and consists of a hare cutting off at full sion at the insinuation. The Signor reiterated | speed before an anaconda, who is curling up to spring upon him. This is cutting and curling with a vengeance.

> Scientific men, from extensive and careful observation, have attempted to ascertain the mean length of human life. One calculation makes red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a it eight years—that is one half our race die before they are eight years old; one quarter before one year; and one third before two years. One in four lives to fifty years; one in nine, to seventy; and one in thirty, to eighty.

The young ladies in one of the manufacturing towns in England have devised a hovel way for imparting instruction to the poor and ignorant peasantry around them. They cut from newswhen the Romish missionaries were driven out. papers and other periodicals, items descriptive The Paris correspondent of the National Intel. of passing events of interest and containing the ligencer, says that M. Hedde, completely dis- current news of the day, and paste them upon

The Rev. Mr. Norton recently visited and preached to a Protestant church, gathered from lions. Pekin has four millions. M. Hedde the French Romanists in Canada consisting of brought to Paris many samples of the domestic 81 members, "every one of whom was born and trained in the Roman Catholic church.' of them, exceedingly fine, is called the flower of "While looking upon them," he says, "and nothe Gardens. It comes from the interior, and ticing the peaceful and happy expression of their countenances when singing the praises of God, the tears started from my eyes. Hard in-Exposure to the Sun.—There are few points | deed must be the heart that would not be affected by such a sight."

> A gentleman was at a stable buying a horse, and wanted to see his motions. The horse trader called the boy, who happened to be away, to come and ride the horse, and he accordingly mounted; but not having heard the previous conversation, the boy was at a loss how to proceed, till he called his master to him and asked him in a low voice, which rather unluckily was overheard, "Sir, am I to ride him to sell by or to buy by?

In Hampshire, near Stockbridge, England, there is a religious community calling themselves the 'Little Benleyites,' who live in common in all things, without respect to marriage ordinances, or the usual laws of property. They sink the names by which they have been known in the world, go half naked let their hair and beard grow, and subsist entirely on uncook-

The New York Herald says the women of and fifty dollars.'

A certain eminent medical man lately offered process, and on account of its advantages, it is to a publisher in Paternoster-row, a Treatise said it is to be placed on telegraphic lines in on the Hand, which the worthy bookseller declined, with a rueful shake of the head, saying, 'My dear sir, we have too many treatises on our hands already.'

> The steeple of the Central Congregational Independence—SS Griswold, Church, at the Falls in Norwick, was blown down during the late storm. After turning a summerset, it fell through the roof to the floor of the church, making a hole just large enough Otselic-Joshua Clark. to admit of its passage.

The earth is the habitation, the natural in-His trial was a month off. "He was securely come; a habitation belonging to no man in parguarded, but the dictates of humanity prompted | ticular, but to every man; and one in which all

> By a Meteorological Journal kept by Professor Snell, of Amherst College, it appears that less than one half an inch of rain fell during the month of September—a less quantity than has

> The Chinese affect to despise European ingenuity, but they cannot mend a common watch; and when it is out of order, they say it is dead, and barter it away for a living one.

There have been fifty kings, two protectors, and six queens of England; and the regular succession to the throne has been changed ten times since the kingdom was founded by Egbert. 1018 years ago.

It is estimated that the annual amount ex-

Sixty-five students graduated at Cambridge Law School at the recent commencement.

By the earthquake of 1755 at Liebon 60,000 was felt over nearly all Europe.

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 and conomical.

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

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

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, 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. Cuts for advertisements are not always so sig- and then it must not be done without permission previously

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

> Notice. The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective

of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in 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 hundnumber much larger than from any other in the State. Academic Terms.

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

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

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. 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, guised as a Chinese trader, obtained ingress to the doors, or some other conspictious place in no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

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

EXTRAS PER TERM. Oil Painting,

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

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.

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

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. CONNECTICUT. Adams—Charles Potter. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman Alfred-Maxson Green, Vaterford-L. T. Rogers, Hiram P. Burdick. John Whitford. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth.

Persia—Elbridge Eddy

Richland-Elias Burdick.

Rodman-Nathan Gilbert.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock.

Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

New Market-W. B. Gillett. Genesee-W. P. Langworthy. Salem-David Clawson.

Hounsfield-Wm. Green. PENNSYLVANIA. J. P. Livermore. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Leonardsville—Jabish Brown. | Coudersport—R. Babcock New London-C. M. Lewis.

Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogers. New Salem-J. F. Randolph. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick.

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

Watson-Wm. Quibell. Oporto—Job Tyler. RHODE ISLAND. WISKONSAN. Westerly—Alex. Campbell.

S. P. Stillman. Milton-Joseph Goodrich, Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, Stillman Coon. A. B. Burdick.

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EDITED I

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THE O The Observance Hitherto, spects as well

obeyed on the dividual and great united ing the worl by its righte testimony, an the hearing o to them, and lively symbol being receiv may be ext collectively. truths hereto great and b lieved in pre upon by sain promulgated. in forms fitte world and of whole being, in the living

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