EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 129.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED. BY JAMES A. BEGG.

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

A very slight attention, indeed, to the manner in which God urges obedience to His holy requirements, should serve to destroy the objection which has been drawn from this connecting the consideration of their own case as bondmen with the demand that their servants should be allowed the full privilege of Sabbatic rest. It is a principle used for enforcing almost every other duty required at their hand, and that in cases where no one would for a moment imagine, that the duty so enforced was either peculiar to the Israelites, or of a temporary nature. Indeed, in the very next chapter we find that all "the commandments, the statutes, and the judgments" of God, are enforced by the very same consideration; "That thou mightest fear the Lord thy God, to keep all His statutes, and His commandments, which I command thee; thou. and thy son, and thy son's son, all the days of

thy life." "Beware lest thou forget the Lord, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God, and serve Him, and shalt swear by His name. Ye shall not go after other gods, of the gods of the people which are round about you." "And when thy son asketh thee, in time to come, saying, What mean the for Gentile Christians being discharged from the to insist that the precept of the Sabbath was testimonies, and the statutes, and the judgments, which the Lord our God hath commanded you ? then thou shalt say unto thy son, We were such exemptions could be authoritatively pro- Covenants. Book I. chap. vii., § 4. Pharaoh's bondmen in Egypt, and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand; of the most frequent, as it is also one of the Sabbath. He 'calls it the feast, not of one peoand the Lord showed signs and wonders great and sore upon Egypt, upon Pharaoh, and upon all his household, before our eyes; and He brought us out from thence, that He might bring us in, to give us the land which He sware unto our fathers. And the Lord commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, for our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day. And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do all these commandments before the Lord our God, as He hath commanded us." Deut. vi. 1, 2, 12-14, 20-25. "All these commandments !" Thus, then, all the shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him, ten commandments would require to be taken from the Gentiles, and the obligation of love to God and to our neighbor to be canceled, if the objection we are considering were really a sound one; for all the precepts of the law are thus enforced upon the house of Israel by the very love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in same argument of God's having rescued them the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God." from Egyptian bondage. Not only so, indeed, but even at the very time when God uttered from Sinai that law, the fourth commandment of which was given "because" of God's tive, can fail to perceive the beauty of the apown rest, this same argument was in the same way assigned as a motive for its observance; "And God spake all these words, saying, I am that He does make those appeals for the purthe Lord thy God, which have brought thee out poses of moral suasion on those to whom they of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Exod. xx. 1-3. It is not one commandment merely, therefore, but all the ten, which are presented to the Israelites enforced by the consideration of what God had already done in their behalf. A motive to obedience is also based upon the promises of what God would yet do for Israel. which they are thus powerfully impressed upon Thus, in the fifth commandment, "that thy days the children of Israel. No one imagines press their opinion of Christian practice. There a dependence upon the Holy Spirit is felt and may be prolonged, and that it may be well with because oppression is thus frequently forbidden is much that may be called "praying at people." acknowledged; nor will a revival of religion thee in the land which the Lord thy God giveth on the consideration that the Israelites had been Certain individuals are obnoxious on account of continue any longer than the same dependence thee," is the encouragement to obedience. Deut. oppressed in Egypt, that God's prohibitions v. 16. It is as clear, that in this promise of against that sin are now inapplicable. blessing, the Lord as really means the land of ment.

in sending from servitude poor brethren. "Thou shalt keep the feast of weeks unto the Lord thy God, with a tribute of a free will-offerthe Lord thy God, according as the Lord thy command.

God hath blessed thee; and thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy maidservant, and the Levite that is within thy gates, and the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are among you, in the place which the Lord thy God hath chosen to place His name a bondman in Egypt, and thou shalt observe and the Sabbath and the world.' do these statutes." Deut. xvi. 10-12. This was a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest; and the world have been, without rest? On the what more suitable argument could be ad- coming of the Sabbath came rest, and thus at vanced for their allowing "the stranger, the fa- length the work was finished and completed;" therless, and the widow," to share in their feast of rejoicing, than that they themselves had been bondmen in Egypt ?-even as this fact formed a reason for their servants being allowed to rest Ps. xcii., whose title is 'a psalm or song for as well as themselves on God's appointed Sab- the Sabbath day,' to have been composed by bath.

"Thy fethers went down into Egypt with three score and ten persons; and now the Lord thy God hath made thee as the stars of heaven and His judgments, and His commandments always." Deut. x. 22, xi. 1. But shall we plead obligation of love and obedience? Or would enjoined on the first man. Whoever wants we esteem it a privilege conferred upon us, if more to this purpose may consult Selden de fure claimed ? His dealing with Israel is indeed one most forcible, appeals which the Lord makes, not ple or country alone, but of the whole universe. to Jews only, but to all capable of discerning De Opif. Mundi, p. 15. Beaisobre and Lenfant's the operation of His hands. "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. Ye shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any way, and they cry unto me, I will surely hear them cry; and my wrath shall wax hot." Exod. xxii. 21-24. "Also thou shalt not oppress a stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Exod. xxiii. 9. "Thou for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Exod. xxii. 21. "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born amongst you, and thou shalt Lev. xix. 33, 34. Surely no man who is capable of feeling, and who is actuated by the power of proper mopeal thus made to God's mighty interference in behalf of the children of Israel. But the fact are addressed, does not at all supersede the junction is, "Let every thing be done decently 2. A revival of religion may extend to great original obligation, but constitutes another, su- and in order." Now, to my great grief, a num- numbers or be limited to only a few, or even to peradded unto it. Nor will any one suppose that the various duties specified in the texts now quoted, all enforced as they are by this consideration of God's grace to His people, are less appeared best to publish them in the present at Philippi, the heart of Lydia only was opened required at our hand, although we are less im- form. mediately interested in the special argument by

liverance from Egypt, He brought them not out although the opinions of some of more modern How heart-sickening were the prayers of a cer- shall summon the nations to judgment, and empty-handed; they were therefore to be kind date have been quoted as opposed to it. For in the Talmud they inquire, Why man was created on the evening of the Sabbath? And of the marks: "O God! while the wing of the nathree reasons they give, this is the last, that he ing of thine hand, which thou shalt give unto might immediately enter on performing the

> these words, on Gen. 1. 27, adds, by way of ex- wing of the cherubim," &c. plication, 'For since the Sabbath immediately succeeded the creation of man, he immediately heard ministers join a notice of meetings on to entered on the command of sanctifying the Sab- the amen of their prayer, so that it seemed to bath.'

of this passage, also subjoins this other; 'in There ought to be a short pause after prayer there. And thou shalt remember that thou wast the hour that He created the world, He blessed before proceeding to any thing else. [Evang.

Jarchi also mentions this opinion, though himself was otherwise minded; 'What would by which he intimates that the institution of the Sabbath was joined to the completing of the souls, I preached to large congregations. As it works of God.

There are also some Jews who will have Adam. For thus the Chaldee paraphrases, 'a hymn and song, which the first man said of the

And R. Levi, in Bereschith Rubba, § 22, at the end; 'the first man spoke this psalm, and for multitude. Therefore thou shalt love the Lord from his time it was buried in oblivion, but or tie him to a tree.) I asked one of the roughthy God and keep His charge, and His statutes, Moses came and renewed it.' Now I bring est characters among the bystanders why they these testimonies to show that they speak too confidently who assert that it is running counter to the unanimous opinion of the Jews for any Naturæ, lib. iii. 13. Witsius Economy of the We may refer to *Philo's* view also of the Introduction to New Testament, p. 138."

tain chaplain in Congress some two or three bring them forth arrayed in incorruption and years since, as reported in the public papers. One specimen will answer instead of further retional eagle shadows these council halls, and Washington, in pale, passionless marble, overlooks the debates in both Houses of Congress we beseech thee to overshadow the President "The famous Ludovicus de Dieu, mentioning and members of this Senate chamber with the

Rocarbor

5. Too sudden change to other things .- I have be all one sentence, adapted by its incongruity Baal Hatturim, after various interpretations to excite a smile, and to dissipate solemnity.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.

From Missionary Labors and Scenes in South Africa

At Tanng, where Mahura, the brother of Mothibi, resides, and where, including the Bamairis. there was a population of nearly 20,000 | it with grey; his nose well set, but not declinwas well known that I had performed some his forehead something high, and his habit alcures, I had some dozen of patients brought to ways plain and modest. And thus have we imme; and, among others, a young woman, who, from great exposure to the sun, was slightly deranged. It was truly gratifying to see the sym- regretted; a person who had tried the smiles pathy of the chief and relations towards this and frowns of time, not puffed up in prosperity, afflicted creature. Knowing their general treat- nor shaken in adversity, always holding the ment of such diseases, (namely, to throw the golden mean.

sufferer into a chasm, and cover him with stones, had not done so with this woman? "We heard the word of God at the Krunman." was the reply. The natives, though afraid of poison, never once suspected that it would do them and died some years before. His other childharm by administering medicine. They are ren were Thomas, Joseph, and Sarah; and his passionately fond of medicine, and of being bled, wife Elizabeth, having lived to see him overbelieving that all diseases lie in the blood. I come his labor and sorrow, and pass from this have known individuals, after I had bound up life to receive the reward of his works, survived the arm, to open the orifice, and let the blood him not long; but in 1692, she died, to follow flow until they fainted. No matter how nause- her faithful pilgrim from this world to the other, ous a draught may be, they will lick their lips whither he had gone before her, while his works even after a dose of assafætida. On one occa- remain for the edifying of the reader and praise sion I requested a man at a distance to send of the author. some one for medicine. He sent his wife; and, having prepared a bitter dose. I gave it into her hand, directing her to give it in two portions, one at sunset, the other at midnight. She made a long face, and begged hard that he might take it all at once, lest they should fall asleep. consented, when down went the portion into her stomach. I exclaimed, "It was not for you!" Licking her lips, she asked with perfect composure of countenance, if her drinking it would not cure her husband.

Deut. xv. 12-15. When God gave them de- early and universal obligation of the Sabbath, and especially on some important occasion. We will not wish to awake them until the Lord immortality.

JOHN BUNYAN

He appeared in countenance to be of a stern and rough temper; but in his conversation mild and affable, not given to loquacity, or much discourse in company, unless some urgent occasion. required it; observing never to boast of himself, or his parts, but rather seemed low in his own eyes, and submitted himself to the judgment of others; abhorring lying and swearing, being just in all that lay in his power to his word; not seeming to revenge injuries, loving to reconcile differences, and make friendship with all. He had a sharp quick eye, accompanied with an excellent discerning of persons, being of good judgment and quick wit. As for his person, he was tall of stature, strong boned, though not corpulent, somewhat of a ruddy face, with sparkling eyes, wearing his hair on his upper lip, after the old British fashion : his hair reddish, but in his latter days, time had sprinkled ing or bending, and his mouth moderately large; partially described the internal and external parts of a person whose death hath been much

> In him at once did three great worthies shine, Historian, poet, and a choice divine; Then let him rest in undisturbed dust. Until the resurrection of the just.

In his pilgrimage God blessed him with four children, one of which, named Mary, was blind,

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LUC SEMINARY.

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E RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND. 7-Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman. nton-Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick. ort-E. D. Barker.

Oliver-st.—or on the THAN S. DUNHAM. NEW JERSEY.

Market—W, B, Gillett. feld—E. B. Titsworth. feac D: Titsworth. David Clawson. ENNSYLVANIA. ville—Benj: Stelle. port—R. Babcock

WISKONSAN.

oseph Goodrich, Sillinan Conb. War, M. Clarke.

EW YORK

VIRGINIA. ek-Lavi H. Bond. elem-J. F. Randolph THE LAMES OF Charles Clark. tion L. A. Davis. ICHIGAN. ge-Bethuel Church.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Oh, silvery streamlet of the fields, That flowest full and free! For thee the rains of Spring return The Summer dews for thee: And when thy latest blossoms die In Autumn's chilly showers, The Winter fountains gush for thee, Till May brings back the flowers.

Oh, Stream of Life! the violet springs But once beside thy bed; But one brief Summer, on thy path, The dews of Heaven are shed; Thy parent fountains shrink away, And close their crystal veins, And where thy glittering current flowed [Bryant. The dust alone remains

IMPROPRIETIES IN PRAYER,

Public worship is a very solemn and significant act. It implies the united approach of an assembly unto God-the approach of a guilty assembly to a lofty God. The object that each ing reconciled to the holy character of God, and worshiper proposes to himself is the offering of in cleaving to the Hord Jesus Christ as the only praise and supplication. Consequently, the foundation of hope. Accordingly, no true reviheart is supposed to be engaged in the exercises | val can take place without some knowledge of of the occasion. Now any thing which seems God's perfect law, the depravity of the human inconsistent with the sobriety, humility, and so- heart, and the sovereignty of divine grace. The lemnity, which ought to characterize the worship | best means, therefore, which can be used to proof guilty creatures, is a great evil, and tends to mote a revival of religion, is, to preach intellievery thing but edification. The apostolic in- gibly the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel. ber of improprieties in public worship have a single individual. On the day of Pentecost fallen under my eye, yea, some of them I have three thousand were converted under the preachdetected in myself, and that my thoughts and ing of a single sermon. A great revival of rereflections thereon might not be fruitless, it has ligion! But when Paul preached to the women goodness, which alone is man's reasonable ser-

their prayers into sermons, in which they ex- it went, and issued in important results. plain and enforce Christian doctrine, and ex-

2. Gesticulation in prayer.—On this point I gest the true reason why there has been such presence of his Huguenot nurse, and other at Sabbatic rest for servants to be drawn from similar argument of their having themselves would not be harsh. Earnest feeling often times an extensive spiritual drought succeeding a time tendants, and condemned himself for the part their own sorrows in the land Egypt, in which | been servants in Egypt ; no more are we to supvents itself in gestures, unperceived by the of great excitement, and on account of which which he had taken in the tragic event. "Ah speaker, and yet I venture to suggest that it may the ways of Zion are now mourning ? [Evang. they were servants. And if in either case an pose the time of their departure from Egypt my dear nurse," he said, ." my beleved woman, on the whole better be avoided as far as possiobjection to universal obligation can be drawn to be the period of the Sabbath's origin, or the what blood ! What murders! Ah, I have folble-except in peculiar circumstances. There from such a fact, it must be equally valid when Israelites as the only people upon whom its is to a spectator, (for there are such in churches,) ASLEEP IN JESUS. lowed wicked advice! Oh, my God, pardon me applied to both duties-and the Gentiles will sanctions were at that period obligatory. We something irreverent in gesticulation in ordinary It is one of the most blessed revelations of and be merciful! I know not where I am, they then be freed from the obligation of the fifth have seen, in the various citations given above, circumstances. It wears the appearance of an God, that the dead in Christ are not lost or an- have made me so perplexed and agitated. How as well as from that of the fourth command- several of the duties which we owe to God and attempt on the part of him who prays, to lead nihilated, but have fallen asleep. The decree will all this end? What shall I do ? I am lust the people to think that he is very importunate has gone forth to the fallen race of man, that forever! I know it !". In contemplation of his they shall die. No place, or circumstance, or sins his handkerchief was drenched with tears to our neighbor urged upon them by a particu-The frequency indeed with which this motive | lar motive; and other duties might have been and his last moments were indescribably miser-3. Use of irreverent epithets.-Some ministers being, can reverse it, or mitigate its sternness. is urged for the performance of duty of every specified, enjoined upon similar grounds. But, hardly mention the name of God or the Saviour Piety, nor virtue, nor anxiety to live, can arrest able. This was not, as d'Israeli suggests, "the kind, makes it matter of surprise that its occur- in every such case, it is perfectly evident that effect of religion operating on a feeble mind;" without connecting it with some fondling of ir- the vital element when the command goes forth, reverent epithet, such as "dear," "blessed," 'Thou shalt die.' The changeless edict is pro- but of an awakened conscience, calling the royal rence in any individual case should have occa- the duty had a pre-existence, and is of wider precious," &c. These are not improper in nounced-the history of our own race is already sinner to account, and compelling him to speak Bioned any difficulty. Thus, "if thy brother, application than an individual nation. So, also, themselves abstractly considered, but their re- written, and whether we walk or toil, or sleep, out honestly and sincerely. [Ch. Rev. an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold the Sabbath instituted in Paradise, however it petition greatly degrades prayer, and strips it of we are hastening to the grave. To him who unto thee, and serve thee six years, then in the all true reverence and dignity. It is too famil- looks upon death in any other than the light of Sir William Jones, as distinguished scholar, might be enforced upon the Israelites by a conseventh year thou shalt let him go free from thee. sideration more peculiar to themselves, is equally iar for God and man, and is more like the in- the gospel, there is darkness and terror from elegant poet, an eminent jurist, and especially tercourse of loving friends. The language which the soul shrinks away. The dominions noted for his acquaintance with the literature of And when thou sendest him out free from thee, applicable to other nations, and obligatory to seems in nine cases out of ten to be forced, and of the prince of the grave seem to be without twenty-eight languages, wrote upon the last leaf thou shalt not let him go away empty, thou latest times. is a very cheap way of gaining a reputation for end, extending into eternity, and ceasing only of his Bible these words :- "I have regularly In closing the consideration of this question, communion with God. Let us always remem- with the existence of God. Hope, which lingers and attentively read these holy Scriptures, and shalt furnish him liberally out of, thy flock, and out of thy flour, and out of thy wine-press; of it may be proper to remark, that the objection ber, while we come with a filial spirit, what around the bed of the dying saint, and lightens am of opinion that this volume, independently that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed we have been considering has little support God is, and what we are. the gateway to immortality, flies from the couch of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and Egypt, and the Lord thy God redeemed thee; tained. The best and most ancient Hebrew au- Yet how often does there seem to be attempts and moulder, ashes to ashes, and earth to earth, whatever age or language they may have been therefore I command thee this thing to day." I thors agree in the views we have urged of the in ministers to be particularly eloquent in prayer, but their spirits have fled upward to the throne. written."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Revivals are invaluable blessings. They are among God's most precious gifts. They are much to be desired, and should be earnestly prayed for. Their nature and effects should be well understood. What, then, is a revival of and found fit audience, though few. And what religion?

1. A revival consists in having a just sense of one's own sinfulness in heart and life, in becom to attend to the things spoken by Paul; and this 1. Preaching in prayer.-Some ministers turn also, was a genuine revival of religion, so far as

3. Wherever a revival of religion commences certain opinions or practices, and the minister is felt. When people, therefore, begin to takes the occasion of public prayer to pray at imagine they can do the work themselves; and against their peculiarities, for the purpose when they begin to yaunt of what they have done,

A LESSON TOUCHING POVERTY.

Burns was born poor, and born also to continue poor, for he would not endeavor to be otherwise; this it had been well, could he at once and for all have admitted, and considered as finally settled. Poverty, incessant drudgery, and much worse evils, it has often been the lot of poets and wise men to strive with, and their glory to conquer. Locke- was banished as a traiter? and wrote his "Essay on the Human Understanding," sheltering himself in a Dutch garret. Was Milton rich or at his ease when he composed his "Paradise Lost ?" Not only low, but fallen from a height; not only poor, but impoverished; in darkness, and with dangers compassed round, he sung his immortal song, then had these men, which Burns wanted? Two things; both which, it seems to us, are indispensable for such men. They had a true religious principle, and a single, not a double aim in their activity. They were not selfseekers and self-worshipers; but seekers and worshipers of something far better than self. Not personal enjoyment was their object, but a high heroic idea of religion, of patriotism, of heavenly wisdom, in one or the other form, ever hovered before them, in which cause they neither shrunk from sufferings, nor called on the earth to witness it as something wonderful, but patiently endured, counting it blessedness enough so to spend and be spent. Thus the golden calf of self-love," however curiously carved, was not their deity, but the invisible vice. This feeling was as a celestial fountain, whose streams refreshed into gladness and beauty, all the provinces of their otherwise too desolate existence. In a word, they willed one thing to which all other things were subordinate. and made subservient, and, therefore, accomplised it. The wedge will rend rocks, but its edge must be sharp and single ; if it be double, the wedge is bruised in pieces, and will rend no-Thomas Carlyle. thing.

DEATH OF CHARLES XI.-There was no hy-So then, in like manner, when God enjoins of giving them a lecture. The object is gener- or begin to predict what great things they will Canaan, as that which He was giving them, and the observance of the Sabbath, because on it ally perceived, and such prayers edify no one. yet accomplish. I view it as a sure prognostic pocrasy at the death of Charles XI. It was in Let a proper distinction be always observed be- that the Holy Spirit will soon be withdrawn, if his reign that the massacre of St. Bartholomew in which it would be well with them if they He rested and was refreshed, and enforces this it has not already departed. May not this sug- swept off from the earth so much precious blood tween praying and preaching. were obedient, as that He means a motive to upon the Israelites for their servants also, by a of the saints. This king wept profusely in the

doctrine of a

THE SABBATH RECORDER

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, December 10, 1846.

THE SABBATH A TESTIMONY AGAINST ATHEISM AND IDOLATBY.

was delivered at the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel is not wonderful that infidels increase, and the in this city, on Sunday evening last. The sub- instruction of the age fails to reach their hearts. ject was the nature and design of the Sabbath as a standing testimony against Atheism and on the seventh day of the week.

Sabbath, said the speaker, it is necessary to recur to its original institution. In the second chapter of Genesis, at the conclusion of his account of the work of creation, Moses tells us that "God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified work." Two things are to be distinctly noted joining upon men to "remember the Sabbath day." This command naturally carries the But to make the matter perfectly plain, the lawgiver says distinctly, that "the seventh day is the the rest which the Lord thy God observed. Thus day of the week.

which is sometimes raised, that the fourth commandment is so expressed as to admit of a bols." If we mistake not, the opinion of the change in the day, without at all affecting the majority was very well expressed by the Rev. sacred institution itself. In answer to this ob- Dr. Philipson, the reputed originator of the jection, he showed that at the original institution Assembly. The following extract gives the of the Sabbath it was the day-not the the rest substance of his speech on the subject, as reabstractly, which was blessed; and also that in ported for the "Voice of Israel:"the fourth commandment itself, the blessing was not placed upon the Sabbath or rest, but upon notion, that "the holy rest is one thing, and the to make known eternal truth, and to establish day on which we are to rest quite another." The reason for the command to keep the Sabbath was next brought under consideration. The institution grows out of the fact that God "made the heavens, the earth, the sea, and all that in them is." It is therefore a memorial of the great work of creation; and when kept according to the commandment, is a public testi- in its first twelve chapters, unfolds the history of mony against all forms of Atheism and Idolatry. | mankind. It shows the opposite principles It says distinctly, that this world did not come which still hold man captive. Man was created into existence by mere chance, nor by the aid of any of the false gods of the heathen, but was the strongest proofs of revealed religion which other hand, he is the slave of material life. But can possibly be offered. The speaker here referred somewhat at length, and with great eloquence and force, to the importance of monumental institutions. The monument upon Bunker Hill, with its appropriate inscription, is an evidence which no man can question, that a tremendous engagement once and American citizens. The monument at Groton, Ct., testifies to the truth of the story that Fort Griswold was once taken by British troops, and the garrison murdered in cold blood. The annual celebration of the 4th of July, leaves no doubt upon any mind, that the historical account of the Declaration of Independence upon that day of the year 1776, is true. By those who have seen these monuments, or this celewith the great events narrated in the Book of God. The Christian ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, wherever they are celebrated, testify to the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and those who learn that they have been observed all along from the time of the Saviour's death, cannot question the facts upon which they rest. They are, therefore, a testi-Passover, as observed by the Jews; it is an evithe slaying of the first-born in Egypt, which can monument to commemorate the great fact upon which it is founded-the fact that God created Jehovah is the Creator of all things, and that which all our moral duties originate. Atheists! might differ from us; and therefore to show you who say that this world sprang into exist- their independent standing, they hold it on Sunence by chance ! go read it. It is a witness day and Friday. And shall Judaism now reagainst you-a rebuke to your unbelief. Worshipers of idols ! you who think your dumb deities are gods of power! go read it. It shames your folly: Yes, this monument Almighty God has set up to be a standing testimony Days-particularly as to the propriety of allowagainst all forms of Atheism and Idolatry; and ing work to be done upon some of them. The as long as there are atheists to deny him, or regular holy-days of the Jews are sufficiently heathen to be taught his name, so long shall it numerous; but when we add the holy-days of stand.

no better results, since it makes the institution no longer a memorial of creation, but of an entirely different event, as the advocates of such transfer themselves admit. Thus the monument which was designed to testify against atheism and idolatry is gone, and something else Mr. Brown's Second Lecture on the Sabbath is set up in its place. In view of such facts, it

Religion is set before them stripped of its institutions-the very things which God designed Idolatry, and hence the necessity of observing it to be the evidence of its truth. It is unreasonable to expect that God will shine forth, and his To understand the nature and design of the glory fill the earth, until his law is restored to its place, and honored by his people.

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY OF JEWISH RABBIES.

In our last we gave some account of the discussion of the subject of the Sabbath before the it, because that in it he had rested from all his | Third Assembly of Jewish Rabbies, together with the decisions to which that body came. A here-1st. That the particular thing upon which more complete report of the discussion has God put his blessing was the day-not the rest, | since reached us in "The Occident and Jewish as some teach; 2d. That the particular day upon Advocate." It seems that there was a good which God put his blessing was the seventh or deal of nice discrimination respecting the symlast day of the week. Now come down to the bolical character of the Sabbath, and also regiving of the law at Sinai, and we find God en- specting what the fourth commandment requires, whether simply rest upon the seventh day, or in addition the sanctification of that day by religious mind back to the day on which God rested. exercises. Of course the object of these distinctions was to prepare the way for such a modification of the strictness of the Sabbath Sabbath (or rest) of the Lord thy God;" that is, | law, as would reconcile it with existing circumstances and institutions. But those who were the Sabbath, by the express language of the disposed to make the Sabbath symbolical, and law, is determined to be the seventh and last therefore not binding in all its original strictness, found a great obstacle in the fact, (which was Here the speaker referred to an objection strongly insisted upon,) that it is one of the "Ten Commandments, in which there are no sym-

"In opposition to some opinions previously expressed, he sees in Moses, not simply a lawthe Sabbath day-thus proving the fallacy of the giver, but a man immediately inspired by God form, but which, in their substance, contain secure this, let as many as feel an interest in the stir until he had entirely finished. Another call sionary Magazine, dated Douay, Oct. 1, gives eternal truth, which the whole of humanity will matter, take the petition already published, and one day acknowledge. (General approbation.) circulate it freely among all classes in their own In the present day the Sabbath is sometimes considered in a rational, sometimes in a symbolical manner. But the state of the case is this, the Sabbath is a necessary thing for the in the image of God; and in the sweat of his face he must eat bread. On the one hand, man created by Jehovah alone. Hence it is one of strive after greater likeness to God; and on the in this, even, lies a blessing, as it tends to the development of the human soul. The contramust give the solution of it, which is-the Sabbath. Hence the Sabbath meets this twofold nature; it brings the slavery to material nature into freedom, through rest; while at the same time, it elevates and sanctifies the spirit. Though rest and devotion are thus different in their betook place there between some British troops ing, they are yet identical in fact; because in Senate. I therefore think it best to have all of the spirit of man there is a constant impulse towards development, which comes into action as soon as rest relieves it from the pressure of material life. Some have said, but most erroneously, that the idea of devotion was connected intstiution. The notion of sanctification, and devotion to God, is an integral part of every scriptural idea; therefore it never can be wanting in that of the Sabbath. Such expressions as these: "Thou shalt love thy God;" "Thou that will fully meet our wants. If such a law bration, the history of the events which they shalt cleave unto Him;" "Thou shalt be holy, should pass the Senate, there would not be much commemorate is never questioned. Thus is it as God is holy," &c., surely inculcate holiness in every possible way; and when it is said of the Sabbath, "Ye shall sanctify it," "It shall be holy to you," &c., it can surely mean nothing else. The Sabbath cannot be a mere veiled kind. "If the principle above stated be admitted. then the collision with existing institutions wil be partially removed. But only partially. Wholly to prevent this is not in our power. mony to the truth of Christianity. So with the God has brought us into these circumstances, ter, as soon as it can be consistently done, so and to him must we intrust them. All deception dence of the truth of the narrative concerning in this matter must be given up. Men wish to make it easy; they say, all indispensable business may be done. But have we mended matters by not be controverted. But have Christianity and this? We have declared it lawful to the man Judaism their monumental institutions, while of business, but we have taken the Sabbath from sible, together with all the aggravating circumthat system which we call the Moral Law, and him; and as he is thus deprived of the blessing which preceded both of them, is left without any which its religious observance would have afforded him, the collision is not in this way avoided. The change of the Sabbath has been hinted at. All history is against this. This is the world and all things in it? It has no such the very day which our fathers' fathers have thing if the Sabbath be blotted out. This kept as the Sabbath. Other religions have boris the monument which attests to mankind that rowed the Sabbath from us; but while they borrowed it from us, they would have nothing in | ly accompanied Commodore Stockton to the common with us, and altered the day, not beby creation he established those relations in cause ours was wrong, but in order that they

It is devoutly to be hoped, that this species of petty oppression, to which not only the Jews, but some Christians, are exposed, may soon cease. We doubt not that the tendency of such meetings as that under consideration will be to hasten the day.

CONFEBENCE OF JEWISH THEOLOGIANS. The "Jewish Intelligence" says that at the Assembly of Rabbies held last year, Dr. Frankel, of Dresden, the leader of the orthodox party, protested against the proceedings of that Assembly, and with one or two others seceded from it, on the ground that the spirit which marked its discussions was not that of conservatism, but destructive of that positive Judaism which he declared to be his guiding principle Encouraged by offers of co-operation from more than thirty men of learning, he proposed a Conference of Jewish Theologians, whose views are those of conservatism and progressive improvement. Dresden was selected as the place of the meeting, and October 21st as the time. The design is to make these Conferences not exclusively meetings of rabbies and preachers, but to include all who devote themselves to Jewish learning. Dr. Frankel, in his public Appeal, expresses a hope that "such Conferences will have a salutary iufluence on religious education and instruction, promote the consideration and discussion of Jewish interests, encourage Jewish learning in all its branches, increase general confidence, and demonstrate to our nation that its holy religious interests are represented in a spirit of moderation and progressive destructive reforms, and an aim at notoriety, but a number of soldiers quartered themselves near with an earnest zeal for religion, equally remote

from bigotry and from levity.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF SABBATH-KEEPERS. MR. EDITOR,-I desire, through the medium of the Recorder, to make a few suggestions in the undisturbed observance of the Sabbath. 1st. It is a matter of great importance that TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

A gentleman now residing in this city, who has labored for some time as a missionary in China, informs us that as a general thing he was treated with much kindness while a resident of that country. Canton was the only place which furnished an exception to this rule. Here there is more opposition to foreigner than in either of the other free ports, particularly among the lower classes. A letter from Dr. and Mrs. Devan, Baptist missionaries, dated July 8, states that they have recently passed through exciting scenes at Canton. The Dr. says :---

"On Saturday last, Mrs. Devan and mysel vent out in a boat, and landed on the shore about twenty-five minutes rowing distance from home. We walked to an eminence, where Iand lads rapidly running towards us, and exciting each other with loud savage yells. I called out to Mrs. Devan, from whom I was separated some dozen rods, 'To your boat! to your boat !' She reached a path leading thither just as about fifty men and boys made their appearance, running at the top of their speed,

some few hundred feet, in the rear. When I found that she was secure, I turned around and preached the gospel as well as I could to the rabble, and distributed tracts. They listened, in their subsequent insolence."

A few days after, a great riot occurred, in which the house of a foreigner was attacked, and the firing of guns heard. Mr. and Mrs. Devan were proffered the protection of the American merchants, but they preferred comimprovement, not with a view of startling and mitting themselves to the Lord. In the sequel, with a desire to maintain the truth, and to act the house. Dr. D. gave a tract to one of them, and two more coming in he gave them tracts

also, and explained the doctrines of the gospel; six or eight more afterwards came in, and after addressing them on the same subject, one of them asked if there would be preaching. Yes, replied Dr. D., if you will bring sixty soldiers to relative to our efforts to obtain legal protection hear! One went out, and Dr. D. and his assistant retired a few moments for prayer, and when Board for the month of September, were \$1,they returned he found the room filled with our petitions be presented as early in the session soldiers. The assistant spoke from the parable

of the Legislature as possible, and also that a of the virgins. When he had nearly finished large amount of petitioners be obtained. To the officer sent for the men, but they would not

THE JEWS IN HANOVER .- Several decisions have recently been made in a Court in Hanover, which give some idea of the oppression to which the Jews are subject. A law was passed long ago, it appears, that no debt due from a Christian to a Jew could be collected if the Jew should transfer the obligation to another Christian. Many cases of bona fide transfer having taken place in ignorance of this statute, the lawyers have brought it forth, and the Judges have decided according to it-thus cancelling the claims of the Jews against the Christians.

THE JEWS OF CRACOW.-The "Orient" says that the situation of the Cracow Jews has become very melancholy since the last insurrection: A heavy tax is imposed upon them for the maintenance of the garrison. Being levied acsaw from a neighboring village crowds of men | cording to the ratio of the poll-tax, it is worse for them than for the other inhabitants. The prohibition against the Jews going to town on Sunday, which was not enforced before the insurrection, is now renewed.

JEWISH LIBERALITY .- The Jews of Kingston, Jamaica, have been holding a Fair to raise money for the promotion of religious education in that city. Articles for the occasion were but gave sufficient evidence of their ill-feeling prepared and sent from various parts of the country. From the proceeds of the exhibition, the Committee were enabled to pay all the expenses, invest \$3,000 for/the benefit of the schools, and clothe sixty needy children.

> DEFECTIONS FROM JUDAISM.-A correspondent of a Jewish periodical, called the "Israelite of the 19th Century," laments the continual increase of defections from Judaism in Berlin, and estimates the number at 2,000.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS .- The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union for the month of October, were \$5,485 43. The receipts of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention for the month ending Oct. 15, were \$1,651 72. The receipts of the Presbyterian 288 61; of the American Board for the same period, \$8,116,00.

NOBLE REPLY.-A letter in the Baptist Mis-

and adjoining towns. And when it can be done conveniently, let these petitions be forwarded to

the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Associations, spiritual nature of man. The Holy Scripture, so that the delegate to Albany can take them and distribute them as he may deem most favorable, among the members of the Legislature. Our cause suffered much, and perhaps was defeated last winter in the Senate, by our petitions is a divine spirit, whose destination it is ever to being referred to a committee that felt no interest in our protection. This evil may probably be avoided by having your delegate try the members, and ascertain who are friendly, before diction, however, is still there; and revelation any petitions are presented and referred. If this suggestion should meet the views of our brethren who cannot forward their petitions to the Association, they can retain them until requested to send them on.

2d. Our Bill was defeated last winter in the our petitions presented to the Senate. There have been two Senators elected this fall, viz. Hon. Ira Harris of Albany, and N. J. Beach of Lewis County, who last year, as members of with the Sabbath at a period subsequent to its the lower House, did us good service. I hope by their aid, as well as some other members of the Senate who were friendly last year, that we shall have a law judiciously framed and passed, danger of its being lost in the Assembly. 3d. I request all who have knowledge of any

vexatious suits brought against any Sabbath keeper on the Sabbath, or of persons being resymbol, when it is a spiritual necessity for man- tained as witnesses or jurors, or required to at

> tend to any civil service on the Sabbath, or whose rights have been abridged by advantage being taken of his observance of the Sabbath, &c., to communicate the same to me at DeRuythat the whole may be, if necessary, embodied and laid before members or committees of the Legislature. In making these statements let the cost and damage be estimated as nearly as pos stances connected therewith.

4th. In the petition printed in the Recorder the word returned is used instead of retained In copying it, it should be corrected

J. BAILEY.

THE NEW-BORN NATION .--- A writer who late Sandwich Islands, just raised, by the power of the gospel, from the lowest barbarism to a re-

which they were well pleased.

LIGHT IN MISSOURI.

It is gratifying to mark the evidences, every day coming to light, that slaveholders begin to see the danger of their favorite institution, and the necessity of doing something to modify or abolish it. The following are the opinions expressed by a Presbyterian Synod in Missouri, upon these important topics connected with slavery. If they were to be faithfully carried out, they would soon put an end to that iniquitous system :---

MARRIAGE AMONG SLAVES.—The marriage relation is an appointment of God, and therefore sacred and inviolable. To secure this relation to our colored population, marriage among the

blacks ought to be solemnized with the same rites as among the whites; the forcible separation of husband and wife, or of children from their parents for the sake of gain, is a violation of the rule laid down by Christ-" Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" and of the positive command of God-"Whatsoever God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

READING THE BIBLE.—It is the duty of masters to give to their servants opportunities of religious instruction; to this end we recommend that they may be taught to read the Bible, and that they be not only allowed, but required, to attend regularly on religious worship, both in the family and in the house of God, either with their masters, or a service expressly for themselves.

EMANCIPATION.-Living as we do, in a slave State, we are yet free to declare to the North and the South, that we desire and pray for the entire removal of slavery from among us, so soon as it can be done with safety and manifest advantage, not so much to the masters as to the servants themselves.

CLERGYMEN IN OFFICE.--- Until quite recently ministers of the Gospel in the State of New York have been excluded from holding civi offices. It would seem from the following facts however, that the notion of their unfitness for such offices does not extend all over the country :--

Edward Everett began life as a Unitarian' minister in Boston. He was soon called to fil a Professorship in Harvard University; next he became Member of Congress; then Minister to Great Britain; and now he rests in the dignified position of President of the oldest and richest college in the country.

was made, but they would not go until all was an account of the success and persecutions of ended. This being done, they went out very Rev. Mr. Lepoix. On one occasion he was orderly, and to each one he gave a tract, with brought before the civil authorities, forbidden to preach to more than twenty auditors at a time, and threatened with the penalty of the law in case he should do it. His reply to the office was as follows :---

> "Sir, permit me also to tell you, that it never entered into the views of our society to contend with authority. Far from desiring it, we carefully avoid it; nevertheless, having the firm conviction that our object is good, and that we ought to pursue it by all honorable means, I have the honor to declare to you that we shall continue as formerly. As for me personally, sir, I know that you will prosecute me, and, as I am the father of a family, and poor, I will not pay you. Perhaps imprisonment will follow; but it matters little ; my conscience forces me to do my duty, and, by the grace of God, I will accomplish it.'

> REVIVALS IN PERSIA .--- The Vermont Chronicle publishes an extract from a highly interesting letter from Ooroomiah, dated May 13th, in which the writer says that the revival continues 'as interesting as ever." He speaks of the work as one of "great mercy," so great that our missionaries "could hardly believe what they saw and heard. The work of conviction (he says) has been very thorough, in most cases, with deep and pungent feelings. In some cases individuals have not been able to sleep, from deep anxiety, and have spent whole nights in weeping and praying for themselves and others. You would be exceedingly interested to hear the young converts pray, I am sure. I never heard such prayers any where; such fluency, and such appropriateness of thought and language."

> MISSIONARY FOR LIBERIA.—At a Presbyterian Synod, held at Wetumpka, Ala., a negro, named Ellis, was admitted to the ministry. He is to be sent as a missionary to Liberia. The En faula Shield says that his wife and children have been purchased by the Presbyterian church at a cost of \$2,500. He has acquired his education by his own exertions, and, upon examination, proved himself a good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, but better versed in Greek. His examination in theology was highly satisfactory. He is said to be very humble and polite in his manners and conversation-demeaning himself at all times in a way becoming his condition in life. He is quite black, about 25 years of age. He has appended to his name the name of his former master, and is now known by that of Harrison Ellis.

RETROCESSION .- The Protestant Witness says that Saxony, the cradle, of the Reformation, is now the center of Rationalism in Germany; as Geneva, the city of Calvin, has become the focus of Arianism and semi-infidelity with respect to the Protestant countries which speak the French language. Thus, too, the most corrupt of modern cities of Christendom is the same Rome whence the gospel, in primitive times, was propagated to the West. Should not all this teach us to put no trust in "the things which are seen and temporal," but to look to Him only, who sits above the heavens, and is the Author and Finisher of our faith ? THE COLPORTEUR WORK .- A colporteur of the American Tract Society says, in the American Messenger :--- "The Lord owns and blesses my public efforts. I have witnessed more than 80 hopeful conversions during the last two months, many of the individuals publicly declaring that it was the reading of books received from me that first awakened them to their danger. This has amply rewarded me for all 1 try." 2011

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Who then will attempt to destroy this monu- to observe so far as to abstain from working the benefits of the Christian religion, etc. The ment 1 In answer to this question, allusion was openly, they make a heavy tax upon their time. king and high chief came up at the close, and made to the number of those calling themselves Indeed, one speaker stated that the Jews were Christians, who teach that under the Gospel obliged to rest nearly one third part of every there is no Sabbath. It was stated also, that the year, and that hence there was the more need doctrine of a transfer of the Sabbath leads to to release them from unnecessary observances. ty-three days-nearly three thousand miles."

spectable rank among the independent Christian nations, says :--linquish its independence, and say, We shall

keep the same day you do !"

"The missionaries were very hospitable and attentive to us. We visited all their schools. Besides the discussion upon the subject of the and were highly delighted. They are doing an immense amount of good. I spoke in their Sabbath, there was much said about the Feast great stone church to some three thousand persons, on the Christian sympathy felt in the United States for them-and then told them that Commodore Stockton was present, and I hoped

ting by the side of the king-came forward, of the State of Massachusetts, and then a canthe Christians, which the Jews are compelled spoke for an hour with fervency and effect. on didate for Congress. thanked us for our addresses. We raised two hundred dollars on board our ship, to aid the seamen's chaplain at the port of Honolulu, and

George Bancroft, although he was never ordained, studied theolegy as a Unitarian, and preached many times in various pulpits. Afterwards he turned his thoughts to politics, became Collector of the Port of Boston, then Secretary of the Navy, and is now Minister to the Court of St. James.

John G. Palfrey was first pastor of the Brattle-street church in Boston ; the same that Mr. Everett had charge of; he then became Editor he would consent to address them-he was sit- of the North American Review; then Secretary

QUARTERLY MEETING .--- We are requested t give notice, that there will be a Quarterly Meeting held with the Seventh day Baptist Church in my toil. I am sure that the colporteur work sailed for Monterey, which we reached in twen- Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., on the last Sabbath has done, and will do, great good in our coun in December, 1846.

THE SABBATH RECORDER. We cheerfully comply with the request eral decisions General Intelligence. A writer in the Boston Courier, over the It appears from recent statistics, that there of the Corresponding Secretary of the American CENTBAL ASSOCIATION. signature of "J. N. B." estimates the rise in are in Connecticut, 137 cotton mills, 123 woolen Peace Society, to publish the following :--The next Semi-Annual Session of the Central Association value on the agricultural productions of the mills, 27 paper mills, 187 tanneries, 6 carpet United States, since September 1, 1846, as fol- factories, 32 clock factories, 323 coach and ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS. PETITIONS FOR PEACE. vas passed long lows : On the crop of Indian corn (estimated at | wagon factories, By Telegraphic Dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune To the friends of Peace throughout the United States :-from a Christian 480,000,000 bushels) the advance (estimated at we learn that the Second Session of the 29th Permit us to solicit your special aid in hasten In the year 1845, the number of apprehenthe Jew should 25 cents per bushel) is \$120,000,000; on the ing the present war with Mexico to as speedy a Congress opened on Monday, Dec. 7, at noon. sions in the city of Montreal was 5,277. Of crop of wheat the advance is estimated at \$56,other Christian. close as possible by petitions to Congress for the The Vice President called the SENATE to these, 1,930 were cases of drunkenness ! 000,000; on the crop of oats \$16,000,000; rye ster having taken purpose; -a request which we make to you not order. A resolution was passed directing the \$36,000,000; on the crop of hay the advance The Michigan State Journal nominates for the as partisans, but as Christian patriots, East or Secretary to inform the House that a quorum Presidency, Wm. H. Seward, of New York (in consequence of the increased use of corn Judges have de-West, North or South. and other grains for bread stuffs) is estimated at and for the Vice-Presidency, John P. Hale, of was present, and ready to proceed to business You all understand the history of this war \$45,000,000. Showing a total rise in value of New Hampshire. cancelling the WESTERN ASSOCIATION. A Committee was also appointed to wait on the too well to need from us any comments on its \$273,000,000. We learn from the Northampton Courier, origin or its progress, on the evils it has already President and announce the organization of The Prairie Farmer says parsnips are prefer- that Rev. Mr. Swift, Pastor of the First Church inflicted, or the still greater evils which it both Houses. Each Senator was allowed newsred by hogs to all other roots, and make excel- of that town, was a few days since presented Orient" says threatens. It was begun with the confident papers equal to the cost of three daily papers. lent pork. By them they can be fattened in six with a valuable horse by one of the young men assurance, that it would " conquer a peace with weeks. A porker of mine, 22 months old, and of his society. A pretty significant hint, we THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was called ast insurrection. Mexico" in two or three months; but, after the weighing nett 740 lbs., never ate any thing but should think, for him to be going. lapse of seven or eight months, it seems to to order by the Speaker. The Clerk was directa them for the raw parsnips and sour milk; and finer meat human view as far as ever from a close, its evils ed to inform the Senate that a quorum was pre-Being levied ac-There is in the British Museum an almanac, Independence, Nov. 22, 1846. never was seen; in the use of parsnips for stock are fast increasing beyond all original calculawritten on papyrus, nearly three thousand years l-tax, it is worse sent, and a Committee was appointed to wait on they should not be washed, but be given as they tions. and both its parties are breathing towards old, which having been used by some Egyptian Ministerial Conference. nhabitants. The the President. 182 members were present. are taken from the ground. Used in this each other more and more of such a spirit as way, they are found not to surfeit the hogs of the olden time, was buried with him. going to town on After some parley as to the mode of choosing forebodes a conflict of indefinite duration and inand cattle. They are good to fatten cattle, and It is said that Gen. Scott expressed the seats, it was concluded to place the names of if given freely to cows, will much improve the calculable mischief. opinion, before leaving here to take charge of Such is the present state of the case; and members in a box, and draw out at random, the operations in Mexico, that if the supplies quality and quantity of their milk. what shall now be done by the friends of Peace, leaving each to select in his turn. Adjourned. The Western Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society is reand other means ordered by the Government The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelews of Kingston, of Christianity, and of republican institutions should reach their points of destination in due phia North American states that on last Sunday brought by this war into disrepute and danger ? Fair to raise time, the Country ought to expect a peace with Shall we fold our hands in apathy or despair, and let war still roll its tide of blood, and crime, municated to Congress at 12 o'clock on Tuesmorning, when the congregations were coming P. S. The record book of this Society having been sent to Mexico by the middle or last of July-certainly igious education out of Church, in passing the Museum a huge and woe, over these broad realms of boasted day. As we usually go to press at that hour, wild animal of South America, called the Pecvithin the coming year. occasion were cary, fell from the second window of the buildus parts of the liberty? Cannot this war be brought to a close Mr. Gould, the naturalist, who was some and a change of time would discommode not a ciety will see fit to pursue. ing among the crowd, striking a young lady on f the exhibition. without any more loss of blood and treasure ? years absent on an ornithological tour in New few, we must defer all account of it until next the shoulder in its descent. There was a good We feel sure it can be done, if good men, rely-Zealand and Australia, is about to leave Engto pay all the ex-Education Society. deal of consternation and scatteration produced | land on an expedition to Gautemala, and other ing on God, say it SHALL be. Our own governweek. The Education Society of the Seventh-day Baptist Western benefit of the ment alone could, if so disposed, stop the war by such a visitant from above. parts of Central America, in order to explore FIFTEEN DAYS LATEB FROM EUROPE. at once, and yet secure every proper, justifiable the natural history of those regions. The True Sun says : Mr. F. Stein, of Charlesobject, if such there be, for which it was com-The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on ton, S. C., has just finished a year clock, the Dr. Bailey, who has conducted the Morning menced. Let our rulers recall our troops forth-with from the acknowledged territory of Mexico within the unquestionable limits of Texas, and then in January, 1847. A correspondent machinery of which stands on a marble stand, the 5th, bringing Liverpool papers to Nov. 19. Herald, a Liberty party paper, at Cincinnati. the "Israelite of enclosed in a glass case, so that all the works during the last three years, has withdrawn from The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the DE RUYTER INSTITUTE. the continual incan be seen. The dial plate has an outer circle, that paper to become editor of 'The National 15th ult., in 13 1-2 days from Boston, and brings propose to ad ust all difficulties between the two with hands, indicating the hours and minutes of Era,' the new Anti-Slavery journal about to be idaism in Berlin, the report of her own arrival out. She was the day, and four inner circles, with hands, de- established at Washington. J. G. Whittier and republics, either by negotiation, or by reference; and the war must of course come to an end at only 62 hours at Liverpool; in this brief space signating, respectively, seconds and half seconds, Rev. A. A. Phelps are to be associated with him care of DERUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846. of time, she discharged her cargo hence, took the months of the year, and days of the month, in her coal and a return cargo for Boston, hav- and the days of the week. Only four wheels as corresponding editors. The receipts of Is it not, then, in the power of sober men through the country to secure such a result very ing been absent from this port only 34 3-4 days. are used to set this machine in motion. The Counterfeit tens on the Chemung Canal Bank DAGUERRIAN GALLERY. for the month of are in circulation at the West, dated Elmira, soon? The public are at length opening their The Grain markets, both in England and on clock also strikes the hour, and is of portable e receipts of the 1st Sept. The paper is somewhat lighter than the Continent, are down. Cotton had also deeyes to the nature and inevitable results of this Southern Baptist dimensions, suitable for the mantle-piece. the genuine, the Register's signiture poorly exwar; and, if all good men of every sect and clined. The money market remained about the ing Oct. 15, were party through the land would only unite in reecuted, and the engraving on the whole somesame as at previous advices. A Cleaveland (Ohio) correspondent of the the Presbyterian spectful but determined remonstrances against what coarser than the genuine. Chronotype, (George Bradburn,) says that Mr. Hon. Geo. Bancroft has taken up his residence tember, were Sh-John Champion Vaughan, who has edited the

in the Baptist Mis-

oard for the same

irt in Hanover.

ession to which

tute, the lawyers

Christians.

Jews has be-

ed before the in-

children.

.000.

the continuance of the war, and in earnest petitions for its speedy termination, we think our rulers, who can stop it whenever they please, would not continue it much longer.

With these views, may we not solicit your aid ston's, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. in procuring petitions to Congress? This re-

in Eaton-square, Belgrave-place, London. On the 12th ult. he dined with the Queen, at Windsor Castle; and on the following Saturday was, with his lady, at a select party at Lord Palmer-

True American since C. M. Clay went to the

by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, war, is about to visit New England soon for the to the State of New Jersey, in 1845, was \$26,purpose of raising means to establish an Anti- 852 57. During the three quarters of the pre-Slavery press at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Vaughan sent year, \$22,412.03 1-4. A clergyman in Pittsburgh, feeling that his salary was more than sufficient, applied to his congregation to have it reduced. This they refused to do, and the clergyman annually contributes a large portion of his salary for beneyolent purposes.

will be held with the church in DeRuyter, on the third and fourth days of the week before the first Sabbath in January, (Dec. 29 and 30,) to attend to our Missionary Operations, and to consider the subject of obtaining Legal Protection on the Sabbath for all Sabbath-keepers. It is desirable that the delegates from all the churches come prepared to act efficiently in these matters. Any church or individual desiring to aid any of the benevolent operations of the denomination can now do so through the Executive Board of the Association. JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Sec.

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011

A Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist West-ern Association will be held with the 1st Church in Alfred, on the fourth day of the week before the first Sabbath in January. 1847, for the purpose of considering our Missionary Operations, and also for attending to any other business proper. to come before it. The churches will send delegates as to the annual session. Introductory Discourse by Eld H. P. Green. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will convene during the session of the Association, at the same A. A. F. RANDOLPH. Sec.

Western Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

uested to hold a session during the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association, at the same place. S. S. GRISWOLD.

me, and having been informed that some funds remain in deposit for the Society, I have taken the liberty of requesting session for the purpose of considering what course the So-

Association will hold a session during the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association, to be held with the First Church in Alfred on the fourth day of the week before the first Sabbath

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.

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 The tax paid for passengers and merchandize, attractions to analeurs and parons of the articles and Gentlemen attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. 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 rt 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.

lay, Oct. 1, gives persecutions of occasion he was rities, forbidden ty auditors at a penalty of the His reply to the

you, that it never ociety to contend it, we carewing the firm con-ood, and that we morable means, I you that we shall or me personally, ecute me, and, as nd poor, I will not ment will follow; ience forces me to

ce of God, I will

Vermont Chronihighly interesting d May: 13th, in revival dontinues te speaks of the so great that lly believe what rk of conviction gh, in most cases, In some cases le to sleep, from whole nights in elves and others. nterested to hear m sure. I never such fluency, and ht and language." anties: t a Presbyterian a., a negro, named mistry. He is to aberia: The En

and children have

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Reformation, is

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colporteur, of in the Ameri-ovins and blesses reased more than

the last two

publicly de-books receiv-

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quest we would fain press upon every reader of this article, but especially Christian ministers, and trust they will not deem us obtrusive in asking them to bring this subject in some way before their people at once, and to take measures for having a petition signed by as many as possible in the place, and then forwarded immediately to some member of Congress, with a note bespeaking his services in behalf of the object. Is not here an appropriate work for the patriot, the philanthropist, and especially every disciple of the Prince of Peace? If only one in ten repair the bridges, embankments, roads, &c., of the three millions of professed Christians in which have been destroyed, and to execute the our country, would join in earnest petitions for works necessary to prevent the re-occurrence of peace, and follow them with their prayers to a similar disaster. The estimate does not com-God, would not our rulers listen and respond ere long to their request ? Will they not send property.

up such petitions by hundreds, if not by thousands, from all parts of the country ? On behalf of the American Peace Society, and by order of its Executive Committee.

GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Secretary. Boston, December 1, 1846.

P. S. We subjoin two forms of petitions, either of which, with any variations thought desirable, may be copied, and, after being duly signed, sent to a member of Congress in an envelope, with such an inscription on the back as this—Petition for Peace with Mexico from A. B. and 106 other inhabitants of -

TO THE HONORAPLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES :---

The undersigned, inhabitants of ----- in the State of _____, respectfully petition your Honorable Bodies to use all your constitutional powers for terminating as soon as possible the present war with Mexico, without any further effusion of blood.

The undersigned, &c., deploring the manifold evils to both countries, of the present war with Mexico, and seeing no need or use of its longer

continuance, respectfully but earnestly entreat your Honorable Bodies to take such measures, within your constitutional powers, as you may deem best for bringing this war to as speedy a

close as possible, without any further waste of blood or treasure.

OUT WEST .- The New York Tribune says that the bark Whiton, Capt. Roland Gelston, has just sailed for California and Columbia River, with a full cargo of Government stores and merchandize, and a number of passengers. Among the passengers are Rev. William Roberts, of the New Jersey Conference of the from eight to ten minutes in equal measures of Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife and two nitric acid, specific gravity one and a half, and children; Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the Black River of common oil of vitriol. A slight increases Conference, his wife and daughter. These two the rapidity of combustion. With this prepared go out to reinforce the Methodist Mission in saw dust, Mr. Turner discharged a pocket pistol, Oregon, and will probably reach their destina- loaded with ball, with force equal to that of guntion some time in July next. The other pass- powder. Weight for weight, he thinks the saw climates cultivated in this truly royal design. engers are Mr. Edward F. Folger, Richard An- dust will prove the better projectile. drews, G. W. Whitlock, Geo. S. Wardell, Chas. L. Ross, and Jas. C. L. Wadsworth. These go out in a mercantile capacity, having merchan- is raging in the counties, of Hampshire the conductor of Adams & Co.'s Express, as a dead, yet shall be live again." dize for the markets of California and Oreg

are offered for protecting her through the winter, a man of much ability. and getting her off in the spring.

The accounts from Ireland are of a more favorable character. Employment has become general, and the price of food is very decidedly

The French Minister of Public Works has received a general report on the ravages committed by the floods, from which it appears that it will require upwards of 65,000,000 francs to prise the amount of injury suffered by private

On the 1st ult. there were in Bremen not fewer than 800 emigrants waiting to proceed to the United States. Among them were upward of 100 Poles, the rest being Germans. It has been observed of late, that Poles are quitting N. B., for Boston, was totally lost on Wednestheir country in great numbers.

The Turkish Government has issued a memorandum prohibiting the exportation of corn from from S. S. W. and drifted to within half a mile the province of the Straits of the Dardanelles, of the shore, when both anchors were let go. on the pretext that the natives of that district The sea was running very heavily, and the vesare accustomed to sell their corn improvidently, sel strained very badly. She soon water-logged, and are obliged afterward to buy at higher and the cables were cut and she went ashore. prices.

Thomas Moore, the bard of Erin, is dangerously ill. The Ballinasloe Star has the follow- of her baggage, a total loss. ing: A private letter says, "I lament to have to tell you of the rapidly declining health of Ire- igating the Sound should have masts. It is said land's most honored poet. The sun of life is that if the Atlantic had had a jib, when the

near at hand." The cholera has extended its ravages from gine got broke, the only dependence was upon Persia to Bagdad, in which city about one hund- sails, and these unfortunately she had not. red victims to the disease were, by the last ac-

count, perishing daily. When the ship Jeremiah Garnett, which arrived at Liverpool, a few days ago, from China, called at St. Helena, potatoes were selling at $\pounds 2$ per sack in that island.

Ronge lately presented a petition to the King of Prussia for permission to preach; but he was ordered to leave Berlin for Breslau immediately, and two gendarmes were sent to conduct him to

the railway station.

Mr. George Turner, of Leeds, has discovered an explosive compound cheaper than that from cotton. Instead of cotton he uses saw dust or any fibrous vegetable matter which he immerses

was formerly one of the editors of the Cincin-The Great Britain is still ashore; but plans nati Gazette, is a native of South Carolina, and

> A very distressing accident occurred in Charles Co., Md., a few days ago, in the family of Mr. Wilson Compton. Two of his children, a little boy and girl, nearly of the same age, were playing together in the yard, and just as

> the former was about to strike a stick of wood with an axe, his sister stooped to pick it up, and received the blow upon her head. She died the next day

Christian Andersen, the Danish writer, says that "the poet sings because, like the bird, he cannot help it; something swells in his breast and in his thoughts. The song will out; it spreads like the light, it rises like the waves;

but very often Nature places a leaf of her great music before him, and it is a challenge to sing, and then he sings from her notes."

The steamship North America, from St. John, day night at Long Island, Mount Desert. She burst her steam-pipe during a very heavy gale

The passengers and crew were all saved except the fireman. The vessel and cargo, with part

It is earnestly requested that steamboats navfast setting, and it is feared that his disolution is wind shifted she could have clawed off the shore, and avoided the disaster. When her steam en-

> The St. Louis Republican has later dates from Santa Fe. Great fears were entertained that the stock of provisions would be altogether inadequate to supply the Army during the winter. The American soldiers were in a state of

> insubordination, and were daily committing outrages on the Mexicans. The consequence was, that assassinations were becoming very numerous.

Edgar A. Poe, a man of much talent, lies dangerously ill of the brain fever, and the partner of his cares and sorrows is said to be dying of consumption. He is helpless, and, (as

The King of Prussia has, it is stated from Berlin, devoted no less a sum than £120,000 to the formation of a covered garden in the center of that city, to be used as a winter promenade by its inhabitants. A regulated temperature is to be maintained, and rare exotics of warmer

A massive silver pitcher, to cost \$200, is manufacturing in Philadelphia, for Gen. Taylor.

From thirty to forty houses were recently laid in ruins, and ten persons wounded, at St. Pierre. N. F., by the explosion of a powder magazine, the work of an incendiary, who designed to destroy the whole town. He perished in the attempt.

The Albany Argus, in its tables of receipts of flour and grain, gives as the increase this year, since the opening of navigation, over the receipts of last year to the same time, an amount equal to 829,068 barrels of flour.

News has been received from the seat of war, that on the 1st of Nov. Gen. Wool took possession of the city of Monclovia, without resistance on the part of the inhabitants-indeed, with their approval.

On Monday morning last, Mr. George Coldwell, a laborer at the Novelty Iron Works in this city, was instantly killed by being caught in his work.

Two thousand barrels of flour were sold a few days since at New Orleans, for shipment to Algiers.

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, DEC. 7.

FLOUR AND MEAL -- Prices have declined since the news by the steamer. Geneeee and Michigan Flour \$5 a 5 121. Jersey Meal 3 62. Rye Flour 3 75. GRAIN.-Genesee Wheat \$1 14. White Ohio 1 10

Corn 60 a 65c. Rye 75 a 80c. Oats 36 a 39c. PROVISIONS.-Mess Pork \$9 25. Frime 7 62. New

Beef \$6 a \$8. Prime Mess \$15. In Butter and Cheese there is no change, and not much doing.

MARRIED.

In Westmoreland, N. Y., on the evening of the 25th ult., by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. ALFRED R. K. BENNETT to Miss DEBORAH R. WILLIAMS.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Thos. G. Osborn of Bridgeham ton, L. I., ANDREW I. AFINS, of Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y to HANNAH VARS, of Westerly, R. I.

In Alfred, N. Y., on the 19th ult., by Eld. John Green WILLIAM PEARCE to ELIZABETH BURDICK, both of Alfred. In Alfred, on the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. LORINZ Coon to Miss EMELINE SAUNDERS, both of Alfred.

DIED,

Independence, N. Y., Nov. 29th, MAXSON G. LIVERMORE aged 23 years. In early life Br. Livermore publicly profess-ed faith in Jesus Christ, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist church. In all the relations of life, he sustained character becoming his profession. During his illness, which was short, his confidence in his Saviour was unshaken; and even in the hour of death his faith triumphed over every fear, affording another evidence of the power of the Gospel The church has sustained a loss in his death not easily re-paired, and his wife is bereaved of an affectionate husband. A destructive malady called "sore throat," raise a sum of money to present to Mr. Goold, the conductor of Adams & Co.'s Express as a bin 11: 25-"He that believeth in me, though he were His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, to

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. 52 pages; price

6 cts. —A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata-

rians-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title. 4 pages; 1 cent.

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

No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9-The Fourth Commandment-False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents.

Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent; PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attended to

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

ELIHU BURRITT, Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is published every Satur-L day, 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 ncrease in value and variety. To enhance the interest of this department of the paper, he is now on his way to Eng land, with the view to make the TOUR OF THE COUNTRY ON FOOT, and to make the Citizen the record of his daily 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.

THE WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE,

IS published weekly by WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT, at No 2 Devonshire Street, near State Street, Boston. Terms-\$2 a year, in advance. For \$5 three copies will be sent to one address. A liberal discount will be made to Agents who pay for a larger number of copies. Edited by

ELIZUR WRIGHT. ///

is the case with the poor writer when he ceases to be serviceable) friendless.

	The orrest of California and Oregon.	and reputeton, in virginia. The disease	resumption of approvation of the gallant con-		This paper is not bound to the creed or cause of any clique.
	The owners of the bark are Messre Tames Bishon	is represented to be a wretched and losthcome	duct by which he saved the lives of several of		association. Darty sect or set of mon but
	& Co., of New Brunswick, N. J.	is represented to be a wretched and loathsome	the many which he saved the inves of several of	TPROPRO	LUC UDINUUS OF ITS CONTOR SI THE TIME and of anal and a second
	answick, 14. J.	inalady, which has thus far barned the skill of	the passengers who were wrecked in the Atlan-	TTERS.	as may honor it with their thoughts, or be supposed by the
	and the second	the medical familter	tic, under circumstances of great danger to him-	James Bailey, W. B. Gillett. John Green, Charles M.	as may nonor it with their thoughts, or be supposed by the editor to do so. It will be his endeavor to give such a varie
	PENALTY FOR LYING -In the M.		solf	Lewis, George R. Wheeler, S. S. Griswold Rowse Babcock	ty and anaptity of motton on the multiple of the such a varie.
	PENALTY FOR LYING.—In the New Haven Colony, in 1656, there was a law, that "if any	The Newark Advertiser states that the Rail-	SC11.	Lewis, George R. Wheeler, S. S. Griswold, Rowse Babcock, Nathan Wardner, T. G. Osborne, Mordecai T. Davis, John Whitford, Geo. H. Perry, F. W. Stillman Nethen Gilbert	lightened family of matter as to meet the wants of every en
			During the last survey on forther and 1 1 1 1	Whitford, Geo. H. Perry F W Sailman Nation Cill	ingluence iamily, and especially of those which seek more
	PYTOUL ADDYE LIE ADE OF 14 Vegra shall'II'	1 rouge companies have determined to discontinue	During the last summer, forty-one theological		
•	Make and publish any Lie which	their Sunday morning train between New York	students, from twelve different institutions, have		
	make and publish any Lie, which may be perni-	and Dhiladaluhia	been engaged in the Colporteur service, in con-		LUCUS. ANU DUNC UNIVERTIDAT Dro old which and from an forman
			notion ongaged in the Corportour setvice, in con-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	There he cannot convince he will trat to be good netwood
•	to the Plantation as it is a sin against God C	uary next. This has long been contemplated	nection with the American Tract Society.		Which the calling satisfy himself of the truth he mill he con
. ·	the first offeners 10	uary next. This has long been contemplated, but various obstacles have hitherto prevented the discontinuance	M. T	PARALVOLL IN I. VIII I. BITCHOL DODIO M (Doord-1)	
•	and for the second, 20s.;	the dias obstacles have intherto prevented	Mr. Jay, the great dissenting preacher of		to help forward, in a neighborly way, every thing but Hum-
	unable to pay, ne shall be committed to	and the second sec	Bath, England, has married, at the age of 77, a.	becca B. Langurorthy 20 each	hug. That he will and
	the stocks-for the first offence, one hour, for	As soon as it if a state	lady with £30,000.	Shiloh, N. JDickason D. Sheppard. Ellis A. Davis, H. B.	bug. That he will endeayor to knock down and drag out
	the social of the mist offence, one nour, for	As soon as the Atlantic struck, its bell com-	100 TILL 800,000.	& C. Davis, \$2 each.	even if it should cling to the throne of political power or the
	the second, four hours, and if he offends the		The Wisconsin Convention have rejected a	New Market N T 16 This 1 is no	horns of the sacred altar.
i	third time, he shall be publicly whipped, and	Wind upon it and and it is a start	and this constant of the new rejected a	New Market, N. JMrs. Elizabeth Dunham, David F. W.	He will not take an oath never to be wiser. He will not
•	may be hound oner total	wind upon it, and continued to toll slowly and	motion to abolish capital punishment, by a vote	Randolph, Andrew Drake, \$2 each.	scorn truth, though it may come from an enemy. He will
•	may be bound over to the Court of Magistrates."	invariantly as long as any portion of the urrock	of 31 to 51.	Last nooman-Nathan Gilbert, Thurston Green Adomic	not flatter the poor because he is one of them. He will not
· ·	(1) 「「「「「「「「」」」」、「「」」、「「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」	Was to be seen			hate and abuse the rich because he is not one of them. But
	In 1776, an important dispatel		The new and beautiful Liberia packet, re-	New London-David P. Williams, Amy Hazard, \$2 each.	he will endeavor to establish a better understanding between
	In 1776, an important dispatch was carried	Of the twenty-one persons coulded and	The new and beautini mooria packet, re-	Berlin-Perry Stillman \$2, Orrin Burdick \$1.	the extremes of society-showing both ends that impointees
			cently built, sailed from Mason's wharf, Balti-	Troy-Mrs. Desire Maxion \$2.	is most likely to be found between them-consisting in a
•	"as considered extraordinary dispatch now it		more, on Thursday last. She takes out a num-	Westerlo-Knight Bennett \$2.	great measure in a mutual endeavor to aboliah idlences, dis-
• •	can be conveyed in the same	Of the twenty-one persons scalded on the Maria, and conveyed to the hospital at Natchez, seventeen have died, and there was little hope	hand and marked and the second of a hum-	Winfield-Wm. Lawton \$2.	Bicat micasuro in a material and more and more and
• • • •	can be conveyed in the same number of seconds!	of the recommendation of all	Der of emigrants and missionary passengers, and	Plainfield, N. JSimeon F. Randolph \$2.	ease, poverty and roguery. With these general purposes, it is the prime object of the
		in the remaining tour.	a large quantity of merchand ize for the colonies.	Milton, W. TE. Rider \$1,	Will mese general parposes, it is the prime object of the
-				,	editor of this paper to get an honest living.
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	iled backword half one at monostic a find
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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE. I saw an infant in its mother's arms,

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And left it sleeping woman's charms. assed-I saw a girl wi In sorrow weeping.

Years passed-I saw a mother with her child, Years brought me back-yet through her tears she smiled In deeper anguish.

I left her-years had vanished; I returned, vitit. I stood before her; A lamp beside the childless widow burned-

Grief's mantle o'er her. In tears I found her whom I left in tears,

And I returned again in after years, And found her dying:

An infant first, and then a maiden fair-A wife-a mother-And then a childless widow in despair-Thus met a brother.

And thus we meet on earth, and thus we part, To meet—oh, never! Till desth beholds the spirit leave the heart, To live forever.

CONCERNING SEVERAL BOYS.

There was a little boy named John Smeaton. He would often leave his play, to watch men at their work. He would ask how one part was to be fitted to another, and how the thing was to be used when it was done. If money was given him to buy cakes or play-things, he chose rather to spend it on tools, and tried to do what he had seen done with them. Once he was seen at the top of his father's barn, fixing somewood with a hole bored through it; it was longer than they wanted, so they cut off a bit. The little boy asked if he might have the bit. It was given to him, and with it he made a little real pump with which he could raise water. When John Smeaton became a man, he contrived many clever and useful things. He found the sea, which serves as a lantern to show sail- being £11,000. ors which way they should go, and warn them Then came the bombardment of Warsaw, in not a careless, idle boy.

the edge of the cascade, was seen for a moment Municipal Court, that there is, on an average, in the spray and mist that hovered over the one drunkard committed for each of the twentywater, and disappeared, to be seen no more. four hours of the day. There are about ten The Indians say that, often, in the morning, a thousand places in this City and County, where voice is heard singing a mournful requiem, the liquor is sold, and of these three thousand are burden of which is the inconstancy of her hus- furnished with licenses. The revenue from band. And some assert that the spirit of Am- these amounts to about thirty thousand dollars pato Sapa has been seen wandering about the a year, a sum not much more than sufficient to place with her children in her bosom.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

From the tenth report of the Inspectors of Prisons we make the following extract :--- "A poor fellow, named Joseph F---, committed the fees of the officers who are employed to do to the Lancaster Castle for begging, and about the dirtiest work of the rum trade—picking up the 4th of March for the inauguration of the to be discharged in a few days, gave the following singular outline of nis past life :-- 1 was by the men who have reduced them to this dis-born in Scotland, and brought up a millwright. by the men who have reduced them to this dis-was born in Scotland, and brought up a millwright. ing singular outline of his past life :--- 'I was At fifteen years old I entered the 32d Foot, in which regiment I served eleven years. I was in Spain and Portugal-Salamanca and the siege of San Sebastian. I was at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. At the former place the Duke twice over placed himself in our square. I received two slight wounds at Quatre Bras, and two more, also slight, at Waterloo. I went to Paris with my regiment, and got my discharge fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to bein 1816. A Polish general engaged me (through hold the two young parties run a race together. Sir John Rennie) as a millwright, to go to The maid is allowed, in starting, the third part titute of any acquirement that could be made Roxaoko (Rosienna?) in Lithuania. I made of the race, so that it is impossible, except vol- available in case of necessity. £150 a year wages for four years, and saved a hundred a year. I then came to Warsaw and learned to brew from a countryman. I commenced the trade of a brewer in 1821 in con- for the man to renew the proposal for marriage. that he thought his blindness was a judgment of junction with two other persons. I also had a But if the virgin has an affection for him, though heaven on him, because he had written against millwright concern, and a flour mill. Some at first she runs hard, to try the truth of his love, Charles I., his (the Duke's) father, when the imsome men fixing a pump, and took great notice to Warsaw, and I engaged myself to him as tard her speed, pretend some casualty, and that misfortunes are indexes of the wrath of of all they did. They had a thick piece of interpreter, being able to speak Russian, Ger- make a voluntary halt before she comes to the U little time after, Dr. M'Call the missionary came she will, without Atalanta's golden ball to re- mortal poet replied :--- "If your highness thinks interpreter, being able to speak Russian, Ger- make a voluntary halt before she comes to the Heaven, what must you think of your father's nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, man and Polish. I went with Dr. M'Call to St. mark, or the end of the race. Thus none are tragical end? I have only lost my eyes—but he and then it must not be done without permission previously. Petersburgh, Moscow, Astracan, Tobolsk, Arch- compelled to marry without their own will; and lost his head." angel, Vienna, Rome (where Dr. M'Call dined that is the reason why the married people in twice with the Pope,) Naples, Genoa, Sicily; this poor country, are richer in their contentthen through Austria into Hungary, Brodof, (Brod or Brad ?) where there are a great many

Jews, Cracow and Warsaw. This occupied better ways than had been known before of mak- about two years and three months. During the ing mills, to be turned by wind or water; and he ten years we were in business, the firm to which built a tall light-house on the top of a rock in I belonged realized about £30,000, my share

where there is danger. By this means many 1830. A child and two of my workmen were lives have been saved, and many people have killed, and all my property was destroyed. bad reason to be glad that John Smeaton was | was reduced to nothing. In 1833 the Emperor Nicholas came, and I sent a petition to him.

Another boy, named Isaac Newton, lived at He granted me an interview, and ordered me a farm, and was often sent to mind the sheep £200, (in ducats.) I afterwards engaged my

How MANY DO YOU PAY FOR ?-It is ascerdown the current, her voice became lost in the sound of the cataract. Her boat was borne to tained from the public records kept at the pay the interest on seven-eights of the pauper and criminal taxes imposed by intemperance. The city treasury must necessarily pay the wages of the carmen who are employed to carry these street drunkards to the Tombs, and the loathsome and helpless wretches who are thrust out of the porter-houses all over the city, gusting condition. It is a question which may be of interest to tax-payers—" How many do I pay for ?"

[Visitor and Advertiser.

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND .- It is death in Lap land to marry a maid without the consent of her parents and friends. When a young man has formed an attachment for a young female, the untarily, that she should be overtaken.

If the maid out-run her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal ment than in other lands where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

does much among animals; they are singularly susceptible, especially when certain methods, which would be interesting to know, are used. One Windham, an Englishman, had a peculiar talent for educating bees, wasps, and even flies. On the fourth of June, 1764, in the presence of the stadtholder and his consort, he made several experiments on the education and economy of bees. He displayed a comb full of these insects, and in the space of two minutes he caused them to leave the comb and settle on a hat of one of the spectators; thence he caused them to whatever swarm was offered him, and even duce to the preservation of their health. wasps and other flies; and that he could tame the most mischievous in the space of five minutes, without danger of being stung.

VARIETY.

Some valuable manuscript records of the early history of Georgia were shipped from Liverpool more than six months ago, and, on their passage to Savannah, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina. They were re-shipped, and again the vessel was wrecked. Eventually, they were sent in their wet condition to New York, where a Savannah gentleman took possession of them for the Historical Society. Although the papers were thoroughly soaked with salt water, yet the ink has resisted ts action, and the writing is entirely ligible.

The Constitution of the United States names course would be adopted, should the 4th of years. That is to say, the 4th of March every fourth year. If it did, however, the inauguration would take place on that day.

In France, all ladies who do not possess a decidedly ample fortune, make it a point to learn ing. There are said to be a thousand females think of entering the Institution. among the easy classes in this city, who are des-

James II., when Duke of York, made a visit to Milton out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, the Duke said to the poet,

Sir William Temple says, "A man has but these four things to choose out of: to exercise daily, to be very temperate, to take physic, or be ferent departments of Natural Science. sick." In reference to these remarks, Dr. Bell says, "We may venture to assert, with a much later writer, that the principal secrets of health of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in TAME BEES, WASPS, AND FLIES.-Education are early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed."

> S. Brown, in the Boston Cultivator, says, We have fed two farrow cows with carrots, humber much larger than from any other in the State. from the time of housing to the present date, and the result is, they have given twice the and the result is, they made a produced tollows:-quantity of milk they would have produced tollows:-The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ter made from them churns quick, and is nearly ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINART

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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 ar

method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy, separate buildings, un-der the immediate care of their teachers.) They will board in responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular ly desired.

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 responsibility ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, some practical art or business, which in case of and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without reverse of fortune they may use to obtain a liv- an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

Regulations.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required.

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

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification eaching, 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 esch term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a

Academic Terms.

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

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to explain it to you; it is well worth knowing, eventful than that of most others. By thinking about this common thing, Isaac Newton was led to find out more than was ever known before about how the sun, moon, stars and earth kept their right places, and moved about in such beautiful order. This led him to admire and adore the wisdom and goodness of God, who rules the whole. As you grow older it will be very pleasant to you to learn what this great man found out, and the use of the knowl-

edge he gained by minding what he saw. One little boy, named Benjamin West, was set to mind a little baby, asleep in its cradle. He looked at it kindly, and felt pleased to see it smile in its sleep. He wished he could draw a picture of the baby; and, seeing a piece of paper on the table, and a pen and ink, he tried what he could. When his mother came in, he begged her not to be angry with him for touching the pen, ink, and paper; and he showed her the picture he had made. His mother knew at once what it was meant for. She was much pleased, and kissed her little boy. Then he raid, if she liked it, he would make pictures of some flowers she held in her hand; and so he went on trying to do better and better, till he became one of the finest painters in the world. Now one little story about a poor little Irish chimney-sweep. Some kind person wished to collect all the chimney-sweepers in Dublin to teach them to read the Bible. One little boy was asked if he knew his letters ? He said, yes. Then he was asked if he could read ? He said he could. He was next asked where he went to school, and in what book he had learned to read ? He said he had never been at school at all, and he had never yet had any book. It was a wonder how he could have learned to read and spell; but the case was this, another little sweep, a little older than himself, had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors, as they passed along the streets. See what may be done by trying and taking [London Child's Magazine. pains.

band's affection. As she fell faster and faster lings of others."

and cattle, or assist in driving them to market. | self as manager to a brewery; but the principals But while he did what he was told to do in this failed. I then engaged with another establishway, he tried also to get learning, and was much | ment, and made a mere living of it, every thing pleased when he was sent to school. He amus- having been ruined by the revolution. I left ed himself by making a wind-mill and a wooden | Warsaw in 1842, and came to London, where I clock; and was once found on a hay-loft, trying | spent a short time with Dr. M'Call. Lord to do a very hard sum. Once he saw an apple Dudley Stuart was kind to me, and gave me fall from a tree in the garden. Many boys £10, to carry me to the north. I was on my way would only have picked it up and eaten it. But from Scotland to seek some friends in Liverpool Isaac Newton was set thinking how and why it when my money being all gone, I was taken up was that when the stalk broke the apple fell to for begging.' This singular story was given in the ground. Did/you ever think why this is? answer to numerous questions. F. does not If you wish to know, ask your papa and mama seem to be aware that his life has been more

FLOUBISHING A HANDKERCHIEF.

In some parts of Europe it is not unusual to bring about matrimonial engagements by means of advertisements. Some years ago. it was agreed in a gay party of ladies and gentlemen, in London, that an advertisement should be inserted in a morning paper, as from a young lady, rich and beautiful, who felt inclined to the state of matrimony. In the course of the day letters were received from between fifty and sixty swains of all descriptions, in reply to each of whom an answer was addressed, stating that the lady wished, previous to his being introduced to her, to see him, at the same time requesting each to be in the pit of the Druly Lane theatre on the following evening, dressed in a blue coat, white pantaloons, and scarlet vest, and immediately on the conclusion of the first act to stand upon the benches, flourish a white handkerchief in one hand, and apply a glass to the right eye with the other. Every thing succeeded so well that as soon as the curtain fell, about fifty individuals, of all ages, forthwith mounted the benches, from the smooth chinned Adonis of 18, to the sleek, portly, self-confident widower of 50, and the emaciated bachelor of 60, dressed in uniform, according to orders, in the gayest style, and with the utmost nicety, to make deeper the impression on the heart of the fair prize. High swelled their bosoms with hope, as, with studied action, the handkerchief was flourished and the glass raised to the eye. But who shall paint the astonishment, dismay, and rage, which were depicted in every countenance as they gazed upon each other and discovered the sudden failure of all their hopes? With almost incredible velocity, they descended from their unenviable attitudes to "hide their diminished heads" among the crowd.

AN ELEPHANT'S REMEMBERANCE.

In the autobiography of Mr. Lindley Murray, published in 1826, a passage occurs from which it appears that one of the clearest heads that THE INJURED INDIAN WIFE. Maj. Long tells a romantic story in connection ever engaged in the business of analysis, had with the falls of St. Anthony :- An Indian of been well nigh cracked, some sixty years ago, hours of manœuvering. the Dacota nation had united himself in his by a simple agent, and for a small offence. In youth to a female called Ampato Sapa, the Dark the year 1771 he visited the elephants at the Day, a name which, if given at her birth, and Queen's palace, Buckingham, and from what fortunate end, would seem to show that they a portion of the hay, which one of them had York 101 persons bearing the name that heads period has come; and now the wise king is possessed the power of divination. They lived been collecting with his proboscis on the floor. this article, pursuing 55 different trades and supplying the deficiency from his well-stored Watson-Wm. Quibell. happily together many years. Two children This little affront offended the sagacious animal professions, viz : artist, 1; accountant; 1; blackwere the fruit of their union. The man, having highly. The keeper remarked that he would smith, 1; boarding house, 1; boot maker, 2; acquired renown as a hunter, aspired to be never forget it, and it was obvious, from the butchers, 2; cot- are more than twenty printers who are perform- Waterford-L. T. Rogers, elected a chief. To increase his dignity and rapid convulsions of his trunk, that he only ton sampler, 1; chair makers, 2; carpenters, 8; ing the duties of clerks in the departments at importance, and to strengthen his influence, he wanted an opportunity to avenge the misappro- clerks, 4; commission merchant, 1; carrier, 1; resolved to add another wife to his household, priation of his property on the spot. The dry goods, 1; doctors, 2; engraver, 1; gardner, perior; to others who had the advantages of a and fixed his choice on the daughter of a man grammarian, however, kept out of his way, and of influence in the tribe. When he had made probably thought no more of the matter, until doctor, 1; iron founder, 1; jappanner, 1; junk known his determination to his wife, she en- he chanced to revisit the same place after an store, 1; laborers, 5; looking glass healthy who have nature for their cook; hunger NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK deavored to dissuade him, by reminding him of interval of several weeks. On this occasion, a their long-cherished love, and the happiness number of other persons were present, but of they had enjoyed together. Finding no argu- the whole, the elephant singled out his old enements available, and, in fact, that he had already my, and aimed a desperate blow at his head, executed his purpose of a second marriage, she which, fortunately for the world, neither proved biserved her opportunity, launched her light fatal or took effect. Mr. Murray was astonished, bark canoe, and placing her children in it, push- as well he might, and deduced an excellent ed of into the stream above the fall. Her moral from the circumstance, which it may be death song was heard, clear and shrill, by her proper to give in his own words : " This incifriends upon the banks of the river. She recit- dent made some impression on me, and perhaps of with a mournful, voice, the pleasures she had | contributed to subdue a curiosity which could, enjoyed when the undivided object of her bus a receipt for a printer a bill in your might

A CURIOSITY .--- An exchange says that a watch maker of Paris has constructed a clock of a curious and most ingenious nature. The description of it is as follows :--

"It is made with eleven dials. The principal dial shows the hours alone; a transparent one, immediately below the former, shows the progression and retrogression of the sun; two others, also transparent, and through which the mechanism of this immense machine can be seen, mark, the one the days of the month, the other the seconds. Eight square enamelled dials are arranged round two sides of the pendulum, and show the hour in each of the following cities :- Alexandria, St. Helena, Otaheite, Canton, New York, and St. Petersburgh. Each

of these dials is marked with 24 hours instead of 12, so as to show the hours of the day, and those of the night. Lastly, the pendulum carries a large metrical scale, indicating the degree of expansion and contraction of metal. This clock cost 14,000 francs, or about £600.

put into the hands of the school-boy, and the little prattling Miss at home is taught to lisp the DEFENCE OF THE GOOSE .- It is a great libel word of divine truth." to accuse a goose of being a silly bird. Even a

tame goose shows much instinct and attachment; and were its habits more closely observed, the tion with the principal engineers, have come to tame would be found to be by no means wanting in general cleverness. Its watchfulness at nighttime is, and always has been, proverbial; and it certainly is endowed with a strong organ of selfpreservation. You may drive over dog, cat, hen, or pig, but I defy you to drive over a tame goose. As for wild geese, I know of no animal, piped or quadruped, that is so difficult to deceive or approach. Their senses of hearing, seeing, may travel all over the kingdom. and smelling are all extremely acute; independently of which, they appear to act in so sand tailors, out of employment in London, had organized and cautious a manner when feeding a meeting, and resolved to embark for Canada or roosting as to defy all danger. Many a time and the United States. A committee was aphas my caution been of no avail in attempting to pointed to collect subscriptions to pay the passapproach these birds; either a careless step on age ; 960 entered their names for Canada and a piece of gravel, or an eddy of wind, however Nova Scotia, and 2,904 for the United States. light, or letting them perceive the smallest por-They will all be here in March or April next. tion of my person, has rendered useless whole

[St. John's Wild Sports of the Highlands.

quantities of breadstuffs. The apprehended JOHN SMITH .- There are in the city of New 1; grocers, 3; harness maker, 1; homeopathic collegiate education." man, 1; pedlar, 1; porter house, 1; printers, 3; temperance and exercise." pottery, 1; painters, 2; provisions, 1; stone cutters, 3; shoe makers, 3; sailors, 6; speculator, 1; silver plater, 1; saw filer, 1; ship carpenter, 1; ship joiner, 1; ship master, 1; tobacconist, 1; tailor, 1; umbrella manufacturers, 2; weaver, 1; watch dealer. 1.

equal to June butter."

Laying hens should be provided, through the winter, with lime to pick, as also with occasionalight on his naked arm; next, he caused them al messes of fresh meat of some kind. By atto settle upon his head and face, on which they tention to these particulars, they may be kept to made a kind of mask; he afterwards caused laying, even when the earth is covered with them to march upon a table, according to his snow; nor must it be forgotten that they reorders. That which was most extraordinary in quire daily allowances of grain of some kind. the talents and conduct of this singular man was, Corn, buckwheat, and oats, alternately given a term, extraordinaries excepted. that he could make the same experiments with | them, afford an excellent change of diet, and con-

> The following is the simplest mode of preserving eggs we have met with: First a layer of plaster, then a layer of eggs-not allowing one egg to touch another-with the small end downward. Over the layer of eggs put about three inches of plaster, then cover the vessel closely. Eggs thus put up, have remained sweet and pure for eleven months. They must be put down within three days of being laid.

The lady mistress of a French family often sits in her kitchen and talks to her maids, and such is the reciprocal attachment between the heads of the family and their domestics, that lengthened servitude is very common. Small annuities are often left to faithful dependents, and, if a servant marries in service, a dinner is generally provided by the master or mistress, who entertain the bridal party with the utmost hospitality.

"Study the Bible," says the Sunday School

Room-rent, per term Tuition, per term, Piano Forte, **Oil Painting** Drawing,

> board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves. rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad. rance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL President of the Board of Trustees.

A FARM FOR SALE,

N the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the "Study the Bible," says the Sunday School Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of Visiter. "There is no people upon the earth the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninety in whose minds intelligence and the love of virtue is more deeply imbedded than the Scotch. And there is none also by whom the Bible is more thoroughly studied-it is the first book 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 premises of JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

	and the second
The English Parliament, after full delibera-	LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.
tion with the principal engineers, have come to	
the determination to require all railroads here	
after made, to have their tracks 4 feet 8 1-2	NEW YORK. Adams-Charles Potter. Westerly-Alex. Campbell,
aller made, in mave then mousin England roads	Alfred—Maxson Green, "S. P. Stillman.
inches wide. There are now in England roads	"Hiram P. Burdick. Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer,
of this width, that cost over fifty millions sterling;	Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, A. B. Burdick.
and roads of five to seven feet wide, costing five	"John Whitford. Newport-E. D. Barker
millions sterling. The question is under con-	Brookfield-And'w Babcock.
sideration, whether these wide roads shall be	Clarence-James H. Cochran. NEW JERSEY.
reduced to the general width, so that one car	DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. New Market-W. B. Gillett.
may travel all over the kingdom.	Durhamville I. A. Potter. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth.
	Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth
A London paper announces that seven thou-	FriendshspR. W. Utter, Salem-David Clawson
sand tailors, out of employment in London, had	Genesee-W.P Langwothy: Hounsfield-Wm. Green
a meeting, and resolved to embark for Canada	Independence
and the United States. A committee was ap-	"JVP. Livermore. Condersport-R. Babcock
and the United States. A committee mas ap	LeonardsvilleJabishBrown.
pointed to collect subscriptions to pay the pass-	Newport-Abel Stillman. VIRGINIA.
age; 960 entered their names for Canada and	New London-C. M. Lewis. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond.
Nova Scotia, and 2,904 for the United States.	Otselic-Joshua Clark New Salem-J. F. Randolph.
They will all be here in March or April next.	Petersburg Geo. Crandall.
	Preston Clark Rogers. Persia-Elbridge Eddy. Bloomfield-Charles Clark.
It is said that the King of the French, fearful	Persia-Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Northampton-S. Babcock.
of a short crop at some period of his reign, has	
for many years been storing away immense	
The approximation	RodmanNathan Gilbert.

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

WISKONSAN.

CONNECTICUT.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846 and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and nding Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

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

Expenses Board, per week, \$1 00 1 50 \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term EXTRAS PER TERM. \$10 00 7.00 2 00 The entire expense for an academic year, including

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

youthful character in an old man.

The United States Journal says "that there | Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman. Milton

It has well been said, "They are the most er, 1; merchants, 2; machinist, 1; musician, 1; for their caterer; who have no doctor but the ministers, 2; oil factor, 1; porters, 3; police- sun and fresh air; and no other physic than

> the atm af a man given to drinking will take fire when a lighted taper is applied to it. A woman of Rheims in France was recently consumed, having taken fire spontaneously."

A man down in Maine has discovered a way It is pleasing to observe some good qualities to obtain refreshing and sound sleep. It is to cap.

-Joseph Goour " Stillman Coon. Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. It is a notorious fact that the blood taken from \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay il ed more than six months, ist which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to BURGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New ork.