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VOL. III — NO. 22.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 126.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

SECTION V. [Continued. The Observance of the Weekly Sabbath enjoined upon the

To those who speak not only of the Sabbath as having been given solely to the Israelites, but who imagine also that by the death of Christ its obligation was cancelled even as regarded them, the fact deserves attention, that here it is commanded expressly that "the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath, to observe the Sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant"—and that it is " for ever"—that not only in the present day, but so long at least as this people shall have existence, "throughout their generations," God's command is imperative upon them individually and as a nation, and that certainly not affected by their becoming Christians.

But I have quoted the text especially for the consideration of an objection which has been urged from it. The Lord here says of the Sabbath. "It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever," and it has been argued that these words limit the authority of the commandment to those between whom and the Lord it is thus said to be "a sign." I would, therefore, thus seek to direct attention to the reason even here assigned for its observance—"It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day He rested and was refreshed." Whatever therefore is implied in its not necessarily of more limited application.

Observe, again, it is not that the Sabbath was given as a sign between the Israelites and other nations—it was a sign between the Lord and them, that He sanctifieth them. And in what outward form is attachment to the Lord, and dependence upon Him, more truly evidenced, than in the real sanctification of the Sabbath! It has ever been so regarded, even where a Sabby which the possession of love to the Lord was determined. - How much more, then, is this manifested by keeping God's own institution!

But was it, let me ask farther, that the observance by the Israelites of the seventh day, rather than the first, or any other day, was to be a sign between them and Gentile nations ?distinguished from those who should keep know that I am the Lord your God." another? Or rather, is it not that their observance of the Sabbath—for it is their observance of it, and not the Sabbath itself, which constitutes the sign-should be an evidence, not of their peculiarity as a nation, distinguishing them from all other nations, but distinguishing them as the worshipers of the living God, who created the heavens and the earth, from those who bow before false gods and powerless idols—that "it is a sign between me and you, throughout your generations, that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you. Ye shall keep the Sabbath therefore; for it is holy unto you." God's design was that they should be a holy people—that they should know their holiness and earth, the Lord of the Sabbath. In order to their sanctification, He enjoins their observance of the Sabbath, as a fitting means to prolight concerning the great Creator and the striking circumstance, a sign worthy of his deep into the belief that his talents were not such as died of a bad cough, for it was very cold a gracious Sanctifier, He urges this the more forcibly upon them. "Behold!" exclaims Moses, on another occasion, "I have taught you statutes and judgments, even as the Lord my God commanded me, that ye should do so in the land whither ye go to possess it. Keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your stand forth as God's witnesses among the natheast to lead in prayer. The little thing had not enough to eat, for one day understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people. For what nation is there as great, who hath God so nigh unto them as the Lord our God is, in all things that we call upon Him for? And what great God whose day they so hallowed will im- come him in addressing a father almost three- good one, where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, nation is there so great, that hath statutes and part His promised blessing. But our faith and score years and ten, he said—"Father, I delight and have 20 frances a month. I have also found judgments so righteous as all this law which I obedience are glorifying to His name; and none to lead in this exercise when at home, but I am a good woman, who for these 20 francs will take set before you this day." Deut. iv. 5-8.

Let it be observed, that the declaration that Israel's sanctification of God's Sabbath shall be observance is founded—for, having made all things in six days, "He rested and was re-

speaks of this matter when they were cast out generations."

of the land, and while they were captives in Babylon because of their transgressions: "I gave them my statutes and shewed them my judgments, which if a man do, he shall even live in them. Moreover, also, I gave them my Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them. But the house of Israel rebelled in my statutes, and they despised my judgments, which if a man do, he shall even live in them: and my Sabbaths they greatly polluted; then I said, I will pour out my fury upon them in the wilderness, to consume them. But I wrought for my name's sake, that it should not be polluted them out." And to their children, also, He said, "Hallow my Sabbaths; and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know

The very end, then, for which the Lord gave His Sabbaths, as also His other statutes and know him as the Lord their God. This is the nature of the "sign"—it is not a sign peculiar to them, but belongs to all His sanctified ones. What Christian would be content to be without

it? It is an intimation that God is the source of sanctifying grace, and that the Sabbath is one of the special means through which this is communicated. "I gave them my Sabbaths to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them." Earnestly desiring that all might perceive how good His statutes and judgments are, the Lord says and repeats, "I wrought for my name's sake, that it should not be polluted before the heathen among whom they were." But they rebelled, and His Sabbaths "they greatly polluted," so that it was no longer a sign between a holy people and a holy God. They refused to cast away their idols, and submit themselves to the God of righteousness, and judgment overtook them. reaping its bitter fruits.

as it would also tend to promote that sactification; but the Lord promulgated to Israel His bath of man's making has been made the test statutes, at this time grievously forgotten or to them, saying, "I am the Lord your God, walk

This, therefore, in no way interferes with God's original design in the sanctifying and sanctified by any of His children. What a tesrest, from week to week, laying aside all con- there was his only hope. cern about earthly cares, that they might commune with the Father of their spirits—to see the trust which thus they reposed in His paternal provision for their needs, when labor and business of every kind was thus continually interrupted, and for them to learn that this was done by Him in commemoration of that stupendous families to whom it applies. work in which His power, His wisdom, and His lying waste, enjoying its Sabbaths, when her sons and daughters are scattered into their ene-

POETRY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the Summer of 1800, Mr. John Quincy Adams, then minister at Berlin, made an excursion through Silesia, and visited the Giant Mountain, the highest land in Germany. It was the custom of the travelers, after they had visited it, to write their names and some sentiment in against me in the wilderness; they walked not a book kept at a cottage on the side of the mountain. Mr. Adams was the first that had ascended this mountain, and he thus describes his sensations :—

"Sentiments of devotion I have always found the first to take possession of the mind on ascending lofty mountains. At the summit of before the heathen, in whose sight I brought Giant's head, my first thought was turned to the supreme Creator, who gave existence to an immensity of objects that expand before the view. to adopt the same course. The transition from this idea to that of my own that I am the Lord your God." Ezek. xx. 5-20. relation, as an immortal soul, with the author of our nature, was natural and immediate; from this to my native country, my parents and judgments, unto the house of Israel, was that friends, there was but a single and a sudden they might be sanctified, and that they might step. On returning to the hut, where we had lodged, I wrote the following lines in the book:

> "From lands beyond the vast Atlantic tide, Celestial freedom's most beloved abode, Panting, I climb'd the mountain's craggy side, And view'd the wondrous works of nature's God.

"Where yonder summit, peering to the skies, Beholds the earth beneath it with disdain. O'er all the regions round I cast my eyes, And anxious sought my native home—in vain.

'As to that native home, which still infolds
Those youthful friendships to my soul so dear— Still you, my parents, in its bosom holds-My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear.

Then, in the rustling of the morning wind, Methought I heard a spirit whisper fair: Pilgrim, forbear, still upward raise the mind, 'Look to the skies, thy native home is there.' "

PAYSON A MAN OF PRAYER.

being a sign, God's creating work and resting They polluted the Sabbaths of the Lord, and He ful. It was manifest in private intercourse with sanctification and blessing. He will find, amidst gave them over into the hands of a cruel foe, his Divine Master. "Payson," said an elderly all this poverty, in those narrow, close, and extends to all men, this proves that the sign is who carried them away captives from the goodly minister of Christ respecting him, "Payson crowded rooms amidst noise and disorder, and land which their God had given them; and now He does not need to go to the throne of grace, for sometimes want of cleanliness also-he will see sends his prophet to recount unto them the evil he is always there." About the time I was old age, and sickness, and labor, borne not only of their doings, while in Babylon they were licensed, and was leaving for the field where I with patience, but with thankfulness through the It is not, then, that the Sabbath was appointed M., I would never leave my study without hav- Spirit who is its author. He will find that while specially for the Israelites, or that it is a sign ing first prayed." And he seemed to read the his language and studies would be utterly unindistinguishing merely Jew from Gentile. Its holy Word with much prayer. He studied, he telligible to the ears of those whom he is visitobservance by either would indeed be a sign of planned, he wrote, he pronounced his sermons, ing, yet that they, in their turn, have a language their being a people sanctified by the living God. in prayer. He seemed to be habitually sensible and feelings to which he is no less a stranger despised in the world, but which before had ex- needed two such worlds as this for my own pri- ed with them will have perished for ever, whilst istence; and He "made them to know His vate accommodation, I should no more hesitate their language and their feelings, only perfected judgments," (ver. 11, marg.) according to which to ask for them, than I should hesitate to ask for in the putting off their mortal bodies, will be righteous men in earlier ages had walked. They my daily bread." And exercising this faith in those of all-gloudied and all-wise spirits in the indeed had gone after their idols, and the Sab- the efficacy of prayer, it is not strange that he presence of Gold and of Christ. bath they polluted; God again made it known should be much in prayer for the Holy Spirit to accompany his efforts in the ministry. Here in my statutes and keep my judgments, and do was his chief dependence for success. For them; and hallow my Sabbaths; and they shall though his powers of oratory were far above that they should keep one day, and thereby be be a sign between me and you, that ye may most in the holy office—though his imagination was most inventive and brilliant-seldom surpassed—his memory remarkably tenacious, and his reading extensive, yet his dependence for blessing of the Sabbath in memory of His success, I repeat it, was on the promised assistfinished work; still less, does it prove that it ance of the Holy Spirit. This was seen in his was now for the first time revealed unto the sermons. It was especially seen in his addresssons of men. Its observance was a sign or token es at the throne of grace. The assembly to worthy of the God by whom it was originally whom he ministered were, by his manner in for me? 'The court must send you to the appointed—honoring to Him, as it is, when duly prayer, made to feel that their minister leaned upon an Almighty arm, in his great work. timony did it afford to other nations, to behold They heard him address the Saviour in such this people in the regular return of the Sabbath | humble confidence, as to convince them that Christian Mirror.

NEGLECT OF FAMILY PRAYER.

Prof. Ten Brook, of Michigan University, writing in the Christian Herald, from Central New York, thus describes a home scene. Let

love, are so conspicuously manifested. To every much as he thought of company, carried on his disposed to do all it can for your sister. Howstranger brought on any occasion to visit "the part of conversation in brief questions and mon- ever, you must give us some explanation." mote it; and, being as a city set on a hill to give land of Immanuel," it could not fail to be a very osyllabic answers. He had deceived himself James: 'About a fortnight ago my poor mother regard. And now, whilst their own land is to make it his duty to conduct family worship. years, in every other respect, a consistent Christ- know a good trade I will support my sister. mies' lands, dispersed amongst Gentile nations, lian. A son, who, at the time referred to, was went an apprentice to a brush maker. Every the Sabbath, wherever truly observed to the preparing for the ministry, and already licensed day I used to carry her half my dinner, and at Lord, is no less calculated to awaken profound to preach, was spending a vacation at home- | night I took her secretly to my room, and she attention and encourage trust. It still remains the last evening of his stay had arrived—the slept in my bed while I slept on the floor wrap-God's "sign." It is a solemn thing for any to family Bible, as usual, is placed before him on ped up in my blomse. But it appeared the poor tions; not only from week to week resting from thought occurred, that now for a year or more, she unfortunately begged on the boulevard. labor on the day commanded of God, but doing whatever devotion might be felt, no voice of When I heard she was taken up, I said to mythis on that very soil from whose produce these prayer could be heard in the family, except self, come, my boy, things cannot last so; you nations are themselves supported, and interrupt- from the lips of strangers who should turn in for must find something better. I very much wishing their pursuits in those avocations at which the night. The thought affected him, and en- ed to become an artizan, but at last I decided others also are engaged—and to trust that the deavoring to use such a manner as would be- to look for a place; and I have found a very have ever trusted Him and had reason to be affected with the thought that there is to be no care of Lucilla, and teach her needlework. more prayer here until I shall return. How is claim my sister.' Lucilla, clasping her hands, tion of the people," says Dr. C. "Indeed the All this, in regard to the Israelites, is indeed it that you have never established family prayer? 'Oh, how good you are, James!' Magistrate whole establishment of the Virgin in the Romish a sign worthy of Him who wrought that His I know the diffidence of your nature—I know to James: 'My boy, your conduct is very hona sign, was uttered subsequently to the promul- holy name might not be polluted among the that it would be hard to overcome it—but would orable. The court encourage you to persevere gation of His law from Sinai, in which the only heathen—and so in like manner does its observ- it not have been attended with satisfaction to in this course, and you will prosper.' The court reason assigned for the command is, the Lord's ance continue a sign, in so far as the Sabbath is yourself, and a blessing to the family, worth a then decided to render up Lucilla to James, and sanctified by any. Soon the Gentile church not far greater sacrifice. You can ask a favor of a she was going from the bar to join her brother, own rest on the seventh day; and, farther, that only themselves deliberately departed from their neighbor—to do the same thing with God, is when the magistrate, smiling, said: 'You canthis same reason is here repeated, in the very duty, polluting the Sabbath of the Lord, but prayer; and he greatly mistakes, who thinks not be set at liberty till to-morrow. James text on which the objection to its more general succeeded also in leading the believing Jews that the best prayer is that clothed in the most said to the magistrate: 'I may kiss her, may I from theirs. And so the sign has, since the fluent language." The old man was affected— not, sir? He then threw himself into the arms earlier ages of Christianity, been almost entirely said he knew that it was so-and then gave an of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affecconfined to the Jews, who reject Jesus as their account of his feelings and practice in this repromised Messiah; but they, in some measure spect since the commencement of his Christian As respects Israel themselves, the sign—that of at least, have remained as God's witnesses to course. Tears glistened in the eyes of some their sanctification—was never fully realized, His creation work, a sign even to those on unaccustomed to weep for sin, and the father's quisites of a holy life is patience. And by this and triumphs. He is a gentleman of fortune,

commences the discharge of that duty in his Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. family, and so far as I know, never ceases until the infirmities of age render it impossible. His children, ten in number, who had not before, have since professed the religion of Christ, though I cannot say how much the father's prayers had to do with this result.

I have digressed to mention this scene, thinking that it might perhaps meet the eye of some father in the same situation, and encourage him

VISITING THE POOR.

I cannot imagine hardly any thing more useful to a young man of an active and powerful mind, advancing rapidly in knowledge, and with high distinction either actually obtained or close in prospect, than to take him-or, much better, that he should go of himself-to the abodes of poverty, and sickness, and old age. Everything there is a lesson; in every thing Christ speaks. and the Spirit of Christ is ready to convey to his heart all that he witnesses. Accustomed to the comforts of life, and hardly ever thinking what it would be to want them, he sees poverty, and all its evils; scanty room, and, too often, scanty fuel, scanty clothing, and scanty food. Instead of the quiet and neatness of his own chamber, he finds, very often, a noise and a confusion which would render deep thought impossible; instead of the stores of knowledge with which his own study is filled, he finds, perhaps, only a prayer-book and a Bible. Then let him see—and it is no fancied picture, for he will see it often if he looks for it how Christ is As a preacher, Payson was eminently prayer- to them who serve him, wisdom at once, and you.' labored sixteen years, he said to me-"Brother aid of that Bible, and the grace of that Holy that God only could give his words success; and And he may think, too-and, if he does, he may such was his faith in the efficacy of prayer, that forever bless the hour that took him there—that he once said to the writer, "If I really knew I in fifty years or less, his studies and all concern-

TOUCHING SCENE.

A French paper says, Lucilla Romee, a pretty ittle girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clothed, was brought before the Sixt Court of Correction, under a charge of vagrancy Does any one claim you?' said the magistrate Ah! my good sir,' she replied, 'I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead. I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, dear! what could he do house of correction.' 'Here I am, sister. Here I am; do not fear,' cried a childish voice from the other end of the court. And at the same instant, a little boy with a sparkling countenance started forth from amid the crowd, and stood before the magistrate. 'Who are you?' said he. 'James Romee, the brother of this poor little girl. 'Your age?' 'Thirteen.' And what do you want? 'I come to claim Lucilla.' 'But have you then the means of providing for her?' Yesterday I had not, but now to be derived from Him, the Creator of heaven in obedience to the great Creator, and appointed the sketch be read and pondered by all heads of I have. Don't be afraid, Lucilla: Lucilla: Oh! how good you are, James!' Magistrate My father was one of those still men who, to James: 'But let us see, my boy, the court is home. We were in great trouble. Then I said With this view, he had lived for more than forty to myself, I will become an artizan, and when I

the following day, before leaving, the son men- gress of the world. We may be deeply afflict- found under his care and tuition.

tioned the scene of the previous evening to the ed in view of the desolations of Zion; but let us minister of the place, who took an opportunity ever remember and rejoice, that the cause of to add his influence to what had been said, and truth and holiness is lodged safely in the hands it proved effectual. The man whose voice, of God. With him, a thousand years are as though for forty years a professed Christian and one day; and in the darkest moments, when a father, had never been heard in prayer by his Satan seems to be let loose with tenfold fury, children, at the age of threescore years and ten, let us thank God and take courage, because the Upham.

MARRIED LIFE. The following beautiful and true sentiments

are from the pen of that charming writer, Fredrika Bremer, whose observations might well become the rules of life, so appropriate are they to many of its phases:- Deceive not one another in small things, nor in great. One little single lie has, before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. 'Laziness is the devil's cushion.' Do not run much from home. One's health is of more worth than gold. Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning, then falls away like a snow wreath. And why? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another, but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow, too. Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter.' Consider, my daughters, what the word, wife, expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her hand, he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust her with the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating-room. His honor and his home are under her keeping; his well being is in her hand. Think of this! And you sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of your families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love

"Life," says the late John Foster, "is expenditure; we have it, but are continually losing it: we have the use of it, but are continually wasting it. Suppose a man confined in some fortress, under the doom to stay there till his death; and suppose there is there for his use a dark reseroir of water, to which it is certain none can ever be added. He knows, suppose, that the quantity is not very great; he cannot penetrate to ascertain how much, but it may be very little. He has drawn from it, by means of a fountain, a good while already, and draws from it every, day. But how would he feel each time of drawing, and each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had a perennial spring to go to; not, 'I have a reservoir, I may be at ease.' No! but. 'I had water yesterday-I have water to-day; but my having had it, and my having it to-day, is the very cause that I shall not have it on some day that is approaching. And at the same time I am compelled to this fatal expenditure!' So of our mortal, transient life! And yet, men are very indisposed to admit the plain truth, that life is a thing which they are in no other way possessing than as necessarily consuming; and that even in this imperfect sense of possession, it becomes every day less a possession!"

Good Indestructible.—The Rev. John Newton was one day called to visit a family that had suffered the loss of all they possessed by fire. He found the pious mistress, and saluted her

"I give you joy, madam!"

Surprised, and ready to be offended, she ex-"What! joy that all my property is con-

"Oh, no!" he answered, "but joy that you have so much property that fire cannot touch." This happy allusion checked her grief and wiping her tears, she smiled like the sun shining

after an April shower. "For where the treasure is, there will the

Too LATE AT MEETING.—In Mr. Dean's History of Scituate, there is the life and character the Rev. Mr. Witherell, who died there in 1684. The following anecdote is given to "illustrate the prevailing manners in those times:" Mr. Bryant entered the church after the services had commenced, and Mr. Witherell, at the close of his prayer, thus addressed him: Neighhor Bryant, it is to your repreach that you have disturbed the worship by entering late, living as you do within a mile of this place; and especially so since here is Goody-Barstow, who has milked seven cows, made a cheese, and walked to the house of God in good season."

Worship of the Virgin.—Rev. Dr. Cheever, n his "Wanderings" in Switzerland, speaks of visiting Einsiedeln, "the very head quarters of the worship of the Virgin Mary." An average of more than 150,000 pilgrims annually visit this celebrated shrine of the Virgin. "It makes one's heart ache to see the mournful superstiworship is one of the most prodigions transactions of spiritual fraud, one of the vastest pieces of forgery and speculation in the history of our race. By it thousands make a fortune in this world, but millions make shipwreck of their souls fór ever."

DESCENDANTS OF LUTHER.—Amongst the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance was Dr. Von Reinthaler, a German nobleman, from Erfurth, the place where Luther first opened his eyes on the light of truth. And he is not only from the same town, but has charge of the very building PATIENCE.—One of the most important re- where Luther experienced those severe trials and the Sabbaths of the Lord, which should have whom the name of Christ is called. Oh that expressions gave encouragement to hope that we do not mean merely a meek and quiet tem- who has expended his property in the establish- they were more faithful in spirit to the "perpet- the suggestion would not be in vain, and that an per when one is personally assulted and injurment of an institution for the education of witnessed for Him as the Sanctifying One, were used covenant," witnessing more perfectly for God altar would still be erected, whence incense and ed; but a like meekness and quietness of temvagrant boys. And here the only five linear terms are to be polluted by His people. Hear how the Lord in this, and in other forms, "throughout all their a pure offering should daily rise to heaven. On per in relation to the moral and religious prodescendants of Luther now living are to be

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 19, 1846.

LEGALIZED SABBATH-BREAKING.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

A great pressure of engagements has prevented me from adding a few remarks to your comments on the article from the Syracuse "Recorder" on "Sabbath-Breaking Canal Boats," and particularly on the assumed "legalized Sabbath-breaking" connected therewith.

It is somewhat amusing, although on a serious subject, to witness the turns and shifts of men, who have a zeal, not according to knowledge, when thrown on their backs and made to eat their own words, by their own forwardness and over-anxiety to become prominent in works of supererogation. It is not long since, as you have already intimated in your remarks, tha public sympathy was invoked on behalf of the poor oppressed boatmen and forwarders on our canals; who, it was represented, were "robbed of their rights to the Sabbath," by being compelled to labor on first day "in opposition to their inclinations and the dictates of their consciences;" and vociferous appeals were made to our legislatures, to have the locks on the canals closed on that day, that these "oppressed"? individuals might enjoy their Sabbath. Scarcely have their clamors for the sanctification of Sunday ceased to din our ears, than we have quite as dolorous accounts, from the same sources, complaining of these refractory reprobates, for esisting this meddling sympathy on their behalf, and persisting in, voluntarily, following their calling, despite the privileges afforded them of resting on the first day of the week.

The article referred to above closes with the following remark: "As sure as the laws of cause and effect remain unchanged, the people of this State (N. Y.) will yet experience a terrible retribution, unless there is a speedy reformation and an entire putting away of this legalized Sabbath-breaking." Now, if I understand the purpose of the writer, his aim is to have the State authorities interpose and close the locks of the canals, absolutely, on Sunday, that the "worthy boatmen and forwarders" shall be compelled to rest on that day, nolens volens. Presuming that the writer is strictly conscientious in this matter, and entertains a holy | bath-breaking Canal Boats" to be sincere in his horror against Sabbath-breaking, it becomes us to inquire: What is Sabbath-breaking, and wherein is Sabbath-breaking "legalized?" Pre- fountain of truth. The fear of the Lord, says suming, also, that the writer is a Protestant, and Solomon, is to hate evil. Through thy precepts recognizes the Holy Scriptures as the only rule says David, I get understanding; therefore of faith; that he is willing to go "to the law hate every false way; and although he may have and the testimony," to establish all religious truth, I wish to reason with him a few moments. Lord will incline his heart to his testimonies an on this subject; professing, myself, to have re- to come at once to the law and the testimony to spect to the day of the Lord, that we may search prove himself-not to man's standard, or to out HIS will in the matter, to the end that we church creed, but to the Word of God. may honor his statutes and keep his covenant.

made. And God blessed the seventh day and York, in not closing the locks of canals on sanctified it; because that in it he had rested Sunday, does "legalize" Sabbath-breaking. from all his work which God created and made." 2d. That Sunday is not the Sabbath of the Bible; Gen. 2. This is the first notice of the Sabbath therefore any law enforcing labor on that day is in the Bible. The rest are all like unto it. not "legalized Sabbath-breaking." 3d. That During the sojourn of the children of Israel in neither the Bible requires any coercion to enthe wilderness, the Lord, to supply their neces- force the first day of the week, nor is there any sities, sent manna daily, save on the seventh day; authority in the Constitution of any of the States thus strictly recognizing his Holy Sabbath, by or of the Federal Government, to make any affording them a double portion on sixth day, and distinction in days, or to interfere with the reli requiring them to secure it at that time for the gious rights of any individual; that all human seventh day. (Exod. 16: 21-30.) This was be- legislation, in the premises, is unconstitutional fore the giving of the law, and is evidence of and an unwarrantable usurpation of power. respect for the Sabbath before the law was declared. When the Decalogue, written on stone to make or impose a Sabbath on man, by fines by the finger of God, was committed to the Is- and penalties, men will disregard it and openly raelites, the obligation to honor the Sabbath | break the workmanship of their own hands. A (the seventh day) was emphatically renewed, and religious institution, to have any sacredness, most explicitly defined and enjoined. (Exod. 20: must have GOD, the mighty Jehovah, for its 8-11. Lev. 23: 3. Neh. 13: 16-22.) Our author-must have the clear, unequivocal, "thus blessed Redeemer proclaimed himself Lord of saith the Lord" for its claims to credibility. It the Sabbath, and declared that he did not come then behooves all the friends of the Sabbath, to to destroy but fulfil the law; that not one jot or cast the Sabbath of Constantine to the moles tittle should pass from the law, till all be fulfill- and the bats, and to return unto the Lord and ed. (Matt. 5: 17, 18.) Luke distinctly affirms, receive the law at his mouth. A Sabbath from that they "rested the Sabbath day according to the Lord will not require human legislation the commandment." (Luke 23: 56.) This was and coercion laws to enforce it; but all human after Christ, himself, declared that all his work device and coercion laws, with fines and penalwas finished—the new eovenant perfected, and ties, rack and stake, can never command the rehe had been nailed to the tree. This doubt- spect and observance of mankind. A divine less refers to the command to observe the seventh institution must have a divine origin, and the day-no one disputes it, as no other command Divine approbation will prove the greatest and was given to observe any other day. And from the best incentive to its observence. Any system the Acts of the apostles, we find that they made of religion requiring coercion to enforce it, must it the day of their special ministrations, as their be defective. Force may make hypocrites, but Lord and Master had done before them. (Acts. | never makes true, devout believers. 13: 14, 15, 42-44.) Paul reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks. (Id. 18: 4.) All the promises and all the penalties connected with the observance or the desecration of the Sabbath, refer to the seventh day Sabbath, and to no other in future. (Isaiah 56: 2. ld. 58: 13. Jer. 17: 21-27.) No been this year. For three days all the roads where in the Inspired Word have we any other leading to Rome were thronged with vehicles of weekly Sabbath appointed. No where has that every description, bringing visitors to witness Sabbath ever been abrogated. No where in the triumph of the new Pope. On one evening the Scriptures is any other day called the Sab- the city was illuminated, and a grand triumphal bath day no where any other required to be arch was erected, while at almost all the windows observed as the Sabbath. The Lord is lawgiver in Zion. If, then, HE gave the seventh day, and sanctified it and hallowed it as his Sabbath, and has not abrogated it, has not absolved us from its duties, nor delegated authority to others to do so it remains in full force as when given amid the thunders of mount Sinai, and will stand in the judgment against all the crafty and puny coercions of man.

Sabbath, to be honored throughout the ages of astic reception they had given him. Such is a time, there can, legitimately, be no restrictions passage in the histery of a successor of St. Peter. of the Jews in Bavaria, which were rapidly other six days of the week. And if the seventh day is the true and the only weekly Sabbath, there is no offence against the Most High for laboring on the first and the other five succeeding Where, then, is Sabbath-breaking for laboring on first day? Where is "legalized Sabbath-breaking" in keeping open the locks of the canals on that day? If then the first day of the the Lord thy God"-if it is not any Sabbath at all, and, being no where in the Scriptures so called, there is no infringement on holy time in employing its hours in the pursuits of life. But there is certainly a Sabbath, and "legalized Sabbath-breaking" to a fearful extent throughout the land. That legalized Sabbath-breaking is confined to the statutes of the several States recognizing the Sabbath of the Lord-the seventh day-as a working day-as a legal day for the transaction of secular business-a judicial day for the execution of worldly affairs; in defiance of the imperative law of our Maker. This is legalizing Sabbath-breaking with a vengeance; and I repeat, that it is the only "legalized Sabbath-breaking" in the land. I challenge the writer to advance any statute enforcing labor to be performed on Sunday; and if per-

If men would call things by their right names it would save a deal of error and confusion. Individuals may desecrate the Sabbath, but that does not make it "legalized Sabbath-breaking"to make any thing "legalized" requires special legislation thereon. If then there is no law expressly permitting or compelling the "boatmen and forwarders" to pursue their business on Sunday, it is not "legalized." Many things are tolerated by common consent, but that does not legalize them. It requires the express authority of law to legalize an act; but if there are laws compelling men to attend to secular and judicial

Sabbath-breaking at all.

Believing the writer of the article on "Sab profession, yet mistaken in his position, I have made this effort to direct his attention to the "become like a bottle in the smoke," I trust the

The Editor of the Religious Recorder, whose The Scriptures teach us, that "God rested on remarks I have been criticising, has made three the seventh day from all his work which he had very sad mistakes: 1st. That the State of New

So long as men think that they have the right

W. M. F.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 16th, 1846.

THE FETE OF THE NATIVITY.-Letters from Rome state that the fete of the Nativity was never celebrated with so much pomp as it has were seen transparencies and inscriptions in honor of the Holy Virgin and the Pope. When the carriage of the Pope appeared, a shower of flowers and garlands fell upon it, and he was saluted from all quarters with shouts of the warmest admiration. He passed under the triumphal arch, heard mass at the church of St. Mary, retired to his palace amidst the increased lation. plaudits of the multitude, and closed the cere-

Finding, then, in the Bible, no other Holy mony by thanking his children for he enthusiservant as his master.

SUNDAY LAWS INHERENTLY WRONG, AND THERE-FORE NULL AND VOID.

dictates of our own consciences, is an inherent kingdom; for instance, no Jew can reside in and consequently an inalienable right, growing out of our relation to God, entirely above and week is not the truth Sabbath—"the Sabbath of beyond all human interference. Between our conscience and our God, the puny arm of the highest constituted power on earth may not interfere but with insult to Heaven. When individuals or governments assume to take in charge men's consciences in matters of religion, they aspire to the throne of God. The legitimate result of all such action, is nothing less than the de thronement of the Almighty. If legislatures may prescribe the time, they may the manner of worship. If then they may define the manner of they have now all left for America, except those may prohibit it, thus countermanding that great journey. But on the 7th of May last Baron universal, self-existing law, which demands Gumpenberg brought the condition of the Jews upon the attempts of legislators in some of our States to abridge the rights of certain citizens, Many spoke in favor of the relief of some of as no less heaven-daring than those of former times which have called forth such tremendous formed, I challenge him, with the Bible as his displays of God's displeasure. Place civil enrule of faith, and practice, to prove that it is actments beside the immutable decrees of Heaven, stamped on all nature in living characters, and written out amid the thunders of omnipotence, and choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If to serve God in his own appointed way be a duty as well as right, then all attempts to circumscribe, abridge or destroy such service, must be wrong.

To prove that all laws opposed to the universal law of right are null and void, a definition of the term law may be necessary. What then is the origin, nature, and end of law-such, I mean, as judicial tribunals are morally bound to establish and maintain? Law, in general terms, is an intelligible principle of right, originconcerns on the seventh day, that is "legalized ating in the nature of man. Any rule not origin-Sabbath-breaking"—God being the Lord of the ating in the nature of man, is no law. Law, then, or that natural, universal, impartial, inflexible principle, which necessarily fixes and defines the civil rights of men, is simply "the rule, principle, obligation or requirement of natural justice"—not the arbitrary will of numbers or power, but the necessary result of natural relationship; and natural right keeps pace with them, secures their enjoyment, and forbids their violation. No standard can be reared by which to measure civil law, except that of natural right. This standard is politically and judicially recognized in the administration of law, and necessarily so, for special laws could not be passed to meet the hundredth part of the cases that arise; hence the application of that natural law resulting from the nature of man, and as unchangable and inflexible as that nature. This principle, then, must be of higher and more universal obligation than any arbitrary rule which man or any body of men may attempt to establish and enforce. Natural law being the paramount law, and applicable to all possible cases involving the rights of men, is necessarily the only law; for any other rule arbitrarily applied to those rights, must of necessity conflict with it. When then an arbitrary, partial, and temporary rule, conflicts with a natural, permanent, equal, and universal one, the arbitrary one becomes in reality of no obligation-null and void. Natural rights be ing inalienable, and attributes of man's nature can no more be surrendered to governments than man's nature can. Governments then can no more lawfully destroy men's rights, than they can destroy men's natures. They can enact no ing of the power of the press, says he has often standing rule conflicting with men's rights, for the reason that they have no power to do so; the legitimate end of government being the conquest baffled by the indignant rebukes of protection of rights existing in nature. Whenever it steps out of this sphere, it ceases to be a government, and becomes an organized piracy. Its acts are no more binding than would be the acts of an individual, who should arrogate the throne of God, and bid all creation worship him. ered before the edicts of tyrants in their gigan-Our government is an association of individuals, tic strides of oppression. But even then the is binding on all who are parties to that contract. his way, he said, 'a journalist is a grumbler, a tists, which has thus far been quite successful. But when, through mal-administration, those longer a government, for the contract which thousand bayonets!' made it a government is broken. All its acts then are piratical and deserving only of contempt. And all judicial tribunals sitting as umwhich makes us a government (viz. our Constitution) was entered into for the express purpose of destroying rights; all acts passed in accordance with it are as void as in the first case, for contracts by a majority to do wrong are no more binding than between two persons to murder, rob, and steal. The only duty any one can owe to such authority, is disobedience and speedy destruction. Citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have an inherent right to labor on Sunday. All acts to abridge that right are

Mystic Bridge, Conn.

D. E. M.

THE JEWS IN BAVARIA.—We have had occasion in months past to speak of the disabilities put on man to prevent him from laboring on the Surely the day must be past for treating the driving them to this country. There is but little prospect that their condition will be much improved at present. It seems that there are 95,-000 Jews in the kingdom of Bavaria, who are in many respects much oppressed. They are The right to worship God according to the prohibited from residing in several parts of the Protostant Nuremburg. In 1813, a law was passed which fixed the number of families, and no Jew can now marry until the head of a Jewish family dies at the place where he is residing. labors are identified. Any evidence that this Thus, for example, if in a certain city sixty Jewish families are permitted to reside, and a Jew wishes to marry, he must wait until the head of one of those families dies. It is on this account that so many Jews have emigrated to America. Not far from my brother's parish there is a place called Tigersfeld, and a great number of Jews formerly resided there, but worship, by virtue of the same authority they who were too old and feeble to undertake the adoration from all intelligent beings. I look before the Chambers then assembled at Munich, and expressed a desire for their emancipation. the restrictions under which the Jews labored, but few advocated their entire emancipation.

> A SLAVE-HUNT AND ESCAPE.—On the 28th of order to do this, it was necessary to look up the proof that it is so. Shall we be disappointed? laws of Missouri on the subject. But while the counsel for the slave-hunters were busily engaged in searching the statute books, a great crowd collected around the office, and the door being accidentally thrown open, the colored men walked into the street, where they were received and spirited away amid the acclamations of thousands of congregated citizens, of all parties, sects, and conditions.

EXTENT OF ROMANISM IN EUROPE.—An impression prevails somewhat extensively, that Romanism has a very strong hold upon the minds of the people of Europe generally. But facts show that this impression is altogether erroneous. The Rev. Dr. Baird, who has given much attention to this subject, in a recent letter from St. Petersburgh, Russia, says that in Denmark, with a population of 2,250,000, there are 1,800 Protestant ministers, and but four Catholic priests. In Norway, among a population of 1, 250,000, there are between 350 and 400 Pro testant ministers, and not one Roman Catholic Church. In Sweden, whose population is 3,250,-000, there are 2,500 Protestant ministers, one Roman Catholic Church, and two priests. So that in these Scandinavian countries, whose united population surpasses eight millions, there are about 5,775 ministers, and only six Roman Catholic Churches, and seven priests.

Power of the Press.—Somebody, in speakthought of a sentiment uttered by Napoleon when he found his schemes of ambition and those who aimed to protect the interests of the people by exposing the arts and auplicity of the ruthless invader. The press was then less fearless and independent than it is at the present time. It rebuked vice in softer tones, and cowby contract, for certain specified objects. When mighty conqueror felt its power. Conversing so administered as to secure those objects, it with a friend on the obstacles that hedged up censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of soverspecified objects are perverted, and others for- eigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newseign to the contract instituted, then it is no papers are more to be feared than a hundred elections, prepared for our last, was omitted by

decline among the Unitarians can scarcely be some 10,000 majority. The Domocratic canpires for that government, are morally and mistaken. Even their own papers are begin- didate for Lieut. Governor was elected. The legally bound to declare all acts passed by it ning to acknowledge and lament it. One of New Constitution was adopted by a majority null and void. But suppose that the contract them complains that the number of their theo- of probably 100,000. The popular vote was logical students is diminishing; another, that it against Free Suffrage.—In New Jersey, 3 is not with them as it was twenty years ago, Whigs and 1 Democrat were elected to Conwhen the literature, intelligence, public spirit, gress; the State Senate stands 12 Whigs to 7 wealth, and social influence, were entirely on Democrats, and the Assembly 46 Whigs to 12 their side "-that now "the tendency is else- Democrats. In Massachusetts, the Whig Govwhere, and the fashion, at least, if not the in- ernor, Briggs, was elected, by about 12,000 matelligence of the community, is setting decidedly jority, and the same party secured a majority in in another direction."

Missionary married.—We learn from the New York Recorder, that J. Lewis Shuck, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Canton, wrong, and therefore null and void. They are mere vapory shadows, blotted effusions of lying sycophants and aspiring demagogues, to crush drawing and painting in Judson Female Institute, and daughter of S. M. Sexton, Esq., late the struggling energies of down-trodden truth of Philadelphia, were married on the 14th of and as such deserves only contempt and annhi-October, at Marion, Ala., by the Rev. M. P. Jewett.

HINTS ABOUT OUR OWN AFFAIRS

Within a few months past, we have received many letters from our friends in different sections expressing their entire satisfaction with the general character of the Recorder, and their growing interest in its welfare. These assurances of confidence, it is scarcely necessary to say, have greatly cheered us amid the exhausting toils and cares incident to publishing a denominational paper. When we engaged in the enterprise, it was from a sense of duty, and with no other aim than to advance the cause of God and truth among the people with whom our object is being attained, from whatever quarter derived, cannot fail to be a source of high gratification and a rich reward. But there are two or three things which yet trouble us, and with which we beg leave to trouble our friends. The publication of the Recorder was commenced with a list of subscribers altogether too small to defray its expenses. Our list has gradually increased, however, until we have now subscribers enough to support the paper, provided that they are all prompt in making their payments-not otherwise. Yet we are not satisfied with simply a support for the paper; we want to be able to circulate hundreds of copies gratuitously in places where there is reason to hope that they will do good. This we are not only desirous of doing, but are determined to do, just as soon as our income will warrant it. As a means of enabling us to do it, October, there arrived at the city of Chicago, we have two requests to make, which we trust Ill., in an open wagon, four colored men. They will not be forgotten. In the first place, we rewere left on one of the principal corners of the quest every subscriber who is in arrears for the main street, from which they strolled about to present or past volumes of the paper to foward view the town. It was not long however, be- us immediately the amount due, that we may fore an officer arrested them as runaway slaves | be saved the embarrassment of having to do from Missouri, and brought them before a Jus- without means. In the second place, we request tice of the Peace. After their arrival at the every friend of the paper to look about him for office, a warrant was issued for their apprehen- one or more new subscribers, that our list may sion as runaways. But this was quashed, on be so increased as to furnish us with the means motion of their counsel, for want of authority of circulating many more gratuitous papers in the magistrate to issue it. Hereupon the throughout the country. The present seems to Justice decided that the claimants might pro- us a favorable season for giving attention to ceed to prove the colored men slaves, and to both of these requests; and we hope, before establish their authority to demand them. In the opening of the new year, to have substantial

> LIBERALITY OF THE JEWS .- An agent of one of the Jewish Missionary Societies, writing from Gibralter, in illustration of the charitable feeling of the Jewish inhabitants, mentions the fact that the amount collected on Purim day in the synagogues, and by the collection from private houses, was no less than 4,000 dollars, for distribution among poor families, resident in the garrison; and this is besides gifts to 104 poor persons from various parts of Barbary! These last had a free passage to their homes at the expense of the congregation. This charity is indeed munificent, even for a Jewish community.

More Missionaries for China.—We learn from the Alabama Baptist, that Rev. J. L. Shuck, and the Chinese convert Yong Seen Sang, who have been visiting the Baptists in the Southern States for several months past, are now on their way to the North. They are expected to em bark from New York for Canton, about the 25th of December, with a large reinforcement of missionaries.

A TIME OF COMMOTION AT HAND.—The Rev. Dr. Baird, in one of his letters from Europe, says that "the times are ominous of great evil in Germany. A storm is gathering which will sweep over that country. There is need, therefore, that all that can be done should be, to scatter the seeds of truth, for it alone can save the horrors of a bloody revolution. Indeed, I think all continental Europe is going to be shaken to its very centre before many years pass away."

BAPTISTS IN SCOTLAND.—The Baptist Union of Scotland held an annual meeting in August last, at which rather an encouraging report of the state of things was given. Three new churches were added to the Union. It was resolved to engage more evangelists as soon as suitable persons could be found. A plan was devised for aiding young men preparing for the ministry. A magazine has recently been commenced for circulation among the Scotch Bap-

THE ELECTIONS.—An account of the recent oversight. It was there stated, that the election in New York had resulted in the choice of John DECLINE OF UNITARIANISM.—The evidences of Young, the Whig candidate for Governor, by the State Legislature.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET for December is not inferior to the previous numbers. The second volume commences with January, when a good China, and Miss Eliza G. Sexton, teacher of opportunity offers to subscribe. D. A. Woodworth, 135 Nassau-st.

> RENOVATION.—The Olive Branch, printed at Boston, comes to us this week in an entire new dress, and otherwise greatly improved.

Oregon quest Mr. Wyon, order from th ecution of 30 victories. Social Lin Flag, printed domestic pict "When we services of a had to be m them out from The sums wh various, but own governn sufficient to h life, and ente ren—the offs debts of the p it was impos were afforded dollars per m services were ed from their count. If sic attendance w chair, table, the master's

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THE MAGN lishes a letter the telegraph gress, in whi cessity of the line between the purpose The letter s Preliminary, struction of thence through of about 800 The New Ma ing obtained through Nev on the route,

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APPAIRS:

ve have received different sections faction with the corder, and their Phese assurances ecessary to say, the exhausting ishing a denomigaged in the enf duty, and with ecause of God with whom our lence that this from whatever o be a source of reward. But

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lue, that we may of having to do place, we request ook about him for that our list may us with the means gratuitous papers present seems to iving attention to we hope, before to have substantial be disappointed? An agent of one

eties, writing from he charitable feel mentions the fact Purim day in the ection from private 00 dollars, for disresident in the gifts to 104 poor Barbary! These heir homes at the d. This charity is Jewish community.

China.—We learn at Rev. J. L. Shuck, g Seen Sang, who ists in the Southern ist; are now on their re expected to em inton, about the 25th reinforcement of

HAND.—The Rev. tters from Europe, inous of great evil Athering which will There is need, theree should be, to scatalone can save the n. Indeed, I think ing to be shaken to years pass away."

The Baptist Union meeting in August couraging report of iven. Three new Union. It was rengelists as soon as found. A plan was en preparing for the recently been comthe Scotch Bapquite successful.

ount of the recent last, was omitted by ted that the election the choice of John e for Governor, by e Domocratic canwas elected. The inted by a majority Popular Note Inte Jamey, 3 to de Con-to Whigs to 7 Whigs to 12 Whig Govabout 12,000 mainted a majority in

dinor and chir toxi on the light December is not bers. : The second nuary, when a good Ber D.A. Wood-

Agrance stand

General Intelligence.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western reached New York on Monday evening last, bringing English papers to Oct. 30.

The price of American Cotton had advanced 1-8d.

There is also a farther rise in the price of

The famine is very severe in Ireland, and multitudes are dying of starvation.

Bay.

The French Government, justly alarmed at ready to sail for France.

erston has presented against the Infanta or her and, therefore, kept on with the rest." issue ascending the throne of Spain.

that a Spanish army was about marching into unhappy mothers. The present number of lions of dollars! Portugal.

American biscuits have become an article of import at Liverpool. They are in great demand, and afford a good profit to the exporter.

The Pope intends to substitute imprisonment for life for the punishment of death, which he wishes to abolish totally.

Mr. Charles Cameron states, through the London Times, that any vegetable substance may be rendered explosive in the same manner as | barrels flour, 1,200, do. naval stores, 500 do. cotton. He has successfully tried munjeet, apples, 400 do. sperm oil, 300 do. lard, 100 do. hemp, flax, old rags, old paper, &c.

A young astronomer of Rome, M. Alberi, has just discovered, in a private library, a manuscript work of Galileo, relative to the satellites of Jupiter, which was thought to be lost. He has published it.

The Glasgow Free Church Presbytery have

Great Western, after crossing the Atlantic four Court has decided that the cases are not bail- are now emigrating to the United States. times since June last, as the bearer of the dispatches in reference to the settlement of the

Mr. Wyon, of the royal mint, has received an order from the East India Company for the execution of 30,000 medals to commemorate the

services of a Mexican were needed, application had to be made to their masters, who hired them out from ten, fifteen, to twenty dollars. The sums which they owed their masters were various, but whatever they might be under their own government and laws, it would have been sufficient to have held them in bondage through life, and entailed like bondage upon their children—the offspring being always held for the debts of the parents. A debt once contracted it was impossible ever to repay. No means were afforded them to cancel it. Two or three dollars per month was the extent at which their services were valued. Every thing they received from their masters was charged to their account. If sick, the loss of service and medical attendance was added on. If plate, cup, spoon, chair, table, or any other article belonging to the master's house was broken or lost, no matter if the master or his wife or children broke or lost it, to the servant's indebtedness it was placed. When he or she died, the funeral expenses were likewise added to the indebtedness and carried forward to the account of their children. Thus were they held in endless slavery, unless by theft or murder they could possess themselves of sufficient money to purchase their freedom. The opportunities afforded them to acquire money since the occupation of this city by the Americans have enabled slaves to cancel all their obligations to their masters, and with few exceptions, all are now us on the part of the wealtheir portion of the Arcole, bound to Marseilles. inhabitants, has been engendered by the loss of their slaves. Their former servants will no longer work for them. They will not or cannot come up to the rate of wages offered by the Americans, and even if they did, their former slaves would prefer working for their new em-

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Union pub lishes a letter from Amos Kendall in regard to the telegraphic lines already built and in progress, in which he urges the propriety and necessity of the General Government's building a line between Washington and New Orleans, for the purpose of communicating with the army. The letter adds:-

A line is in progress from Boston to Portland. Preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of a line from Buffalo to Detroit, and thence through Chicago to Milwaukie, a distance of about 800 miles, to be finished in fifteen months. The New York and Washington company, hav- last year, for Zanzabar. The ship Malibar sailing obtained the right of way along the railroads ed from Boston, on the same day, for Calcutta. through New Jersey, are re-building their line On Saturday, each returned to the port from on the route, and expect in two months to have up two good iron wires from New York to Baltimore.

A line will be immediately put up from Wash- turn. ington to Petersburg, Va., if there be no difficulty about the right of way; and none is apprehended. An effort will be made immediately to raise the necessary funds to carry the Southern line through to New Orleans next

The people of the West are becoming zealous in favor of the Telegraph, and another season will not pass before it will reach Cincinnati, and be on its way to St. Louis. A line from New Orleans to connect with this at Louisville, and a line to connect both with the Lake Telegraph, will be very valuable, and will complete the United States.

SUMMARY.

At Cincinnati, on Saturday last, the immense fly wheel of a rolling mill flew to pieces, scattering the fragments in all directions, for the space of one hundred feet; one piece went over the canal a much greater distance; another piece high in the air, and came down through the roof of a house, striking the stove, at which a woman was standing, demolishing it, and knocking a bucket out of her hand. The fly wheel was very large, and in rapid motion when the accident occurred, and although the fragments of iron and wood flew in every direction The Great Britain was still lying in Dundrum to the great danger of numerous persons, not one was injured.

A soldier at Monterey writes to the Baltimore the failure of the late harvest, appears to have | Sun :- "You may, probably, wish to know how lost no time in obviating the consequences. a young soldier feels when he smells powder More than 200 vessels laden with grain were in for the first time-I will tell you. At first I felt the Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, M. C., of New York, the harbors of Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, as though I should like to have been out of the party—I felt decidedly 'mean,' and looked from The subject of the Spanish marriages is worn one end of the line to the other, to see if I could threadbare. If the official organ of the Prussian | see any one run. Yes, I felt like running, I Government is to be credited, that power does must acknowledge, but all stood like men, and not sympathize in the protest which Lord Palm- I could not bear the idea to be the first to run,

A home has recently been provided for the Portugal is feverish and unsettled. Affairs indigent colored population in the city of New there appear to be progressing towards a climax. | York. It consists of three buildings. The prin-A rumor prevailed a few days back that the cipal one is occupied by the women, the second Queen of Portugal had been dethroned, and by the men, the third by little children and their occupants is 193, exclusive of children, of whom there are nine. It was founded by a number of benevolent ladies, of whom the most conspicuous was Mary Shortwell, of the Society of Rochester, to indictments for selling liquor, and

> All Yankeedom was represented in the cargo of the packet ship St. Petersburgh, which sailed from Boston on Saturday, the 7th, with 20,500 bushels Indian corn, 300 hhds. tallow, 1,200 grease, 30 do. shoe pegs, 100 do. onions, 60 by some hunters. The horse died of starvation. cases clocks, 150 rocking chairs, 15,000 lbs. notions, and 50 steerage passengers.

In Madison County, Illinois, there is considerof a large number of persons for the murder of unequivocal marks of original genius. resolved not to interfere in the question of James Duncan. More than thirty persons have American slavery, further than remonstrating already been indicted. There were nearly a with the churches in America as to their duty | hundred persons in the mob when he was killed, and, so far as known, about equally guilty. Gen. Armstrong reached Liverpool by the It is reported that the Judge of the Circuit able, and has accordingly refused to admit them will probably be that a large number of per-

Flag, printed at Matamoros, has the following we are sorry to state that there is quite a scarci- praps I'd made a mistake. ty of provisions. It is rumored that Armijo, "When we first entered Matamoros, and the who, with a few desperados, is prowling the at her birth a diamond ring costing \$1,500, mountains, is inciting the inhabitiants to resist-

> gress and the decision of that body in regard to original value. our Government's overtures for peace.

and regretting his death. They also resolved to it appears that its velocity was only about tors of their churches to deliver discourses ap- presses. propriate to the occasion.

Carpenter and crew of the Truxton.

The cheap postage system will certainly succeed. It is said now that the amount of de ficiency which the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury will be but \$500,000. of three millions annually.

Rev. Eli Smith, so long and so well known as one of the ablest missionaries of the Ameri can Board in Syria, embarked on Thursday free. Much of the ill-feeling that exists against | from this port, with Mrs. Smith, in the ship

> On Thursday, the 29th ult., the steamer Metamora struck a snag in the Mississippi river and was run on a sand bar, where she sunk. In the evening of the same day, the steamer Monarch struck the same snag, and was sunk.

The members of the California Expedition who were left on shore in New York, have departed for the place of destination in another ship, under command of Col. Mason, who is to supersede Col. Stevenson.

Some attempts made last spring to cultivate succeeded, and a company has consequently been formed for the purpose of growing rice in the whole of the Porto d'Anza, which is 40 leagues long, and can be flooded at will by the waters of the lakes Albano and Lemi.

The Salem Gazette says that the barque Orb sailed from this place, on the 12th of November,

An effort is being made to unite the Associate Reformed, the Reformed, the Sceder and

The editor of the Louisiana Chronicle has The Italian Scientific Congress held its last Orleans Medical Association.

The Legislature of Vermont have recently adopted a preamble and series of resolutions of the most decisive character against the justness of the war now existing with Mexico, and in which they instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to do their utmost to avert the tremendous evils of Slavery, and resist its alarming encroachments upon the rights and

man in Spain, was in great distress concerning is exceedingly easy. the safety of a vessel he had dispatched for China. On hearing that his vessel had arrived at Malaga, on the 14th of August, with a cargo worth fourteen millions of dollars, the Don fell and immediately expired.

We understand, says the N. Y. Sun, that the Rev. Mr. Archibald Maclay, a distinguished divine of the Baptist persuasion, and father to has lately received the appointment of a Chaplain in the Navy.

Mr. Hugh Kennedy, who died some years ago, left a small annuity to the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown, Md., on condition that they should sing nothing but the Psalms of David. When they depart from this, they lose the legacy, which amounts to \$800 per annum.

The State debt of Maryland amounts to eleven millions nine hundred and eighty-six dollars. The unpaid arrear of interest, since January, 1842, was, on the 1st of July, twelve mil-

Over forty individuals have pleaded guilty at the present term of the Recorder's Court, paid the fine of five dollars each. Among them were druggists, landlords and recess keepers.

A man in Louisiana, riding in a buggy. fell asleep. His horse wandered into the woods so far that when the man awoke he could not find his way out. He wandered about seven days, and fell down exhausted, but was found, and saved,

The horse-rake, which so greatly lightens the wool, beside sundry small lots of Yankee labor of the farmer in haying, is the invention of a black man, once a slave on Long Island.

Dugald Stewart remarks that the power of able excitement growing out of the indictment setting readers a thinking, is one of the most The voyage from New York to Halifax and

back, has been made in the unprecedented traveling time of four days and seven hours.

Great numbers of Dutch farmers and peasants

A friend informs us, that being in a shop the to bail; and the consequence of the decision other day, he remarked a dashing looking person writing a letter at the tradesman's desk. sons will be compelled to remain in custody till When he had sealed and directed it, he examined the superscription with some scrutiny, and Intelligence has been received that General finally asked the shop-keeper, 'How do you Kearney left Santa Fe for California on the spell Philadelphia?' 'Fel-a-del-fy,' replied the Social Life in Matamoros.—The American his train. All is tranquil at Sarta Fe, although New York correspondent; 'I was thinking

> A gentleman fifty years ago gave his daughter which she has still in her possession, and will remain in the family. A gentleman at the same The Washington correspondent of the Phil- time gave his daughter \$1,500 which was investadelphia North American says it is currently ed for her use at 7 per cent., compound interest, rumored in that city that orders have been for- and as no part of the amount was used, the sum warded to Gen. Taylor to remain quiet at Mon- at this day has accumulated to \$44,185 50! terey till after the meeting of the Mexican Con- while the lady's diamond ring remains at its

> When the mammoth cannon was recently The colored citizens of Cincinnati held a proved at South Boston, the heaviest shell was public meeting on the 2d inst., and passed re- thrown about three miles, and the time occupisolutions eulogistic of the late Thomas Clarkson | ed in its journey was a minute and a half. Thus wear mourning for 30 days, and recommend pas- double that of some of the English railroad ex-

We see by a notice in the National Press of The Union states that Gen. Scott has issued last week, that Mr. Willis has again associated orders for the release of Gen. La Vega and his himself with Mr. George P. Morris, and that B. MILLARD and Miss Equice Maxson, both of Edmeston associates, he having been exchanged for Capt. they have resolved to make some changes in the character and title of the weekly paper established by the latter. It is hereafter to be called "The Home Journal."

Jersey City is to be the terminus of the Cunard line of steamships to be established be-Next year the Department will pay its own ex- tween New York and Liverpool. Mr. Cunard, penses, and in two years will yield a revenue on behalf of the company, has made a contract for wharves there, with store-houses for merchandize, coal, &c., amounting to \$40,000, and petitioned the Common Council to second the undertaking with its sanction.

> J. P. Williston, Esq., of Northampton, has made a donation of one thousand dollars to "Knox College," situated in Galesburgh, Knox County, Illinois. This institution is one of those aided by the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West.

On the 28th ult. the Court House and Jail in Bennington, Vt., was discovered to be on fire, and such progress had the flames made, that all over some of our Counties, has subsided, and internal peace efforts to preserve the building were in vain. is restored to our citizens, and tranquility to our firesides. Loss \$3,000. No insurance.

Texas has now no troops in the field, and Gov. Henderson (now at Monterey) has issued rice in the neighborhood of Rome, have fully an order for the raising of a new Texas regiment, to serve during the war.

Stephen Salisbury, Esq., of Worcester, has pre- forded. sented to the English and Classical High School at that place, more than \$700 worth of apparawhich she departed, having sailed about 20,000 tus, consisting of a Refracting Telescope, Air miles each, in different directions. They met Pump, Magic Lantern, with plates, Galvanic and spoke each other off Bermuda, on their reBattery, Mechanic Powers, Section Model Steam tion, are spiritual blessings which should awaken to expressions of devout thankfulless the hearts and the voices of a Engine, Orrery, and other apparatus.

The wealth of the people of Massachusetts is the result of their industry and frugality. Covenanter Churches into one ecclesiastical body. The Louisville Presbyterian Herald Silver, (save the newly discovered gold mine in places of Religious Worship, and, uniting with each other, says, a convention has been lately held, and Dedham) and yet the people are more wealthy propositions submitted, and a strong feeling was than those of the richest mining district of the manifested in favor of a united Presbyterian world—are more intelligent, and possesses more

seen a full-fledged chicken, which had four legs, sitting on the 30th of September. The sitfour wings, two heads, and but one body. It ting of the Agricultural section of the Scientific was exhibited to him by Mr. Jos. A. Cotton, of Congress was reserved for the ceremony of laymain sinews of the system of Telegraph for these Francisville, who designs sending it to the New ing the foundation stone of the monument to Columbus, which took place on Sunday the 27th.

There is not to be found on record an instance of loss of human life by lightning in a building or vessel protected by a metallic lightning conductor, not in a building stored with iron. The fact requires no argument.

Silent carriage wheels have appeared in London. The tire of the wheels consist of an elastic tubular ring of caoatchouc, enclosed in a leathern case, and inflated with air to any degree of Don Manuel Augustin Heredia, the wealthiest tightness desired. The motion of the carriage

During the week ending August 25th, 110,-971 bushels of wheat were received at Cleavland. The business on the Ohio Canal has increased so much this year, that a sufficient number of boats cannot be had to carry the freight.

Recent news from the army mentions the capture by the enemy of two mails containing private correspondence. Several Mexicans had been murdered in the vicinity of Monterey by outlaws. A Mexican officer was shot by a volunteer while leaving Monterey in company with his comrades. The volunteer had been taken, and would probably be hung.

From the Naval Squadron information has been received of a second abortive attack upon Alvarado, under command of Com. Connor.

John Quincy Adams attended a recent meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society at Quincy, the place where he resides; thus testifying his interest in any honest endeavors to destroy slavery, even though they were put forth in a way that is not his way.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Huron County, Ohio, Miss Cynthia Ann Clark, of Norwalk, obtained a verdict of \$4000 against Howard Morse, for breach of marriage promise.

The True American, the Pennsylvania Freeman learns, is to be resumed at the beginning of the next year, under the charge of its recent

The Deposits in the Savings Institutions in this State, the product of Industry, the savings of labor, exceed in amount all the specie in all the monied Institutions in the State.

The "Northampton Industrial Association." have given up ship. They dissolved last week by a formal vote, and one of their number, Mr. Hill, it is stated, takes the property and assumes

The wires on the Boston Telegraph have so frequently been broken, that the Directors have determined to substitute a strong iron wire for the present feeble copper one. A contract has been made for the new wire, which will be No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabijataput up immediately; and when that is done, the old one may break and welcome.

who was terribly beating his wife, whereupon both Mr. and Mrs. Luck fell to and opposed the process, tooth and toe-nail. The officer, finding that Luck was turning against him, hauled off out of the action-having suffered pretty severely during the short time he had been en- No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16

city, for State Senator, at the late election in Maryland, was 15,871—of which the Whig candidate received 7,436, and the Democratic

The whole number of votes cast in Baltimore

Massachusetts. They are all whole-souled, tal- sent to one address. A liberal discount will be made to ented fellows, well worthy of an election.

MARRIED,

In Truxton, Cortland Co., N. V., Nov. 5th, by Eld. Joshua Clarke, Mr. Rufus T. Kemp, to Miss Alzina Muncy, both In Brookfield, on the 22d ult., by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr.

TRUMAN A. CRANDALIE and Miss Susan E. Holt, all of By the same, in Columbus, on the 1st inst., Mr. IRA JACKson and Miss EMMA CRANDALL.

By the same, in Edmeston, on the 7th inst., Mr. Jabish

LETTERS.

Samuel B. Crandall, Geo. R. Wheeler, Wm. M. Fahne stock, Ennis Church, Daniel Day, Wm. P. Langworthy, Joshua Clarke, Samuel Davison (next week.)

RECEIPTS

Little Genesee-John A. Langworthy, George Potter, Zacheus R. Maxson, Samuel Wells, Joel Maxson, \$2 each; Jabez Burdick \$1 50; Lawis J. Coon 50c. Otselic-Dudley W. Truman, Francis Tallett, Henry Crumb,

Fall River, Mass.—Joseph Crandall \$2. Shiloh, N. J.—Eli Ayers \$2. Marshall, Mich.—Robert Church \$2.

PROCLAMATION.

By SILAS WRIGHT, Governor of the State of New York. The year eighteen hundred and forty-six draws to a close. Its seasons have been uncommonly propitious, and its harvests are realized. Unusual health has blessed our State and the teeming earth has yielded its abundance to supply our necessities and minister to our comforts.

The wave of passion, which, during the past year, rolled The most sublime spectacle connected with Civil Government is now exhibiting before us. The Representatives of the Sovereignty of our Reople, assembled to take in pieces and re-construct the frame-work of the State Government. have discharged the high trust and returned to their constituents, and to their private duties, without having excited passions, alarm or appreliension in the community; and our John Henry recently died in the Poor-House of Trenton township, who, it is said, once owned one third of the acres upon which Trenton ow stands.

We learn from the Worcester Palladium, that

croachment 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 at the state apprehends an encounterment 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 Revela-

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 orand with their fellow citizens of many of the other States, ed to our Country, and that the signal blessings of this year such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the

an honorable and just Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L.S.] the City of Albany, the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred SILAS WRIGHT. and forty-six. Horace Moody, Private Secretary. By order.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the 6th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS. DERUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giv-Ding 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.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 U 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 locality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

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

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

A Book of Gems for the Young.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET—VOLUME FIRST. REV. FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, EDITOR.

Is now completed, and elegantly bound, at 135 Nassau Street. It forms nearly FOUR HUNDRED large octavo pages, embellished with ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, and the choicest Music adapted to the youthful mind. A beautiful steel vignette introduces the volume. The prices for the different styles of binding are as follows:

Muslin, gilt edges, Muslin gilt back, sides and edges, 1 50 Imitation Morocco, full gilt, 1 75

Turkey Morocco, full gilt, The publisher invites the attention of readers, dealers, and agents, to this volume, confident that it will be found to rank in every respect among the most valuable works ever

furnished for the library of young people.

The book is done up as a SPLENDID ANNUAL, with particular reference to the approaching holidays. Nothing can be more appropriate and acceptable for a juvenile gift book. The trade furnished on the best terms.

D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH, Publisher CLINTON HALL, NEW YORK, Nov., 1846.

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 Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church.

rians-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 Officer Mehan attempted to arrest a Mr. Luck No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct.

Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Min ister of the Gospel and a Salbatarian; Counterfeit No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue. 4 pp. 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 WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE.

IS published weekly by WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT, at No. 2 Devonshire Street, near State Street, Boston. Three printers are running for Congress in Terms-\$2 a year, in advance. For \$5 three copies will be Agents who pay for a larger number of copies. Edited by

> This paper is not bound to the creed or cause of any clique. association, party, sect or set of men, but expresses freely as may honor it with their thoughts, or be supposed by the editor to do so. It will be his endeavor to give such a variety and quantity of matter as to meet the wants of every en lightened family, and especially of those which seek more ight. He will not only give the daguerreotype likeness of Time as he passes, but will examine every new thing that he meets, and some things that are old, without fear or favor. Where he cannot convince, he will try to be good-natured. Where he cannot satisfy himself of the truth, he will be contented to confess his ignorance. In short, he will endeavor to help forward, in a neighborly way, every thing but Humbug. That he will endeavor to knock down and drag out, even if it should cling to the throne of political power or the

He will not take an oath never to be wiser. He will not scorn truth, though it may come from an enemy. He will not flatter the poor because he is one of them. He will not nate and abuse the rich because he is not one of them. But he will endeavor to establish a better understanding between the extremes of society—showing both ends that happiness is most likely to be found between them—consisting in a great measure in a mutual endeavor to abolish idleness, disease, poverty and roguery.

With these general purposes, it is the prime object of the

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

ELIHU BURRITT, Editor.

editor of this paper to get an honest living.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is published every Saturday, in Worcester, Mass., on fine white paper of double medium size, at \$1 50 per annum, in ADVANCE. It will aim to develope the Christian citizen into the full stature of a perfect man. Avoiding all controverted tenets of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the Gospel a PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY which shall pervade the heart and inspire all the actions of life. Sympathising with all the enterprises of Christian benevolence, it will speak for Peace, Temperance, Righteousness, Faith in God, and Faith in Humanity. It will speak against all War in the spirit of Peace. It will speak for the Slave, as for a brother bound. It will speak for the Universal Brotherhood of mankind. The Gospel it shall preach from, will be the Gospel of the Millen nium. It will have a weekly message of good-will to every member of the social and family circle to which it may be admitted. For the younger portion of its readers it will have a department called the 'School Room,' in which the Editor will endeavor to interest them in the character of a fire-side teacher, assisting them to review their studies and to apply them to purposes of practical life It will present weekly a transcript of General News, both Domestic and Foreign.

The Citizen already enjoys a pretty extensive FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, which the Editor is endeavoring to increase in value and variety. To enhance the interest of 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 BURRITT & CO.

Worcester, Mass., June, 1846.

command thirty-seven copies.

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 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 continual.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of

may be crowned by the termination of our existing Wars in seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and peid 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

Miscellaneons.

THE ANGEL'S VISIT.

The earth was at rest, and the evening air Seemed like the breath of an infant sleeping And the stars stole forth, like fancies fair, That come in the light of the mother's prayer, When love is her vigils keeping.

But the mother felt in her trembling breast, That the angel's presence was o'er her; And she shook with a nameless fear distressed, As she bowed like a reed by the dews oppressed, To guard the dear babe before her.

The clouds gathered as dark as the funeral pall, The midnight winds were sighing, And the mother's tears like rain-drops fell, She hath heard the soft notes of the angel's call, And she knows that her babe is dying.

The sun was bright as the morning sky, As when the first smile was given, And the ungel soars to his home on high, While faith reveals to the mother's eye, That he bears her sweet child to Heaven.

EXPLOSIVE COTTON.

ventive age, there is no one that surpasses in so well understand. The presumption, however, character that which has been lately made of the with us, is that it is caused by a water-fall, upon combustibility of prepared cotton. A correst the principle of the water blast, at our furnaces pondent of the Washington Union, writing from and forges. This opinion is strengthened, more-Frankfort-on-the-Maine, gives a detailed account over, from the fact, that as the stream is inof the invention, from which we extract the fol- creased or diminished by wet or dry weather, lowing items:

- to act as a substitute for gunpowder, was simul- like many others, may have been formed, when, obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious taneously made by two German chemists, Prof. at the command of God, "the fountains of the in adorning his domain-in making his home, Basle. At a dinner party at Frankfort, Prof. B., Heaven opened." says the correspondent of the Union, "took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton; a small portion of that which was in one he placed upon a sheet of white paper, and near it some gunpowder upon another sheet. He touched them at the same moment with the burning end of a cigar, and with the quickness of the lightning's blast, the cotton was consumed without smoke, or odor, or ashes, or even the slightest stain upon the snow-white sheet of foolscap; while the ignition of the gnnpowder seemed to be slow, although of the best quality, by which the paper was burnt and colored, and the room filled with smoke. He then took a small quantity of gunpowder, and placing it upon paper, entirely covered it with prepared cotton from the other paper. Touching the cotton with the blaze of a match, it exploded without burning the gunpowder! Subsequently, at my apartments, he exploded cotton upon the palm of my hand, without my feeling the sensation of heat, such was the remarkable rapidity of its igniting.",

Some of the qualities of cotton prepared in this manner, which is superior as a detonant to gunpowder, are that it requires but a short time for its preparation; it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any danger of combustion. It can be fitted for use in a few hours after the cotton is taken from the bale, and without the aid of machinery; and it may be thoroughly saturated with water without affecting its properties permanently, as when dried it becomes as explosive as ever. No danger is to be apprehended from its spontaneous combustion, nor will it become ignited by friction in the process of transportation, or otherwise. It will catch fire from either a blaze

distance of sixteen hundred paces."

of the best gunpowder.

Another advantage possessed by the cotton is, By all means keep moving. [Me. Inquirer. that fire arms in which it is used, never require cleaning. Forty shots have been made without heat the barrel of the gun, so as to require a long since one of them was called up by the He ploughed it, manured it well, and he took of the forty explosions, entirely free from heat.

nearly one-third less. It is said that 125 lbs., getting quite out of patience, was called to fodder, and two hundred and eighty barrels of cotton, when prepared, will weigh 165 lbs., another part of the room, and just at that moment apples. Previous to ploughing he did not get which, according to the opinion of Mr. Grove, the twin sister sprang on the floor unobserved, more than eight barrels a year. an able chemist of England, will be equivalent and pushing the delinquent scholar to her seat to 330 lbs. of superior gunpowder.

September, where the article was tested under gree of promptness and accuracy which, at the the direction of Professor Schonbein, Sir John close, drew forth from him a few words of com- mopish, we'll be bound to say you would never next generation, might arm mankind with the teacher until some days after. Of course it was with a man of quick passion, who will call another wildest powers. The inventor was a Titan who too good and successful to occasion any offence. a liar one moment and beg his pardon the next, could tear up rocks, and almost call down light-

What the materials are, with which the cot- be made into a rich and nutritious jelly, and the ton is prepared, are of course unknown to any process should be generally known. It is as but the inventors, who are about to secure follows: Let a couple of good sized, mealy popatents among the various nations of Europe. tatoes be washed, peeled, and grated; throw the The first step has already been taken to obtain pulp thus procured in a basin of water and stir a patent-right in the United States. One has it well; let it stand a few minutes, and a suffibeen taken out for Great Britain, and the States | cient quantity of starch will have fallen for the of the Germanic Confederation have consented purpose required; pour off the water, and pour to give 100,000 florins, merely for the right of on boiling water, stirring the starch the while; name of E. O. Knowles, of Surry, Me., was killthat has been appointed to test its qualities, shall jelly. The only nicety required is to be caremake a favorable report.

icacy of American winter breakfast tables. Nor becomes more obvious on applying sugar to is it used there in any form as food for man. sweeten the jellies, for then the superior flavor A recent letter from England to the Courier of the potato jelly is at once perceived, and it is and Enquirer, states that it is consumed in Eng- equal, if not superior, also, to arrow root in its land as food for animals alone. The writer had nutritious properties. heard it mentioned but once; and then by a sporting man, who stated, that many land ownsome degree, growers of it.

THE BLOWING SPRING. A few days ago we Northwest of Knoxville, and while there, curiosity prompted us to visit the Spring after which tallow over a moderate fire-let the vessels inthe mouth of a small care, the entrance of which slowly; when the wicks are raised out of the is low, and the passage narrow. The only thing remarkable about the place is, a strong current of air is constantly pouring out, sufficient to time, in the heat of summer.

causes: confined air, water, vapors, gases, volcanoes, and earthquakes, have all contributed to produce them. The earth is known to be composed of substances, which, when mingled with water, are calculated, to produce vapors, gases, and explosions, so it must, of necessity, be rent, the blast from the mouth of the cave is increased The discovery that cotton could be prepared or diminished. However, this natural curiosity, whom this bounty is addressed, should feel and Jonesborough Whig.

> THE COOLIES IN TRINIDAD.—In the last number of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, we find a number of regulations prescribed by the Governor of the Island, concerning these unfortunate and involuntary immigrants from India, which the English government, to gratify the cupidity of the planters, has been transporting draws back the heart by the fond associations into the West Indies. These regulations, descending to the most minute affairs, of employment and wages, establish a system of subjection of laborers to capitalists, scarcely less despotic or cruel, than that which exists beween the relation of absolute property. They are to be divided into gangs of 25 or 50; wages partly in money, and partly in food, are to be given according to specifications; the kinds and posed, the seeds of virtue and prosperity. quantities of clothing and the hours of labor are fixed; none are to be employed, except such ductive of the worst consequences.

man, with your fingers in your mouth, moping man came to the same conclusion. Such is the over your bad luck, but hold up your head like operation of relieving and being relieved. a man, kick dull care to the winds, and show that you are not made for a prop to hold up the In strength it is far superior to the best gun-buildings. What if your last copper has burnt powder, as the experiment above related suffi-a hole through your pocket, and you know not dangerous disease. Those who have passed ciently proves. It has, however, been also as where your next meal is coming from, remem- nights of almost agony at the bedsides of loved certained, by actual experiment, that "the forty- ber you cannot recommend yourself to the no- children will treasure it up as an invaluable eighth part of an ounce of the prepared cotton | tice of those who need your labor by wearing a | piece of information: "If a child is taken with will propel a bullet from an American rifle as downcast look and biting your finger nails. the croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water far and as fast as the twelfth part of an ounce Kick up a dust and you may be something yet. if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and of gunpowder. The sixteenth part of an ounce If you are disposed to work you cannot long re- chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost lately stated that the society contemplates sendwill drive a three-quarter of an ounce ball a main idle. Be not too particular. If you can't instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let ing a colporteur to Rome the coming year. get high wages take the best offer you can get, the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe In blasting rocks the experiments have been and don't stand around the street like a very it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumeminently successful. A large block of granite loafer, a single moment longer. If nobody will ber will relieve the parent's anxiety and lead the at Basle, measuring 240 cubic feet, was blown up hire you, shove off into the country, work for heart in thankfulness to the power which has by four ounces of cotton, a process which could your board and go to school through the fall given to the pure gushing fountain, such medical fills the heart of the new Pope. not have been effected by less than two pounds and winter, and when spring comes, may be you qualities." will be prepared to cut a figure in the world.

took her place. The master proceeded with At a meeting of the British Association in the questions, which were answered with a de-

Potero Jelly.—The potato may with ease ful that the water is absolutely boiling, otherwise the chauge will not take place. On comparing this jelly with that obtained from Bermu-BUCKWHEAT.—The English people know no-da, a difficulty in discriminating between the thing of "Buckwheat Cakes," that favorite del-two will be apparent. The difficulty, however,

A man with a red face, and looking rather ers sow an occasional acre of it, to keep their shabby, called at a house in the country on Sunpheasants from more valuable crops and to in-day, and asked for a drink of cider. The good lady of the house told him she would not give preserves! It is recommended to be sown in him any. He urged, telling her that she had gardens around bee hives, for the sake of the better, for some persons had entertained angels honey which the bees extract from its flowers; unawares. "Yes," said she, "I know that, but and the people of the county of Norfolk are, to angels don't go about drinking cider on Sun- for which men have most lusted become their and inscribed these words: 'Telle fut elle.'

TALLOW CANDLES.—This is the season of the attended the "Blowing Spring" Camp meeting year in which farmer's wives make up the stock in Anderson county, some twenty-one miles of candles for family use. We give the following directions for making candles. Melt the the Camp Ground takes its name. The Spring to which the wicks are dipped be nearly full, so is a fine and bold current of pure lime-stone that the wick will take up the tallow nearly to water, coming out of the earth at the foot of a the top-when the wick is lowered into the small mountain. At the head of the spring is melted tallow, let the operation be performed tallow, the operation should consume nearly a minute, in order that the tallow may cool on the wick in lifting. In this way the candles will be shake the weeds and grass around, and to chill of the same size throughout, and there will be a man completely, in the shortest imaginable no waste or butt-ends left below the wick when the candle is burned for light. It is the prac-These holes and fissures of the earth, abound- tice of persons unaccustomed to make candles ing more or less in every section of the country, to have the tallow made boiling hot, not to keep we know have been occasioned by different the dripping vessels filled, and to raise the wick quickly out of the melted tallow; the consequence is, the candle has a long slender neck, with but little tallow on that part of it, and a stream of hot tallow will run off the candle and leave the lower end almost a bell shape. If the wick is raised slowly out of the melted tallow and he finally, at one desperate hazard, venturfrom time to time into chasms and fissures of not a drop of tallow will fall from the candle. ed his full value as a slave, and laid down his Among the wonderful discoveries of this in- different depths. But this blowing, we do not An experiment of five minutes will be most free papers to represent the stake. He lost, convincing. The melted tallow should be in that state that the fingers can be dipped in it without burning—in this state the wick will take up the tallow rapidly. [Farmer & Mechanic.

> To Make Home Happy.—Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let dustrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects | them. -in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order-a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which, in absence of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, and a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant in their minds and souls, in the way pro-

Suicide Prevented.—Father Taylor related as have a prescribed certificate from a former an anecdote of a man who met another on Lonlocomotion, except under the protection of a for, at this late and gloomy hour?" "Why, I pass, specifying the name, the period of leave, am so poor and distressed for a morsel of bread and the locality to be visited. Whatever may to eat, and for a starving family, that I determinhave been the ostensible reason for the project, ed to come here and destroy myself." "Well," its direct and palpable effect is the protection | said the interrogator, "I am here for the same of the rich planter and capitalist, and the purpose, but from a directly opposite cause. I understood and will not be developed unless it delivered from the troubles of this world. And other, and another, and finally he was so reliev- handsomely flowered. KEEP Moving.—Don't stand there, young ed, that he concluded to live—and the other

CURE FOR CROUP.—We find in the Journal of

Cultivation of Orchards.—At a late agricultural meeting at the State House, Boston, Anecdote of the Twin Sisters.—We know Mass., Mr. Porter, of Danvers, stated that a few tions. About third of this is devoted to the intermission, without any accumulation of filth; of a farmer in Connecticut who has a pair of twin years ago, he had an old orchard of four or five missions in America. nor is it liable to the objection which exists daughters, of whom a capital anecdote is told. acres, which had not been ploughed for thirty against gunpowder, that repeated explosions They both attended the same school, and not years, which his neighbors said was worthless. suspension of firing, the barrel remaining, after master to recite a lesson in geography, which a good crop of oats. He pursued the same she had learned very imperfectly, and in fact course the two following years. The third year, It is also much cheaper than gunpowder, could not go on at all. The teacher, who was he had seven tons of oats, cut before ripe for

GROUTY.—Poor fool! grunt away—who cares? If Cole could paint you as you look, grouty and Herschel remarked, that "the discovery, in the mendation. The joke was not discovered by the lose your self-respect, again. We can put up when he has cooled off; but, hang us, if we do not detest a grouty, hoggish disposition. No one can get a decent answer from you-not even your old mother, or your pretty sweetheart. Away with such a disposition, or take a trip to Botany Bay, where you can live and make mouths at those who would not suffer by youwho have the disposition to return like favors.

A lad of about twelve years of age, by the eparing it for the army, provided a commission and it will soon and suddenly pass to the state of ed in the blacksmith shop of Stephen Pillsbury, South Boston. He was standing about ten or twelve feet from an anvil, where two men were forging, when a small piece of steel flew from one of the sledge-hammers, and struck him in the thigh, severing the main artery, in consequence of which, he bled to death in about five minutes. The splinter was very small, not more than the fiftieth part of an inch wide; the year past, and all of them were over eighty persons present were not aware that he was years of age at the time of their death. hurt until he turned to leave the shop, when he staggered, and they then perceived the blood flowing down his leg. They immediately went to his assistance, but before they could get him into the house near by, he bled to death. He was on a visit, together with his mother and sister, at South Boston.

> God can punish us as well by plenty as by scarcity; and it often happens that those things torment and death.

VARIETY

An exchange says: -A few days ago a gen tleman (?) came into our sanctum and took off his hat, and picking up a piece of manuscript commenced reading it very closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him in his own coin, until we asked him what it was his correspondent was writing to him about a woman? "Why, look here 'Squire," says he, you surely are not reading my private letters? 'Certainly, sir," said we, " you are reading our private manuscripts." He was plagued, begged us not to mention his name, promised to do so no more, and we quit even.

A colored fireman, on board a steamboat running between St. Louis and New Orleans, having lost all his money at poker with his companions, staked his clothing, and being still unfortunate, pledged his own freedom for a small amount. Losing this, the bets were doubled, suffered his certificates to be destroyed, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer, who hesitated not to take him at a small discount upon his assessed value.

Sidney Smith asks, What is the object of all Government? And answers, Roast mutton, potatoes, a stout constable, an honest justice, a clear highway, a free school. What trash to be brawling in the street about the Green Isle, the Isle of the Ocean, the best anthem of Erin go Baltger of Frankfort, and Prof. Schonbein of great deep were broken up, and the windows of the dwelling of his wife and children, not only Bragh! A better anthem would be Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go cabins that keep out him, as far as circumstances will permit, be in- the rain, Erin go pantaloons without holes in each evening, can not be permitted.

> Hon. Messrs. Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Charles Hudson, and J. G. Palfrey, have all been successful and talented ministers, of religion, and appear equally successful in politics, particularly Messrs. Everett and Bancroft. We might mention many others in the ministry of as large an amount of talent as in any equal number of men in the world. The best stores of literature are from their pens. Science owes

It has recently been discovered that kreosote, already employed as a remedy for the tooth ache, is the best of preservatives against sea sickness. It appears that when the sea is in a normal state, out of ten persons who would be sick without the aid of kreosote, nine experience no inconvenience if they have recourse employer, and none are allowed the right of don Bridge, in the night. "What are you here thereto. It is employed nearly as ether, that is, in putting a few drops in a glass of water or a lump of sugar. The stomach is not at all inconvenietly affected by its use.

The bones of a human skeleton, enclosed in a curiously-wrought earthen vase, were found recently near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, by a farm for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students oppression of the poor and ignorant laborer. have so much wealth, so many cares and per- hand, who turned them up with his plough. The true results of emancipation cannot be plexities in taking care of it, that I wish to be The vase was of fine clay, mixed with brilliant particles, like our white pebbles crushed and is left to itself. Such unnatural and hostile in- now I will give you a check, that I may be re- sifted. It was about eighteen or twenty inches terference by legislation cannot fail to be pro- lieved a little." He signed the check, and a in diameter, divided in the middle, and twelve great burden was off his mind—he signed an- in depth. The border of the lower half was

An interesting case has been decided in Baltimore city, by which a woman with a large family of children and grand-children, were freed from slavery. Forty-two years ago, when she was a child, her mother was sold for a term of years, the child to remain with the master, until he is remunerated for the trouble of supporting it. She grew up, was married, and the suit arose from an attempt to sell one of the

An agent of the Foreign Evangelical Society One object of the measure is, to ascertain whether Rome will admit our missionaries as freely as we do theirs. This will be a capital test question for deciding how much liberality

great Roman Catholic Society of Lyons, for the propagation of the faith, were \$693,000. This large sum is made up chiefly of penny contribu-

A man who is proud of his property will sometimes call himself poor, that you may soothe his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance, and

"In hopes of contradiction, oft will say, Methinks I look most horribly to-day.

The man who fears God 'resembles a tree' which, planted on the edge of a rivulet, as it grows to maturity, expands and stretches forth its branches far around with unfading verdure, and produces its fruits in season; it offers an ever-refreshing shade, and the weary traveler

A newspaper in a family is equal to three months in a school each year. Go into the family where a newspaper is taken, and into those who 'cannot afford it,' and mark the difference in the intelligence of the children, and be convinced.

The man who will live above his present circumstances, is in danger of living in a little time much beneath them, or, as the Italian Proverb runs, "The man who lives by hope, will-die by hunger." The names given to the Queen of Portugal's

oungest infant, are Don Fernando Maria Luiz Miguel Raphael Gabriel Francisco de Assiz Gonzaga Antonio Appolinaria de Bragancate Bourbon Saxe Cobourg Gotha. In the town of Gill, in Franklin county, con-

taining nearly 1,000 inhabitants, it is stated that but three persons have died for more than a

Call upon a business man in business hours. on business only; transact the business, and then go about your business, that he may have time to finish his.

When the candle of prosperity shines upon us, we may light our neighbor who is in the dark, and have none the less light ourselves.

A young artist loved a peasant girl. She died, and he carred a budding rose upon her tomb, Such was she.

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express 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 andeconomica

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

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

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

can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals. Apparátus.

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

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

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

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

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

ending Thursday, July 1st, 1347. 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 should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,

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

Board, per week,

Room-rent, per term Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte,

Oil Painting,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed eventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to coard themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

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

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

A FARM FOR SALE,

In the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninety The receipts during the year 1845, of the five acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.-or on the JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

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