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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOL. III—NO. 6.

SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD.

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 30, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 110.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-Your notice of the prosecution of our brethren at Snowhill, Pa., calls up again the consideration of our Constitutional Rights as citizens of the United States. There is seemingly a crisis in which it is to be determined whether might shall triumph over right-whether reliof these coercive measures.

If we value our rights, it is obviously high time that we awake and take the strongest and most effective positions that our circumstances admit of. After deliberate and prayerful consideration of the subject, I am convinced that we have not honored God in our past movements as we ought to have done! We have heretofore asked only for exemptions for our selves, and have quietly looked on to see the law of God abrogated by human laws; and while we are necessarily parties to the power that has done this, we have not borne public testimony against it. I am convinced that God will not succeed us in this way. We must stand up and vindicate HIS honor.

Jehovah's law says, the seventh-day of the

week is the Sabbath; our State and municipal

the week is the Sabbath. Jehovah says the first six days of the week shall men labor and do all their work; our State laws say men shall not labor nor do any work on the first day of the week, but whoever does labor or do any work religious pinions. I name Shiloh as the place, shall be fined or imprisoned. Thus men plainly abrogate God's laws by human laws, while they confess that they have no direction from heaven to do so! Many of our fellow citizens are now urging the duty of every Christian to protest against those southern slave-making laws, which necessitate the colored people to violate the interested say what they wish and what they fifth and seventh commandment, and which laws themselves authorize a violation of the eighth by the owners themselves. Are we then not to regard it as our duty to bear witness against these northern laws which openly and avowedly declare the fourth commandment abrogated Here is a monstrous usurpation, which reaches its offensive hands up to heaven's throne, and makes pretences which Louisana itself never avowed !-declares the fourth commandment commandment! Is white bondage less degrading than black? Is it worse to prohibit men of law worse than usurping all its prerogatives? How can we protest against southern violations

commandments, we can bear it for our own rights, and that law which Jehovah himself has called holy and honorable.

We are the more inexcusable if we do not take this position, because we are not thrown upon mere natural right, as in the other case we have the clearest and most definite constitutional right possible. We do not need an amended Constitution, in a single clause, for obtaining this right. The Constitution of the United States guarantees every thing that we gious majorities shall trample upon the religious can ask on this subject. It is not an ex parte guaranties of our National Constitution, as interpretation that makes it so; it has been so southern oligarchists do upon the civil rights of expounded by the most competent and disinterthe northern part of the Union. There is cer- ested authorities. President Washington's lettainly some danger of religious coercion becom- ter on the subject, written within two years of ing the order of the day in Republican America. the adoption of the Constitution, places the sub-In all the States of the Union but one, some ject above any plausible dispute. R. M. Johnhow or other, coercionists have managed to pro- son's famous Sunday Mail Report says: "Concure the enactment of Sunday laws, with pen- gress acts under a Constitution of delegated alties of fine and imprisonment for the trans- and limited powers. The committee look in gression of their arbitrary prohibitions. The vain to that instrument for a delegation of power American and Foreign Sabbath Union has issued, authorizing this body to inquire and determine or prepared to issue, sixty thousand publications what part of the time, or whether any, has been urging the enforcement of these Sunday laws in | set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. every State and city where they exist. Nearly On the contrary, among the few prohibitions twenty general conventions have been held, which it contains, is one that prohibits a reliwith delegates from eleven States of the Union, gious test; and another which declares that in which addresses have been prepared urging | Congress shall pass no law respecting an estabour State Legislatures and municipal bodies to lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free expass still more stringent laws for compelling all ercise thereof. The law, as it now exists, makes the inhabitants of the land—the stranger as well no distinction as to the days of the week. It is My own observation, two years ago, tends to as the resident citizen—to regard their usurpa- the duty of Government to afford to all—to Jew tive day, or see that they are punished for a or Gentile-Pagan or Christian-the protection violation of their arbitrary prohibitions. In and advantages of our benignant institutions, four States of this Union, prosecutions have on Sunday as well as every day of the week."* been carried on against otherwise unoffending If there be any thing definite and certain in the dow, and frequently hammering, sawing and citizens, who conscientiously refused to do meaning of language, these documents, emanathonor to their Sunday. And now the same is ing from the highest authority of the nation, being renewed in the hands of most Christian | having the vote and imprint of the national magistrates, and encouraged by the winkings of | Congress, must forever settle the meaning and most Christian ministers; while there is in many | intent of the present Constitution of the United others an unconcealed exultation at the success | States respecting religious rights. We need seek for no farther exposition of it. Several judicatories have already decided against prosecutors on this ground. What do we, then, begging exemptions? Why not stand up and assert our rights?

Our brethren at Snowhill have at length taken the right position, by determining to carry up their cases to the highest courts of the nation. Rather than have them abandon it, if need be, let them ask the whole denomination to come to their aid, and enable them to procure the ablest given against them. Be the issue of this case what it may, I propose that measures be taken, as early as possible, to sustain this position in every part of the Union. For this purpose, I would suggest the propriety of calling an Anti-Sunday Coercion Convention, for the purpose of laws say it is not the Sabbath—the first-day of devising such measures as shall secure a united effort on this subject among all who are opposed to Sunday Coercion on religious or civil consideratious. Let such persons be invited to attend and unite in it without respect to sect, party, or and one day before or one day after the meeting of the General Conference, the second week in next ninth month, as the time. I hold myself ready to correspond with such; and will answer any respectable communication addressed, post paid, to me at Shiloh, N. J. Let those who are

will do for this cause. SAMUEL DAVISON.

SHILOH, 16th 7th month.

The judges in every State sha bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."-See After

A Religion of Ceremonies.—There is scarce-Recollections of Mexico,) when the bells are not that there was no need of falling! abolished!—and inflicts fines and imprisonment heard in the streets, announcing that some priest upon white —— (what shall I call them?) who is on his way to administer the sacrament to increasing activity. It was obviously an infant manner and an anxious expression of counter children fell on their knees and praised the acdare to attempt a strict conformity to that fourth some one sick or dying. The priest is seated in significantly significant seated in significant dark of the strict conformity to that fourth some one sick or dying. a coach drawn by two mules, followed by ten or a dozen friars, with gold wax candles, chanting as they go. The coach is preceded by a man ed up, but alarmed at the infinity of space, sunk perfect. They who heard him most frequently obeying the fifth commandment, than to prohibit who rings a small bell to announce the approach down into the nest again. At length the parents could not remember that he ever stumbled at a ple, for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. them obeying the fourth? Is honor to our Father of the Host; when every one who happens to grew impatient, and summoned their neighbors. word, or hesitated for want of one. He never He once explained the rules of his conduct, in heaven of less consequence than honor to our be in the street is expected to uncover himself As I was picking up chips one day, I found my faltered, unless the feelings to which he had which ought to be deeply engraven on every earthly fathers or mothers? Is a transgression and kneel, and the inmates of all the houses on head encircled with a swarm of swallows. They wrought himself overcame him, and then his heart. He said, "It was a first command and the street do the street d the street do the same thing. Nothing is more flew up to the nest, and jabbered away to the speech was interrupted by a flow of tears. Some-counsel of my early youth, always to do what common than to hear them exclaim, whenever young ones; they clung to the walls, looking times he would appear to lose all self-command, my conscience told me to be my duty, and leave If we want to have Jehovah help us, we must they hear the bell, "Dios viene," back to tell how the thing was done; then div- and weep exceedingly, and stamp loudly and the consequence with God. I shall carry with me cease asking for mere exemptions, and stand up God is coming; when what- ed, and balanced, and floated in a passionately; and sometimes the emotion of his the memory, and I trust the practice, of this pain all the confidence of his servants, and defend ever they may be doing, they instanlty fall on manner perfectly beautiful to behold. his law against the usurpations of human laws their knees. What I have described is the visit of the Host to some common person. The They jumped on the edge of the nest, and twit- indeed, it is said, that the effect of his veheprocession is more or less numerous, and the tered, and shook their feathers, and waved their mence upon his bodily frame was tremendous; of the fifth, seventh, and eighth commandments, person in the coach of more or less dignity, wings, and then hopped back again, saying, "Its that he usually vomited after he had preached, while we submit to the northern, middle, and from an humble priest to the archbishop of pretty sport, but we can't do it." Western States abrogating the fourth command. Mexico, according to the dignity and station of Three times the neighbors came and repeated siderable quantity of blood. But this was when ment? With what face can we defend negro rights, who let our own Christian rights go, and the Host to the Senora Santa Anna, of the fluttered and hopped till they controlled all sense of infirmty or pain, and tamely ask for mere exemptions? Nothing which I have heretofore spoken, was attended lighted on a small upright log. And oh, such made his advantage of the passion to which he short of the entire repeal of all these odious by a procession of twenty thousand people, praises as were warbled by the whole troop! had given away. "You blame me for weeping," Sunday coercion statutes ought to satisfy any of headed by the archbishop. Until very recently, The air was filled with their joy! Some were he would say, "but how can I help it, when you us. I am aware that we shall have a storm of wrath down upon us, from the bigots of the land, for taking this matter.

every one was required to kneel, and a very few flying round, swift as a ray of light; others were perched on the hoe handle, and the teeth of the mortal souls are upon the verge of destruction, and the teeth of the land, for aught I know, you are hearing yeur last for taking this position; but if others can bear they are satisfied if you pull off your hat and fashion of their pretty kind, and two were swing- sermon, and may never more have an opportuit for negro rights, and the fifth and seventh stop until the Host passes.

"LOVEST THOU ME?"

"Lovest thou me?" the Saviour asked Of one who oft had shown, That he would bear his Master's cross And make His griefs his own; "Lovest thou me?" both hope and fear Might draw thee to my side; And that thy love is deep, sincere, I ask a proof beside.

"Lovest thou me?" Thus to appeal To my omniscent light, Will prove thy life does not reveal Its power in human sight. I ask a love which cannot stay Within one narrow heart, But, spreading like the light of day, Shall form of all a part.

"Lovest thou me?"—then prove thy love, By loving those for whom I left my glorious throne above. And met the cross—the tomb. I gave my life to save "my sheep,"-I leave them to thy care, And bid thee here thy vigil keep, While I your homes prepare.

"Lovest thou me?" still, still he asks Of thee and me the same; And still will this last greatest proof Of true affection claim; "Go gather my wandering, dying lambs; Seek them where'er they dwell; Lead them to clear and living streams, And prove thou lovest me well." [N. Y. Obs.

SWALLOWS.

There are different theories on the subject of down among animals, from generation to geneconfirm the latter theory. Two barn swallows came into our woodshed in the spring-time. Their busy, earnest twitterings, led me at once but as the carpenter's bench was under the winplaning were going on, I had little hope that they would choose a location under our roof. To my surprise, however, they soon began to build in a crotch of a beam over the open door wav. I was delighted, and spent more time watching them, than "penny-wise" people would have approved. It was, in fact, a beautiful little drama of domestic love. The mother bird was so busy, and so important; and her mate so attentive! Never did any newly-married couple take more satisfaction with their first nicely-arranged draw of baby clothes, than they did in fashioning their little woven cradle.

The father bird scarcely ever left the side of the nest. There he was all day long, twittering say it how!" in tones that were most obviously the outpourings of love. Sometimes he would bring in a straw, or hair, to be interwoven in the precions little fabric. One day my attention was arrested by a very unusual twittering, and I saw him circling round with a large downy feather in his counsel that can be employed in the nation, until | bill. He bent over the unfinished nest and offerthey obtain a reversal of the decision, if it be ed it to his mate with the most graceful and loving air imaginable; and when she put up her well proportioned, though at that time slender,

twitterings, persuade his patient mate to fly give a loud alarm whenever a cat or dog came the office with far less ease and grace than she force, and vehemence, and passion, of that ora- fore his death he called his children around food for his greedy little family.

veriest misanthrope would have laughed to watch their manœuvres! Such a chipping and from which it flowed, inasmuch as it seemed to time. Your disposition in this respect may be twittering! Such diving down from the nest enter the heart which it pierced, and to heal as different after my death. Allow me, therefore, and flying up again! Such wheeling round in with balm. circles, talking to the young ones all the while! Such clinging to the sides of the shed with their boyhood manifested itself strongly in his orato- that my departure will not disturb the repose of an hour in the day (says Thompson, in his sharp claws, to show the timid little fledglings ry. When he was about to preach, whether it those who owe to me some tranquil moments."

The little downy things looked down, then look- what he was about to say. His elocution was

ing, in a most graceful style, on a pendant hoop. nity to have Christ offered to you!"

Never, while memory lasts, shall I forget the swallow party! I have frolicked with blessed Nature much and often; but this above all her gambols, spoke into my inmost heart, like the glad voices of little children. The beautiful family continued to be our playmates until the falling leaves gave token of approaching winter. For some time, the little ones came home regularly to their nest at night. I was ever on the watch to welcome them, and count that none were missing. A sculptor might have taken lesson in his art from those little creatures perched so gracefully on the edge of their clay built cradle, fast asleep, with heads hidden un der their folded wings. Their familiarity was wonderful. If I hung a gown on a nail, I found a little swallow perched on the sleeve. If I took a nap in the afternoon, my waking eyes were greeted by a swallow on the bed post; in the summer twilight they flew about the sitting-room in search of flies, and sometimes alighted on chairs and on tables. I almost thought they knew how much I loved them. But at last they flew away to more genial skies, with a whole troop of relations and neighbors. It was a deep pain to me, that I should never know them from other swallows, and they would have no recollection of me. Mrs. Child.

"I FORGIVE YOU ANY HOW."

A Christian merchant residing in Ohio, was severely injured in business by a worldly acinstinct. Some consider it a special revelation quaintance. Meeting him soon after, he held to each creature; others believe it is handed out his hand and thus accosted him. "I have been waiting for you to ask my forgiveness in ration, and is therefore a matter of education. regard to the recent transactions, but since you will not do so, I forgive you any how." It need scarcely be added, that this person was entirely won by this Christian remark, and became a friend. Now this I judge to be the right to suspect they were looking out a building spot; course in all cases of injurious treatment, and if to cheer him on. But true to the objects of life, thus the western Christians act, it is to be wish- he hastens back. As he stood upon the shore, ed that those in the North, South and East and felt that a Christian nation was now comwould take pattern. How often in this respect the first word of reconciliation, and often he or anticipations of the far greater changes which ourselves are suddenly summoned away and no another thirty years might witness. forgiving word spoken! Do not wait for first advances; do not trouble yourself how your injurer feels, or how he may receive you; leave that to him; it is emphatically his business, and upon him rests the responsibility. Your part do in kindness, in the freedom of the "Spirit or Love," and with our western friend, say and say it frankly, heartily, "I forgive you any

THE CHARACTER OF WHITEFIELD.

The following graphic portrait of this extra ordinary man is taken from Dr. Southey's prose

He was something above the middle stature, mouth to take it, he poured forth such a gust of and remarkable for native gracefulness of manor four times a day would he, with coaxing he possessed in an eminent degree, and which is said to have been the chief requisite of an abroad for food; and the moment she left the orator. An ignorant man described his eloeggs, he would take the maternal station, and quence oddly but strikingly, when he said that Mr. Whitefield preached like a lion. So strange

nance, that seemed to show how deeply he was | tion. But all their talking and fussing was of no avail. impressed with a sense of the importance of mind exhausted him, and the beholders felt a ternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto fol-The pupils were evidently much excited. momentary apprehension even for his life. And, lowed it, and have no reason to complain that and sometimes discharged in this manner a con-

MISSIONS.

The editor of the Boston Daily Whig, in announcing the departure of Dr. Judson, with a company of missionaries for Burmah, uses the following language:-

The idea of filling the whole world with the light and blessings of Christianity, is certainly ennobling to the man who cherishes it. And whatever some may think of the practicability of the thing, the attempt must be regarded as one of the most stupendous enterprises of mod-

Nor can this enterprise be considered visionry, when it is recollected that it rests upon a divine commission, "Go teach all nations," accompanied by a divine promise, "Lo, I am with you always;" and when it is recollected that experience, too, has given its sanction to the value and practicability of the missionary work.

Thirty-four years ago, when this same Judson embarked at Salem, on the first Christian mission from this country, how different the aspect of affairs from what is now beheld! He went forth all alone upon what was regarded an experiment, with only a very few interested in his success. For many years he toiled on, amid afflictions and persecutions, and others from time to time have been sent forth, till the gathering rills of benevolence, have become rivers, and the results golden harvests. Wild, savage tribes have been reduced to comparative civilization, industry and happiness are taking the place of stupidity and lust, and thousands of immortal beings have been raised from the level of brutes to the proper dignity of the sons of God, and heirs of immortality.

The time-worn pioneer has visited his native land to behold, not the few friends whom he left behind, but hosts from every quarter ready mending him to Heaven, and then looked bac we fall short of our duty and below the standard to the similar scene of 1812, with its wavering of our Master! Who forgives as he hopes to hopes and his doubtful prospects—well might be forgiven, fully, readily, forever? We wait he be filled with devout wonder and gratitude until the offender repents, and then we wait for at the change, and well might he cherish high

ROBERT HALL'S MARRIAGE.

The history of Robert Hall's marriage was a singular one. One day, whilst alighting at a friend's door for the purpose of dining with him, he was joked on his bachelorhood. He said nothing, but, whilst at table, he was observed to take particular notice of the servant girl, who came in to replenish the fire. After dinner, as he was sitting alone in the study, the young woman again entered it with the coalscuttle, when Mr. Hall, whom she had supposed scarcely less than a king, said to her, 'Betty, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' The girl replied that she hoped she did, taking the question merely as an accustomed one from a minister. To her utter surprise and consternation, however, Mr. Hall immediately followed it up by falling on his gladsome sound! It seemed as if pride and af- ner. His complexion was very fair, his features knees, and exclaming, 'Then, Betty, you must fection had swelled his heart till it was almost regular, his eyes small and lively, of a dark love me, and asked her to marry him. In her too big for his little bosom. The whole trans- blue color; in recovering from the measles he astonishment she ran away, and said she believaction was the prettiest piece of coquetry, on had contracted a squint with one of them; but ed Mr. Hall was mad again—(he had been once both sides, that it was ever my good luck to this peculiarity rather rendered the expression deranged.) Her master, like herself, was surof his countenance more remarkable, than in prised; and on his speaking with Mr. Hall on It was evident that the bird had formed cor- any degree lessened the effect of its uncommon the subject, the latter declared his intention of rect opinions on "the woman question," for dur- sweetness. His voice excelled both in melody marrying the girl, who he said had taken his fancy ing the process of incubation he volunteered to and compass, and its fine modulations were hap- by the manner in which she put the coals on. perform his share of the household duty. Three pily accompanied by that grace of action which They were married and lived happily! His

GENEROSITY OF A JEW.—A wealthy Jew of Bordeaux, France, commonly known as Father Gradis,' was the late head of a very influential about the premises. He certainly performed a comparison conveyed no unapt notion of the mercantile house in that city. A few days bedid; it was something in the style of an old tory which awed the hearers, and made them him; and, after giving them a full statement of bachelor tending a babe; but nevertheless it tremble like Felix before the apostle. For be- the condition in which the affairs of the house showed that his heart was kind, and his princi- lieving himself to be the messenger of God, were to be left by him, he showed them a small ples correct concerning division of labor. When commissioned to call sinners to repentance, he box. He then said, 'This box contains promisory the young ones came forth, he pursued the same spoke as one conscious of his high credentials, notes to the amount of one hundred thousand equalizing policy, and brought at least half the with authority and power; yet in all his discour- dollars; they were given by parties to whom I ses there was a fervent and melting charity, an have had the pleasure of rendering services in But when they became old enough to fly, the earnestness of persuasion, an outpouring of re-critical moments. I have never demanded paydundant love, partaking the virtue of that faith ment; nor did I intend to do so during my lifeto dispose of this box according to my own The theatrical talent which he displayed in taste, and to feel in death the sweet assurance was from a pulpit, or a table in the streets, or a Having uttered these words, he opened the box For three days all this was carried on with rising ground, he appeared with a solemnity of and threw its contents into the fire; while his Archives Israelites.

> A Good Rule.-Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of princimy obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point out the same path to my children for their support.

What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.—Gibbs.

We never do evil so thoroughly and cordially as when we are led to it by a false principle of conscience.—Pascal.

Give me the eye that can see God in all the hand that can serve him with all; and the heart; that can bless him for all.—Secker.

He that would be angry and sin not, must be angry with nothing but sin. - Secker.

THE RIGHT OF LEGISLATURES TO ENFORCE SAB-

New York, July 30, 1846.

From a very early period, it has been the almost uniform practice of civil rulers in Christian countries to enact laws in favor of what is popularly called the Christian Sabbath. The antiquity and extent of this practice has given it a sort sacredness in the eyes of many good men, so that to express a doubt of its propiety excites suspicion and exposes one to the shafts of persecution. And yet, after turning the matter over, and looking at it in every shape, with all the light which we can obtain, it is our deliberate conviction, that human legislatures have no right whatever to enforce the religious ob- that is, in such a manner as secures in a higher servance of Sabbath days. They have a right, degree the well being of man in this life." If undoubtedly, to pass laws for the protection of the writer thinks that an opponent could not individuals and classes of men in the enjoyment | pick up three "interesting facts" which would of such religious exercises as their consciences | serve his purpose equally well, he is greatly approve; and of this nature are the laws which | mistaken. For our part, we are heartily sick of excuse them from attending to civil duties on this species of special pleading in favor of obeythe days which they regard as sacred. But for | ing God from one-sided views of facts upon the legislature to say that they shall desist from their labors on those days in which their con- place an entirely different interpretation. No sciences dictate that they shall be at work, is to doubt our readers remember the Harrisburgh transcend the powers which have been delegated to it either by God or man. Indeed, if we mistake not, this principle, much as it is dreaded in its application to the Sabbath, is most strenuously insisted upon by all Protestants in its application to other religious duties.

It is a doctrine of every intelligent Protest ant, that no man has a right to act against his conscience in matters of religion, and that religious duties, in order to be acceptable and profitable, must proceed from conscientious motives. Apply this doctrine to the observance of the Sabbath. Where there exists no conscienpower of statute laws to create such regard; and where there is a conscientious regard for it, there is certainly no need of statute laws to remen to do either what their consciences do not comparatively little or no injury. dictate, or what their consciences dictate them not to do. But no man has a right to depute others to compel him to act against his conscience, or to do what his conscience does not dictate. Hence the legislature can have no right, either moral or political, to dictate what days, or whether any, shall be observed as religious Sabbath days. To do so, is to transcend its powers, and hence is an act of usurpation.

Suppose we allow that the legislature has a right to pass laws in favor of observing the first day of the week as the Sabbath; in acknowledging this, we allow that it has a right to dictate to us in one point of religious faith. But if it has a right to dictate to us in one point, it has a right to dictate to us in any and every other point; and then it follows, that the legislature has a right to regulate the duties of men toward God, and their whole intercourse and communion with him-a doctrine so absurd and monstrous, when presented in its naked deformity, that few persons will be found sufficiently reckless to defend it.

Here we are told, perhaps, that the legislature, in passing Sunday laws, is faithfully carrying out the private opinions of a vast majority of the people by whom it it is chosen, and hence it is not transcending the powers committed to it. But we deny that a majority of numbers, or physical power, or dominant influence, gives the legislature any right to "discriminate" between the religious tenets of different members of the same community, and thus show a "preference" for one to the disparagement of another. Suppose, for the purpose of illustrating our position, that the Roman Catholics should hereafter have on their side a majority of numbers, should possess the physical power, and should attempt to wield it, as they have done in other countries, by the enactment of civil laws to compel Protestants to observe all the holy days of their church -who would acknowledge their moral and political right to carry out such a measure? And yet they certainly would have such a right, if the principle be sound, that the majority must rule in religious matters, and that the legislature does not transcend its powers when it attempts to legalize and enforce the religious opinions of the majority. Upon no other principle than that which we advocate, could the moral rectitude or political right of their measures be condemned. This rule of deciding religious differences by "show of hands" has been made the occasion of great abuses. It has made the same system of religious doctrines orthodox today and heterodox to-morrow, according as this or that sect prevailed in the public councils. Such a rule, therefore, must be unsound in principle, and dangerous in its practical applications.

If we concede to civil rulers, or to the dominant sect, the right to appoint days of religious worship, and enforce their observance, what reason can we urge against their possessing an equal right to prescribe the place and manner of their observance? And if we grant both of these, why may we not commit to their hands the whole such things, why not give them the right to proscribe whatever they deem objectionable in our religious tenets, and so let them consummate the adulterous union of Church and State? To our mind there seems but one safe and Christ-

When once man oversteps the line of distinction at least a part of the time. between civil and religious duties, and begins to der in the widening field of error wherever his at the mouth of the Tuaca river. The people ance at the afternoon service; the sermon was shows that his efforts in this direction have served to retard rather than promote the cause of

"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY."

Such is the heading under which a correspondent of the Christian Observer has arranged three "interesting facts" to prove "that all lawful business can be prosecuted to better advantage without Sabbath labor than with itwhich an opponent could with equal propriety Bridge; and we trust they have common-sense enough, before drawing their conclusions, to "put that and that together, and see how it comes out." Here are the interesting facts:

"Notwithstanding the heavy repairs necessary on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania State Canal, after the heavy freshets last spring, required much expedition, yet not a stroke of work was done on the Sabbath, although during the six working days they were employed night and day; while on the other divisions no intermission was made on the Sabbath; yet on the Delaware division these repairs were accomplished 'much more expeditiously, and with less expense to the State, in proportion to the tious regard for the Sabbath, it is not in the repairs needed, than either of the other divis-

> the State of Pennsylvania suffered severely by the freshet, the Lehigh, the Delaware and Hud-

rendered himself notorious by his opposition to the Sabbath, and the efforts making for its better observance, and who has boasted of working on that day whenever it suited him, for a long series of years, without meeting any reverses in fortune, has been overtaken by the same destructive freshet, and is the heaviest individual sufferer on the entire line of the Susquehanna river.

EASTERN AFRICA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

According to encouragement given, I proceed to lay before your readers a brief account of that part of Eastern Africa which lies between the line and seventh degree of south lat-

A very important question is that which concerns the climate. It is admitted on all hands, so far as I know, that the climate of Eastern Africa generally, is healthier than that of the western coast. But as to the particular portion of the eastern coast under consideration, there is some discrepancy in the accounts. Capt. Owen, who has published a good description of this part of Africa, describes the climate as insalubrious. Others, as Mr. Richard P. Waters, who has been a resident at Zanzibar for ten years, and Dr. Krapf, now a missionary at Mombas, describe it as sufficiently salubrious for foreigners Owen's opinion of the climate to the unfavorable effect it had upon his crew, and remarks, that sailors, from their exposure to various changes, and their irregularity when they touch land, must experience consequences to which others are less liable. Zanzibar is said to be healthier than Bombay. Mombas is described gradually in some places to the height of four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea.

climate. The people on the coast, from the line down how. To keep still they do not feel safe, and to Mozambique, including Zanzibar and the to agitate the matter they know would be worse. Comoro Islands, are Mahommedans, speak the Sooahelee language, and number nearly five bath Tract operations. Eld. C. was brought to thousand. Their territory extends but a few miles beyond the sea coast, and they are to a considerable extent subject to the Imaum of Muscat. They do not appear to be much bigoted, owing probably to their imperfect knowledge of the Koran, to their commercial intercourse with other countries, to the good example of the Imaum, in giving free toleration to all religious opinions, and to the national character of the Sooahelees, which inclines them to merriment and worldly pursuits. If not bigoted, they are said to be an inconstant, lying, and greedy people. Their intercourse and trade with other countries, not excepting America, are said to be increasing; and there is talk of a steamer at Mombas.

Of the pagan tribes, situated beyond the territory of the Sooahelees, but little is known. Most of the tribes are friendly to the Arab merchants. The country of the Wonicas is "per- themselves a vinculo mattrimonii, in order that business of directing our worship of God? Nay fectly safe and quiet." The pagan Gallas, a Mr. Newman may take priesthood, preparatory more, if we acknowledge their right to prescribe very interesting people, are situated near the to his being appointed President of Oscott Colcoast. These are said to resemble Europeans lege. There are many precedents of such muin their features, and to possess national char- tual separations between man and wife. In acteristics that invite missionary labor.

ian course, which is to sever entirely the con- twenty miles from the main land. The city the presence of a third person.

nection of religious duties with civil laws, and Zanzibar contains about fifty thousand inhabitleave those duties to been forced simply by the ants, consisting of Arabs, Banians, Negroes, and Word of God and the dictates of conscience. a variety of others. The Imaum resides here,

The two largest rivers in this part of Africa are the Jub and the Ouze, and both are too shallow at their mouths for large vessels.

This is nearly the amount of what I am at present able to communicate in relation to this neglected portion of the world. After a few months, if God prosper our way, I may be able to give some further particulars.

S. CARPENTER

INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

From the Report of the American Sabbath Tract Society. I held a meeting at ——, by the request of the Baptist minister. After invoking the Divine blessing, I presented the claims of God's The house (a large school-house) was well fill- the cause of missions? ed, and with one exception good attention appeared to be given. This one seemed to be irritated, and frequently left the house. After the meeting, I went home with Eld. C., and found that in principle he was already a Sev-"Again, while nearly every other canal within to rest until he got hold of the Address to the Baptists. That, he said, had taken away his last prop, and since that time he had been floating, his feelings to himself, but had seen that his Fund at home for the support of their mission-"On the other hand, an individual who has family were also in doubt on the subject. At length, however, it came up at the breakfast table one Sabbath morning and after some conversation he thought he would know how extensive this feeling was, and therefore proposed to take an expression by show of hands. To his surprise, he found that all his children had raised their hands, and his wife had raised both of hers. He was still, however, a nominal observer of Sunday. He admitted that it was wrong. I asked him why he trampled upon God's law, and kept "the tradition of the elders." He said it was hard to fix on a time, and say that he would change. Oh, said he, that flood of talkthat tide of persecution-I dread it. I altered my sentiments once on the subject of baptism, and I know the consequences. But, said I, they who would talk unkindly are not governed by the spirit of Christ. All true Christians will respect you for your honesty, and approve of your course; and the applause of those only who use proper caution. Dr. Krapf attributes the same asked for her, as she could not attend. the same time upon four clergymen. At the

I had some conversation also with one of his but had not done it. On being asked the reason, vise him, and he said he would try and take up as salubrious. On the main land, from twenty the cross in this matter. I also learned that to forty miles from the coast, the mountains rise there were quite a number more in the vicinity who were not satisfied with Sunday keeping. The reformation seems to be going on well These are inhabited, and here must be a fine | here, and our first-day friends seem anxious to stop the work, but seem to be at a loss to know

> The work here is attributable to the Sabsee the truth by a copy of the Address to the Baptists. And here let me say, that, in my opinion, we have no publication better calculated to take hold of our Baptist brethren than that. It meets them on their own ground. A Baptist calculated to do harm, for it was difficult to evade it. Other admissions of like import have been made frequently. In this circumstance we see the fallacy of that too common opinion among our brethren, that nothing can be done where the people are acquainted with the subject, and are prejudiced against the truth. Eld. C. says that he has struggled against the truth for twenty years, and now yields, and wonders that he did not yield before.

> VOLUNTARY DIVORCE.—It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Newman have mutually agreed to free such cases the wife generally enters a convent,

Economizing.—The rarest specimen of economizing which we have heard of in a long time, occurred at Grace Church in this City a few Sundays ago. It seems that in consequence of Mombas is a smaller island, nearer the main the heat of the weather and a slight shower, legislate upon the subject, he is certain to wan- land, situated about four degrees south latitude, there were only about sixty persons in attendinterest or power may lead him. All history are civil towards Europeans. The Island is sa- therefore omitted, and only prayers were read. lubrious. There are various inlets into the in- We knew that fashionable churches had their terior, and one of these caravan routes is from own ways of doing things; but we did not know Mombas. The Wonica people are near Mom- before that their preachers regarded sixty perbas, and can be visited daily on the coast from sons as too few to lose a sermon upon. The the Island. The towns Mombas and Lamo con- Great Teacher once said, "Where two or three tain each about ten thousand inhabitants. The are gathered together in my name, there will I best town houses on this whole coast are to be be in the midst of them." But some of his sucfound in Zanzibar, Mombas, and Lamo. There | cessors appear to have learned, that the presence are numerous villages on the main land, close of twenty times that number will not pay them for performing their duties.

> Massachusetts and Missions.—It is a fact worthy of record, that of the 380 missionaries and male assistants sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, upwards of one-fifth have gone from Massachusetts; and of the \$4,042,436 contributed to the Board, more than one-quarter, or above a million of dollars, has been given by the same State. Of the 257 foreign missionaries and assistants sent out by the American Baptist Board, more than one-quarter have also gone from Massachusetts; and of the contributions to this Board, the same State has given about one-fifth. Yet who believes that the people of Massachusetts Holy Sabbath to a very respectable assembly, are any poorer for their heavy contributions to

THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIE TY.—This Society held its Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall, London. The report gave a flattering account of the Society's financial condienth-day Baptist. In answer to an inquiry, he tion. Its income for the year 1845 was about told me that he had been measurably convinced \$550,000, being an advance upon the previous for some time that his practice was wrong, but | year of some \$35,000. Of the whole sum rehad succeeded in finding something upon which | ceived, over \$50,000 was from the various foreign stations. This sum was in addition to the much larger sum which those stations had severally raised for their own local expenses, in quire its observance. If then such laws are son, and the Conestega, the only ones closed by needed at all, they must be needed to compel the companies on the Sabbath, escaped with and could rest on nothing. He had mostly kept order to diminish their claims upon the General

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE EDITOR.—The Boston Journal says that Wm. Lloyd Garrison was the first editor of the first newspaper established in the world on the principle of total abstinance from all intoxicating drinks. Its name was the Journal of the Times, printed in Bennington, Vt., about the year 1827. The N. Y. Tribune corrects this statement, by saying that the first temperance paper on the principle of total abstinance ever established in the world, was published in Boston in 1826-7, just twenty years ago, by Rev. Wm. Collier, a Baptist clergyman. Of this paper Mr. Garrison was for a considerable time the editor, in which capaciity he evinced great ability as a writer, strong attachment to principle, and rare moral courage. Mr. Garrison started the first immediate emancipation paper in America.

Doctorates.—The period of College Comshould be respected, and even this is of little mencements has returned, and the honorary titles consequence when compared with that of of D. D. and LLD. are falling thick as autumn Christ. Paul says, "It is a small matter to be | leaves upon the favorites of College Presidents judged of man's judgment." He said that their and Professors. At the commencement of Union covenant meeting was to take place on the next | College, which occurred on the fourth day of "Sabbath," and he would then ask letters for last week, the degree of LLD was conferred himself and famliy, for they were all ready for upon Bishop Potter of Philadelphia, and Col. it, and that a woman in the neighborhood wished Young; the degree of D. D. was conferred at commencement of Delaware College, which ocold neighbors, who said he had felt it to be his curred on the same day, two gentlemen were duty for some time to keep the Lord's Sabbath, made honorary Masters of Arts, and three Doctors of Divinity. These are only the first fruits he said it was because he had not religion enough of the season, but they indicate that an abundant -that he had no better reason. I tried to ad- crop of doctorates may be expected this year.

> ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN DOCTORATES. -A correspondent of the New York Obrerver recommends American Colleges to be a little more circumspect about conferring their degrees upon Englishmen. In one instance, he says, he was asked whether degrees were sold in the shops in New York. In other instances he was asked questions which showed equally well that they regard our doctorates as a sort of marketable commodity. The following is a good example:-

erable William Jay. A reverend gentleman era is still raging in places around us, and carrather eminent for his vanity and pomposity, and rying off many. The people, in their fear, run who was in the habit of walking to his chapel to their idols, but get no help. They shut themin a silk gown with a gold-headed cane, called selves up in their compounds to keep out the minister said to me, that its style and spirit were one day upon Mr. Jay in unusually buoyant evil spirits, but the pestilence rages still. It is spirits, and said to him, rubbing his hands with not uncommon for the leaders in the ceremonies great self-complacency, 'Well, Mr. Jay, I have performed to appease the anger of the evil the pleasure to inform you, that I am Doctor so | spirits, to be cut down in the midst of their and so.' 'Indeed,' said Mr. Jay, 'and whence work. The only medicine given, is a little have you got your degree?' 'O from America, sacred water from the temple; and thus they Sir.' 'And pray, may I ask how much it cost | are often left to die alone; and, as soon as they you?' 'O nothing worth naming.' 'But it did are dead, they are buried with as little ceremocost you something.' 'A mere trifle; only e ny as we should bury a dog." few pounds.' 'Ah, indeed; I'm very sorry I had not known that you wanted one, for I hava one here (opening a drawer and taking out a parchment) which I would have sold you for ten shillings!"

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—From the minutes of the late Triennial Meeting just published, it appears that the number of ministers belonging to this branch of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is 1647, licentiates 218, candidates 339, churches 2,297, communicants 174,714. Admitted during the past year by profession 7,793, by letter 5,733. Funds contributed for domestic missions \$39,368, for-The Island Zanzibar is about six degrees and although the parties are permitted to visit eign do. \$51,809, Education \$25,829, for The benevolent objects \$111,797.

New Motive Power.—Mr. Stewart Perry, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., is exhibiting in this city a new machine designed as a substitute for or improvement upon the steam engine. He calls it the "Gas-Engine," because the power is created by the combustion within a cylinder of a mixture of inflammable vapor or gas and atmospheric air, the expansive action of which in the state of inflammation, is made to bear directly and alternately upon the opposite sides of the piston in the same manner as steam in the Reciprocating Steam Engine. The editor of the N. Y. Tribune has seen the machine, and speaks of it as follows:-

"Some of the advantages which this power has over steam are—first, economy in cost of fuel, the expense not being one-quarter of that of steam; second, economy in weight of fuel in a still greater ratio, which, with the far less weight and bulk of the engine itself, makes it a desideratum for locomotive purposes, particularly for ocean and canal navigation; third, cheapness of original construction, with equal if not superior durability of parts; fourth, increased safety, as, with an engine properly built, no explosion jeoparding life or even damaging machinery, however careless the engineer, can possibly take place—while the surrounding of every part exposed to heat with unconfined water, renders it free from all danger arising from fire; fifth, less manual labor and attention in the management of the engine.'

Indians in Oregon.—The St. Louis Era says that the Nes Perces Indians, in Oregon, are making considerable progresss in civilization. They inhabit a desirable country, are paying attention to agriculture, and have a large number of horses and cattle. They are more neat in their dress and more industrious in their habits than other tribes of Indians. Some missionaries have established schools among them. Mr. Spalding has translated a portion of the Scriptures into their language; it is written with English letters, but Indian words. A traveler from Oregon exhibited to us a manuscript book neatly written in that language by a native Nes Perces Indian. It was a copy of the translation of the New Testament, by Mr. Spalding, and was well executed. The education and civilization of these aboriginal tribes should be

WHOLESALE CONVERSION ON THE HUNGARIAN Frontiers.—Between twenty-five and thirty districts, with a population of two thousand five hundred, or three thousand souls, of the (united) Greek religion, have gone over to the non-united (the Russian) religion, thereby causing a great sensation throughout the country.

Conversion of Papists.—A London correspondent of the Boston Traveler states, that "in one hundred parishes in France, the Popish churches had been forsaken, and the people were calling for the Bible. In Ireland, over forty Romish priests and 4,000 laymen had come over to the Protestant churches.",

SLAVERY AND HUMANITY.—The following paragraph, which we copy from the Christian Citizen, tells a sad tale of the influence of slavery to lower common estimates of the worth of humanity. Who can read it and not blush for his

"A person informs the Christian people of St. Louis, that he will sell a superior Maltese Jack, and receive in payment goods or NEGROES! Said Jack is said to be 14 hands high, and. therefore, in the estimation of his owner, equivalent to several of God's living images! O humanity! Give this proposition one sober thought. 'How much better is a man than a sheep?' asked he who lived and died for man. How much better is an ass than a man? asks the owner of the other, in the market of a Christ-

WEARING ORNAMENTS.—Dr. Judson tells the following circumstance as illustrating the natural effects of Christianity among the Karens:-

"A Karen woman offered herself for baptism. After the usual examination, I inquired whether she could give up her ornaments for Christ. It was an unexpected blow. I explained the spirit of the gospel. I appealed to her own consciousness of vanity. I read her the Apostle's prohibition, 1 Tim. 2: 9. She looked again and again at her handsome necklace, then with an air of modest decision that would adorn, beyond all ornaments, any of my sisters whom I have the honor of addressing, she took it off, saying, 'I love Christ more than this.'"

CEVLON MISSION.—A Missionary of the Amer-"An amusing anecdote is related of the ven- ican Board, in a recent letter, says: "The chol-

RIPLEY PRESBYTERY, OHIO.—This body declined sending a Delegate to the New School General Assembly, on account of its relations to Slavery, and at a meeting convened at Ripley since the meeting of the Assembly, it finds no cause to change its policy. That Presbytery objects to the Assembly, that while their Confession of Faith clearly condems Slaveholding, they continue to tolerate Slaveholding ministers and members, and also that in order to secure unity in the Church, Truth has been stricken down, and the Assembly has attempted to serve God and mammon. The Presbytery, being unwilling in any way to sanction Slavery, resolved south latitude, is level and fertile, and is about each other, their interviews must take place in ological Seminaries \$26,054, for various other priety of forming an Anti-Slavery Presbyterian

In the SENAT almost exclusiv was the Tariff I made by leading Webster was when the Sena ning. A large e l'from differen any change in Office Committee for the conveya In the House

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individuals, amo the widow of G Murry, &c. -On Monda 27, the Tariff B of Finance with the duty on no higher than tha tured therefron tional revenue i ment. This is to a defeat of the that some bill of the present sess

Advices from the 15th have with letters from Gen. Taylor ments on the 4t have boats to whence he wou for Monterey, a summer closed, The papers of of details of the rains were hold ed, mostly bow

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—At 8 o'clock train from Mide City, near Sear forward wheels let down the c small bridge. one, with over plowed into the next car ran in up together, an The whole trai up, but the pas whom were the at Middletown boken) escaped most cars, how out-right, and al seriously, but v killed were a s Charles Steven

THE NEW found against liquor, was trie After a hearing clearly proved, and the defend sentence for th to the Supreme not pass the L and consequen from the Comm was in contrave United States. will be regarde the power of c

TAKES IN M Mexico, from t plate of the w the poor Indian the world are l the rents so en be had for less and from that per annum. son, seems to h ment of how m and they have. as great as th turnip land

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This body dethe New School of its relations to convened at Ripley, sembly, it finds no That Presbytery at while their Condems Slaveholding; sycholding ministers; in order to secure hai been stricken Makempred to serve being unevery retolved every Presbyterian General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, last week, the principal and almost exclusive subject under consideration was the Tariff Bill. Several able speeches were when the Senate adjourned on Saturday evening. A large number of petitions were receivany change in the Tariff of 1842. The Post Office Committee reported to the Senate a bill for the conveyance of the mail to Oregon.

In the House of Representatives much time was spent in considering the Report on Printing and a Bill to Reduce the Price. Sevindividuals, among whom were Amos Kendall, the widow of General Pike, the heirs of Thomas Murry, &c.

On Monday, July 27th, by a vote of 28 to 27, the Tariff Bill was sent to the Committee of Finance with instructions so to amend it that the duty on no raw material imported shall be higher than that charged on the fabric manufactured therefrom; and also as to provide additional revenue for the support of the Government. This is regarded by many as equivalent to a defeat of the Bill, although it is possible that some bill of the sort may yet be passed at the present session.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Advices from New Orleans to the evening of the 15th have been received at Washington, with letters from Matamoros of July 3d and 5th.

Gen. Taylor announced to two of the regiments on the 4th, that in a few days he would have boats to transport them to Camargo, whence he would put them directly in motion for Monterey, and if they got no fight before the summer closed, it would not be his fault.

The papers of Texas and Matamoros are full of details of the celebration of the 4th. The rains were holding up. Some sickness prevailed, mostly bowel complaints. The measles had appeared in Mark's regiment, and several men were down with the complaint.

Mr. D. E. Gray had arrived in Reynost from the upper country, by way of Monterey, and reported the Mexicans very apathetic in regard to Five hundred Mexican volunteers at Mon-

clova had refused to serve on hearing of Taylor's Some disaffection among the Louisiana Vol-

unteers had appeared, but it would be settled, having been referred to Gen. Smith. The wounded and sick were doing well at Fort Polk.

LATER.—By the steamship Jas. L. Day news has been received at New Orleans four days later and of considerable interest, and especially as the announcement that a deputation from the British Navy arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high water would allow.

has now been in session more than seven months -some 220 days-at \$8 per diem; making over and above the compensation for mileage, some \$1760 for each member; which, before they adjourn, will be increased to \$2000. The soldier who, during the same period, has been upholding the honor of our arms upon the Rio Grande, and amid peril, privation and suffering, with death constantly looking in upon him, and nothing, so far as Congress is concerned, but their barren vote of gratitude to cheer him in the performance of duty—received, during the same period, \$64.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD! -At 8 o'clock last Friday morning, as the early train from Middletown was on its way to this City, near Seamansville, Orange Co., one of the forward wheels of the forward car broke and let down the car just as it was approaching a small bridge. The train was a long and heavy The whole train was badly shivered and broken a few places where it has been drowned out. up, but the passengers in the rear cars (among whom were the pupils of a young lady's school at Middletown on their way to a picknick at Hoboken) escaped with slight injuries. In the foremost cars, however, two persons were killed out-right, and about fifty injured, several of them seriously, but we hope none fatally. The two killed were a son of Dr. Crane of Goshen, and Charles Stevens, grocer, of this City.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.—An indictment found against Samuel Parkhust, for selling liquor, was tried at Buffalo on Wednesday last. sentence for the purpose of carrying the cause the late ones are the Col. Cross, Ringgold not pass the Legislature by a two third vote, Palo Alto, &c. and consequently could take no power away from the Common Council; 2d. because the law was in contravention of the revenue laws of the United States. The final decision of this suit will be regarded as settling the question as to the power of cities to grant licenses in opposition to the new law.

Taxes in Mexico.—Everything is taxed in Mexico, from the splendid palaces, coaches, and plate of the wealthy, to the dozen eggs which the poor Indian brings to market. In no city in the world are houses taxed at so high a rate, or the rents so enormous. A decent house cannot be had for less than twenty-five hundred dollars, and from that price to four and five thousand per annum. The government, says Mr. Thompson, seems to have been engaged in the experiment of how much taxation the people can bear, and they have really achieved a miracle almost as great as that of extracting blood from a turnip!

France.—The Rev. Dr. Bushnel, of Hartford, Ct., who is now traveling in Europe, speaks thus of the present condition and prospects of France:—

ly as France. I doubt whether there is any, of eighteen hours. where there is more of general happiness. You made by leading members, among whom Mr. will see more of filth and wretchedness in Lon-Webster was prominent. He had the floor don in one day, and will be accosted by more beggars, than in Paris during a week; indeed have scarcely been saluted by a beggar since l have been here. Even New York is far worse cl from different sections of the country against than Paris in this respect. Such a nation, rely upon it, is destined to be as free as it desires, whether nominally republican or not."

FEMALE HEROISM.—On the 10th inst. about orty ladies of the village of Utica, Mich., secretly assembled, armed themselves with axes, hammers, hatchets, &c. and proceeded to demolish et all bills were passed for the relief of private a Bowling Alley, which they accomplished with great energy and perseverance. They went at it with much spirit—hacked the bed of the alley -tore down the walls-razed the roof to the ground, and finished with trampling upon and breaking to pieces the roof. The building wa 80 feet long, and this work of destruction was accomplished in a little less than an hour!

> The Copper Speculation is fast bringing into notice the country around Lake Superior, which from its sterile nature and high Northern latitude, has been heretofore more neglected than any other portion of the country. Recently however, visions of untold and immeasurable wealth in this region, have floated through the imaginations of a fast increasing corps of specthese exuberant fancies, by a quantity of ore miners and speculators to contain about 70 per cent. of copper and nearly 20 of silver, having been found, on analysis at the laboratory, to contain no silver, and only about 28 per cent. of copper. All copper stocks have fallen greatly since this discovery, some of them from 300 per cent. advance and upward to below par. Doubtless some fortunes may ultimately be realized from judicious investments in this great mining region, but quite likely nearly as many may be lost. In these bold and hazardous speculations, even in the broadest field, wealth is not attained by more than one in a hundred of the adventurers, while the ninety-nine are stripped of the capital with which they commenced the Newburyport Herald. enterprise.

SUMMARY

The steamship Britania, bound for Liverpool, truck a rock thirty miles east of Halifax on the 18th inst. Upon her arrival at Halifax she was examined by the Officers of Admiralty who decided that with some repairs she would be safe to proceed on her voyage. Fifteen passengers, however, among whom were several delegates to the World's Convention, declined going far-

A horrid accident occurred the other day at the ship yard of Mr. Cramp in Kensington. A son of Rev. C. Chandler ran under the broad axe of a carpenter, and the instrument descending struck him on the shoulder almost severing

Mr. William Swaim, world-renowned for the success of his Panacea, died a few days since, A COMPARISON.—A cotemporary makes the after a long illness, at his residence in Chestnut following interesting calculations, which every street, Philadelphia, formerly owned by Joseph man should ponder upon. Congress, he says, Bonaparte. Mr. Swaim had amassed a large fortune from the sale of his successful medicine.

The amount received for tolls on all the New York State Canals during the second week in July is \$71,153. Same period in 1845, \$54,568. Increase \$15.585.

The steamer Genii, which was blown up and burnt on the coast of Cuba a few weeks since. had on board \$50,000 in specie, all of which was lost. The vessel herself is said to have been worth near \$100,000.

By the arrival at New York, on Sunday last, of the brig Susan, Capt. Dolbeay, from Azua, whence she sailed on the 16th inst. we learn that an engagement took place between the Haytiens and Dominicans, on or about the 15th June, forty miles north of Azua. The latter were defeated and driven from the field with a severe loss, and their leaders taken prisoners.

In New Jersey the hay is nearly harvested one, with over 200 passegers; the forward car and is very heavy. Oats are now coming in. plowed into the timbers of the bridge, while the and are good. The area sown with them in next car ran into it, and the two were jammed | East Jersey is large. Corn, however, is the | for the sum of twenty-four dollars. up together, and nearly all on board injured. great staple, and never looked finer, except in

> The Jury in the case of Freeman, the murderer of the Van Nest family, returned a verdict of Guilty on Thursday, 23d inst., after an absence

A deed executed by the President of Yale College to a gentleman of Franklin Co. Vt. and mailed on the 13th Dec. 1845, was found in a bundle of rags at a paper-mill in Bennington a few days ago, with the letter enveloping it and

They manufacture steamboats in Pittsburg Pa. about as fast as they do piano fortes in Bos-After a hearing, the fact of his selling being ton. Within the last sixteen years six hundred clearly proved, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and twelve boats have been built in the Westand the defendant's counsel moved an arrest of ern city, thirty-one the present year. Among to the Supreme Court, 1st, because the law did Rough and Ready, Rio Grande, Major Brown,

> Yale College, it is said, will be elected, at the coming commencement, (the 20th Aug.) Presideat of that venerable institution.

There is said to be every variety of physognemy, color and style of expression among the wounded Mexicans in the hospital at Matamo-

The colored people of Washington have held fair to raise \$300 to buy their preacher, who is a slave. This is a duty in which charitable by some accident went off, killing him instantly. whites ought to lead.

town of Nantucket to ascertain the amount of \$310,155; balance of loss, \$565,736.

Above 100,000 men were employed for twenty years in erecting the Great Pyramid of Egypt. "No country in Europe is advancing as rapid- human labor, in lifting stones, within the space fant. The captain of a New York and Liver-

> A most shocking accident occured on Saturday while the locomotives were passing each other on the Harlem Railroad, near 61st-st. A boy by the name of Charles Anderson, only nine years of age, whose parents reside at No. New Orleans to Baton Rouge to be imprisoned RIET LOUISA, aged 10 months. 59 Orchard-st., was picking blackberries with several other boys, and endeavored to run across the track, when he was caught by the locomotive of him could not be found, and the prisoner was and completely cut into pieces from below the conveyed to the Penitentiary by the wharf masmiddle of his body, the whole train passing ter. The body of a dead man was found

By the last steamer from England, Mr. James Anderton, a respectable manufacturer at Dayton. Ohio, received information of the death of a cousin who was heir to the large entailed estate of Sir Lawrence Anderton, gives a melancholy account of the progress and formerly of Bolton, Lancashire. The same let- sufferings of the St. Joseph's company of emiter imparted the good news to Mr. Anderton of grants which left in 1845. This company lost that the estate produced an annual income of fore it arrived at the Columbia river, sad to re-still be subject to correction and amendment by the Board. time in making his arrangements to visit Eng- ply of bad provisions produced camp fever,

We learn from the Toledo Blade of July 17th, that nearly the whole of the village of Proviwas with difficulty saved from being burnt up.

ulators. Very lately a check has been put upon formed in Plainfield, N. J., and commenced ures operations, having already surveyed \$50,000 sent to Boston, and supposed by the enthusiastic worth of property. Elston Marsh is President, and Lewis Craig, Secretary and Treasurer.

> Mr. J. B. Schoener, an eminent minature painter of Boston, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at the American House in that city on Tuesday morning while in a state of insanity.

> Ex-Governor Bennett of South Carolina, had his left arm amputated at the shoulder blade lately, the result of an accident in the hand twenty-five years ago!

The Washington Railroad Company have determined to discontinue Sunday travel.

The gallant Captain Page, who was so horribly wounded, having had the lower part of his of the 8th of May at Palo Alto, died on the 12th inst. on board a steamboat which was carrying him from New Orleans to Jefferson Barracks.

The schooner William Polk, Capt. Hamilton, from Cantwell's Bridge, for Boston, with a cargo of 5000 bushels of corn, was capsized in a violent squall from North West, near Great Egg Harbor Inlet, and of ten souls on board, the captain alone escaped.

The British Government have had a gold medal prepared to be presented to Capt. Upton. of ship Gov. Davis, of Boston, with the thanks of the Government for his active and gallant exertions in saving the lives of the crew of the British ship Glenview, twenty-two in number. The gold medal will be forwarded to Capt. Upton through the American Government.

The British Revenue (actual) for the year ending July 5, 1845, wss £49,682,140; Do. year ending July 5, '46, £48,394,420—decrease over Six Million Dollars.

Elihu Burritt arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ult., by the Hibernia, from the United States, and reached Manchester on the following evening. He intends spending about a fortnight in

On the 4th instant, says the West Tennessee Whig, a Mr. McWhirter, somewhere between Jackson and Trenton in that State, attempted to of former wars, and nearly one-half of the rerun a race, and his horse becoming unmangeable, mainder is spent in preparing for future wars, command thirty-seven copies. ran through the woods, and threw him against a viz. in maintaining the army and navy. tree causing instant death.

At the last 'commenoration' of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O. F. in New Orleans, resolutions were passed subjecting to expulsion from the Order all persons concerned in a duel, heretofore. either as principals or seconds.

Nathaniel P. Willis, Esq., we see it stated, is about to marry an only daughter of a prominent | century. member of Congress, from Massachusetts. The voung lady is about 23 years of age, highly ac-

In the year 1626, the whole of Manhattan Island was bought of the Indians by the Dutch

Among the late importations of articles of food which have taken place from America, two importations of butter may be especially mentioned; one in the Great Britain steamship of 205 packages, the produce of the States, and the other by the Rory O'More, from Montreal. 127 packages, the produce of Canada.

The Ice Trade is one of the most curious branches of modern commerce. The quantity exported from Boston in February, 1845, was 3.815 tons, and the total export for the previous eight months, 21,852 tons, making the whole quantity exported, from June, 1844, to February, cut, 1 cent 8 1-2 mills; New Jersey, 1 cent 9 1845, 25,667 tons. Since that time the quantity mills; Delaware, 7 cents 3 1-3 mills. has been greatly increased.

Mr. John Duncan has just arrived in London from Dahomey, on the West Coast of Africa. millions of acres—the nett proceeds from that Mr. Duncan brings with him the earnest proposal time have been \$118,607,335. The amount for of the King of Dahomey, the most powerful the last year was \$2,067,022. and sagacious chief on the West Coast of Africa, The President called for fifty thousand volfor a treaty for the ablition of the slave trade. unteers. According to a calculation just made, Mr. T. D. Woolsey, the Greek Professor of The Shea butter-admirably adapted for making candles-of which this country produces vast quantities, would form an excellent article for opening an extensive trade for British manu-

Mr. H. G. Judd, a young and promising lawver of Albany, met a most dreadful death on ros, from the wooly headed African and dark Thursday, 23d inst. He was killed at Fire Indian, to the whitest European, including in- Island, off Islip, Suffolk Co., by the accidental termediate crossings and mixtures of every discharge of the gun with which he was hunting. He was in company with two other gentlemen, and had discharged one of the barrels of his gun. and while in the act of reloading it, the other

partment at Washington.

Preserved Fish, the founder of the large mercantile and shipping house of Fish, Grinnell & From a computation of M. Dupin, it appears | Co., died in this city last week. His name is that the steam engines of England would equal said to have originated in his being found near the whole product of this immense application of Sandy Hook, floating in a basket, when an inpool ship picked up the bright little infant boy, named him Preserved Fish, and adopted and educated him. His parents were supposed to have been lost by a shipwreck.

> six months in the Penitentiary, but when the boat arrived at that place, the officer in charge in the river, having been shot by a pistol ball charge of the prisoner—a Frenchman and a faithful turnkey.

A Mr. Smith from Oregon City, at St. Louis. Dayton that he was the next in succession, and its way, endured incredible hardships, and be-50,000 pounds sterling. Mr. Anderton lost no late, 75 of the company had died. A short supand there was also a great scarcity of water.

The Cholera has extended to Aden in Arabia, at the mouth of the Red Sea, where four hundence in Lucas county, Ohio, was destroyed by dred persons died of it up to the beginning of fire on the morning of the 15th. The packet June. The disease is gradually extending to Erie in going through the village during the fire the European and African frontiers, and is much more fatal than in 1832, being in the form of A new Fire Insurance Company has been collapse, which almost defies remedial meas-

> Guns of the largest class, with ships and bomb, are being prepared for a vigorous attack upon the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. If peace is not secured by the 1st of September, we shalll hear of one of the most formidable naval engagements of modern times.

> An interesting daughter of Mr. Orren Hoyt or Lansinburgh, came to her death last week from eating the phospohrus from a bunch of locofoco matches.

The magnificent steamer Empire made the passage last week from Chicago to Buffalo in the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren 74 hours aud 35 minutes. The actual running of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly time was 68 hours and 48 minutes—or three solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. hours less than three days.

On Tuesday, June 30th, at Montreal, the therface carried away by a cannon shot in the battle | mometer stood at 93 in the shade, at 126 in the

> the Rio Grande, have been promoted, Captains street, a little east of Grace Church, between Bowery and McCall and Bliss, and Lieutenants Ridgely, Lincoln and Winship. They are all made As- will be appointed as soon as circumstances will permit. sistant Adjutant Generals, with a brevet rank, a grade higher than that they previously held.

three attempted to fire; and strange to say, the ning dampened the powder and thus prevented an explosion. To this fact was he indebted for

The graduating class of Dartmouth College consists of only 27 members—the smallest for the past 26 years.

A man named Mason was, three years ago, Botany Bay. Recently, it has been found that he was entirely innocent, and he was of course transported on a sentence of twenty years to pardoned—that is the word—and brought back seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the

One-half of the whole nett revenue of England is devoted to paying the interest on the cost

entry is two hundred and forty-two millions of with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the acres, requiring a century and a quarter to complete the sales at the rate they have progressed

Of the 4,000 deceased Alumni of Harvard, it is not known that more than two have lived a The proprietors of Van Amburg's caravan

took \$3,670 at Boston on the 4th inst.; and during the week \$7,700.

The number of newspapers published in Mexco in 1842, amounted to 44, of which 6 were published in the Department of Mexico.

The report of cholera prevailing in Russia, is ontradicted in a letter from St. Petersburg.

We see it stated in an English paper, that No. 6 31,000 English women die in one year, of con-

There are more members of the Methodist church in the United States than any other, the number being about 1,200,000. The Judiciary in Rhode Island costs the free

population 1 cent 6 mills per head; Connecti-The annual average sale of public lands, from

1787 to the end of last year, was less than two

seventy thousand have offered their services. The number of marriages celebrated in Eng-

land in 1844, was 132,349. Trinity Church, New York, cost three hun- Hounsfield-Wm. Green.

dred thousand dollars.

Nauvoo.—This metropolis of fanaticism is pretty much deserted by its strange inhabitants. All the Mormons who could raise sufficient means, have already started for California, and those who remain, are intending to follow as soon as they can dispose of their property. All improved lots and houses are sold at a great Richland-Elias Burdick. loss. But the place will not become a desola- Scott-Luke P. Babcock. The Warsaw Signal says, by intelligence tion. The "Temple" has been purchased, we The investigating Committee appointed by the | from the Indian country, the Mormons are in- | believe by a Methodist body for a college, and termarrying with the Indians, and by their acts the site of the city is so eligible in many reloss by the recent calamitous fire in that place, have aroused the suspicions of the Government spects that there is quite a tide of emigration reported the total loss as \$875,891; Insurance, Agent, who has reported the matter to the De- into it, and it bids fair to become one of the Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, prominent cities of the west.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—Rev. Mr. Moffatt, Missionary in Africa, says he is putting The Pilgrim's Progress into the Scehanna garb, and remarks, if it does not travel this land through and through, I shall be mistaken.

In Verona, N. Y., on the 7th inst., of consumption, in peace and hope of a glorious immortality, Mrs. HARRIET WILLIAMS, wife of Robert D. Williams, in the 32d year of her age. Also A man named John Marshall was sent from in the same place, on the 21st inst., her infant daughter, Han-

PROPOSED PUBLICATION ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION

Agreeably to the request of the Eastern Seventh-day Bap tist Association, and to the vote of the Society at its last Anniversary, the Directors of the American Sabbath Tract Society have determined to issue a publication on the through the heart. It was the officer who had EVIL TENDENCY OF STATUTE LAWS FOR ENFORCING THE RE-LIGIOUS OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY; and, desirous that it may be such an one as will best meet the demands of the case, and the expectations of those interested in its circulation, would give notice, that they will receive manuscripts for it, or sugrestions relative to it, until the first of September next, when manuscript most approved by an impartial committee will be adopted, and put to press as soon afterward as practicable. Persons disposed to write for this purpose, are re quested to inform the Board immediately. It will be understood that any manuscript approved by the committee will The board will also, agreeably to the resolution of the So-

ciety, publish at no distant day, if an approved manuscript can be obtained, a Tract on THE REAL OBJECT AND PRIMARY DESIGN OF THE SABBATIC INSTITUTION, and request also that manuscripts for this, or suggestions relative to it, may be for warded to them as early as practicable.

PAUL STILLMAN, Cor. Sec'v.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held, by divine permission, at the house of A. D. Titsworth, Metouchin N. J., on the second first-day in August, being the ninth day of the month, at one o'clock P. M. A full attendance is re-W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-West Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.

Brethren visiting the city and remaining over the Sabbath, re informed that meetings are held every seventh day, Five of the officers engaged in the battles on purchased of the Eleventh-street Baptist Church, in 11th Third Avenue. The public are also respectfully invited to attend. Evening lectures by the pastor, Eld. Thos. B. Brown,

A FARM FOR SALE,

The Louisville Courier says:—"Captain IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Thomas F. Marshall made a very narrow escape Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of with his life on Monday evening. Several vol- the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninety unteers with whom he had a difficulty, drew five acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of caps on all exploded without discharging the water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c deadly contents. The heavy rain of the eve- 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.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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

price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid

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

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

Publishers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with The quantity of public land now subject to this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.

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

Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. -The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts.

—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath.

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

-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 -Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the

Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct. -Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minster of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit

No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General

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Miscellaneous.

THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Montezuma II, ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1602, at the age of 24, before Mexico had been discovered by Europeans. He died 24th June, 1620, in the 42d year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royal presence. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaxa mayor of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded room for thirty knights to run their course in a regular tournay. His father's palace, although not as high, was so extensive, that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments ever to see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Chrystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments, occupied by the nine hun-dred and eighty wives and 5000 slaves of Mon-

He encouraged science and leafning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets,—keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses, and an aviary for the most beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fishponds, built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of

Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food, to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidical altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temple of Maxtili, their war god, was so constructed, that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch.

So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such were the "Halls of the Montezumas!" The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapoltepec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preservd until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moonlight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapoltepec. Natural decay, and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezuma.

THE BRAVE LITTLE YANKEE.

It happened in 1776, that the garden of a widow, which lay between the American and British camps in the neighborhood of New York, was frequently robbed at night. Her son, a mere boy, and small for his age, having obtained his mother's permission to find out and secure the thief, in case he should return, concealed himself with a gun among the weeds. A strapping Highlander, belonging to the British grenadiers, came, and having filled a large bag, threw it over his shoulder; the boy then left his covert, went softly behind him, cocked his gun, and called out to the fellow, "You are my prisoner; if you attempt to put your bag down, I will shoot you dead; go forward in that road."

The boy kept close behind him, threatened, and was constantly prepared to execute his threats. Thus the boy drove him into the American camp, where he was secured. When the makes a very fair kernel. Farmers are too grenadier was at liberty to throw down his bag, often careless about the manner in which their and saw who had made him prisoner, he was ex- grain is shocked or "stocked." It should be tremely mortified, and exclaimed, "A British bound in small bundles, and the shocks carefully grenadier made prisoner by such a brat!" The put so that they will stand the weather. Wet American officers were highly entertained with spoils both the grain and straw. Good, bright, the adventure, made a collection for the boy, early cut straw, especially that of barley and and gave him several pounds. He returned oats, is better than hay made according to the fully satisfied for the losses his mother had sus- practice of some farmers. [Cultivator for July. tained. The soldier had side arms, but they were of no use, as he could not get rid of his

RAILWAY RACE-RIVAL SYSTEMS.

A London writer gives a vivid account of a trial of speed between a steam locomotive and principle.

reputation of both systems for speed depending might well be supposed that no hills were made. great foot (or footing) in the world." on the issue, a well matched contest would be Where the land is too wet, there is doubtless of no common interest. We were standing at an advantage in hilling potatoes, as the water

train was a mile ahead of us, and was evidently ton vaiduct and considerably beyond it before the Dover train reached it."

A FEARFUL ALTERNATIVE.—The inhabitants of wine? Hurrah! Viva la France!" some of the rocky islets on the northern coast of Scotland, from the peculiar nature of their pursuits, are liable to frightful accidents. The following from Stanley's History of Birds, presents not only a startling incident, but exhibits in a vivid light the self-devotion of a husband and father under terrible circumstances.

A father and two sons were out together, and having firmly attached their ropes at the summit of a precipice, they descended to their usual occupation. Having collected as many birds and eggs as they could carry, they were all three ascending by the rope—the eldest of the sons first, his brother a fathom or two below him, and the father of the two following last.

They had made considerable progress, when the elder son, looking upward, perceived the strands of the rope grinding against a sharp ance friends, when you next smack your lips edge of the rock, and gradually giving away. over a glass of champagne or burgundy, reflect He immdeiately reported the alarming fact. asked the father. "It will not hold another you in appreciating its flavor. Sunday Times. minute," was the reply; "our tripple weight is lessening it rapidly." "Will it hold one?" said the father. "It is as much as it can do," replied the son; "even that is but doubtful." being saved; draw your knife instantly, and cut united. The most rigid calculation assures us away below!" was the cool and intrepid order | that in 25 years the population of this country you may yet escape and live to comfort your | millions; in 100 years, nearly 300 millions will poor mother!" There was no time for discus- be clustered along the rivers and spread over sion or further hesitation. The son looked up the valleys and the hills of these United States; once more, but the edge of the rock was cutting and many of our grand children will see nearly its way, and the rope was nearly severed. The 600 millions of inhabitants crowding the cities knife was drawn, the rope was divided, and the and cultivating the fields of this vast territory, father and brother were launched into eternity! whitening every sea with their fleets, and pene-

THE MARKHAM BAND OF ROBBERS.—Quite a romantic account has been published in the Toronto Colonist of the discovery of a band of nay, absolutely annihilating space. When the robbers in Canada, whose operations extended locomotive leaps the remote tributaries of the all over the Provinces to the State of Michigan in the west, with branches in the states of Ver- ities of the Rocky mountains, a journey from mont, New York, Illinois, and Iowa. The asso- the Atlantic to the Pacific will be less arduous ciation was formed of persons in good circum- than in the days of the Revolution was one from stances, owners of farms, sons of freeholders, strong, able-bodied young men, tavern keepers, owners and leasees of saw-mills, &c. The gang is divided into two parts—the cavalry and inthe higher branches of roguery, such as burglary, horse-stealing, and in the wholesale dissemination of "boodle," which is the flash term of the gang for counterfeit money. To the infantry is designated the lower order of thievery. The system of the gang is as perfect as can be conceived. We have not space to enter into detail, but must allude to that part of its force called avant couriers. These gentry consist of tailors, who go about to farm-houses to work at their trade, for a certain sum per day, and their board and lodging; of pedlars, who visit farm-houses under pretext of selling small articles of finery a rascal who professes to have the gift of prayer and "psalmody," which he dispenses liberally in exchange for provender and lodging. These rascals, respectively, avail themselves of the opportunities which these visits afford them, to ascertain who has money, where it is kept, and at what point of the premises an entry may be most effectually made.

Such was their power that they stalked about openly; magistrates were, in some instances, afraid to issue warrants for their apprehension, and constables, in others, afraid to serve them. They felt confident in their strength, and defied the law. Some of them are, however, arrested and imprisoned, and it is expected that the gang will be broken up.

Cutting Grain.—There are several advantages in favor of cutting grain before it becomes dead ripe. 1. It has been ascertained that wheat cut while it is so soft that it may be mashed between the fingers, will make flour containing more gluten, will absorb more water in kneading, and make more and better bread than the same quantity of grain perfectly ripened while standing. 2. The straw of all grain is much better if cut while it is a little green, and this on many farms is an item of no small importance, as it constitutes a large proportion of the winter food of stock. 3. Cutting early is often the means of saving a crop from rust. At all events, it has been well proved that whenever grain is struck with rust it is best to be cut. If it stands it does not improve after the rust comes on, but often grows worse rapidly. If it is cut and well cured in the shock, it sometimes

HILLING POTATOES.—Most persons make hills piece of hard, strong land without hilling, and vain for missing ships! a train propelled upon the atmospheric pressure we have raised excellent potatoes both in quality and quantity, on burned land, as it is called, "A race between a pair of well matched lo- where the potatoes were planted by raising the of his shoes. Those of a prince measured two cut off from other lands, but a continent that comotives would be sufficiently exciting; but turf with a corner of the hoe, and putting in a feet and a half; a plain citizen was allowed only between a new system, like the atmospheric, potatoe. On new land where it was difficult to twelve inches; hence the French proverb, Etreand its rival, the locomotive, the character and make the holes for, and cover the potatoes, it sur un grand pied dans le monde—"To be on a

To Wine-drinkers.—It is not generally gaining rapidly in speed. However, on we known that wine baths are quite common in went like a whirlwind, and it soon became evi- France—nevertheless, such is the case. The dent that we were gaining on our rival. Three Duke of Clarence is not the only gentleman who or four minutes decided the race. We passed has enjoyed an immersion in malmsey. Punch the express train at a rat exceeding her own has tried it with the very best sherry. Only imby 15 or 20 miles an hour. Our velocity could agine! Punch—the veritable English Punch not have been less than 60 miles an hour. It -swimming in French wine, and kicking, and was easily mantained, and we were over Brigh- plunging, and laughing, until the tears ran down his cheeks, and never thinking of the expensea five franc piece!

"What! a five franc piece for a tub full of

-making in all fifty five-franc pieces. A good! price for the tub.

"The wine was then thrown out?" "Not at all. Not so, by any means."

"What then?" "Bottled! Bottled, of course."

"Bottled? And for what purpose?"

"Why, for drink, to be sure."

"Drink! Who would drink such stuff?" "Why, the English do-the Yankees do! The latter import it in large quantities. It is a great favorite in Yankeeland.'

Now, dear wine-drinking friends, anti-temperthat a Lyonese alderman may possibly have "Will it hold together till we gain the summit?" | bathed in it, and see if the reflection will assist

THE UNITED STATES.—The territory of the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia. It is ten There is then a possibility at least of one times as large as England, Scotland and Ireland trating in a thousand nameless ways every island and every continent. All causes now tend to national consolidation. Speed is conquering, Missouri, and rushes down the western declivthe Penobscot to the Hudson.

Don't be Cruel.—See that man beating his horse unmercifully. Friend, is it in this manfantry. The former, who are generally mounted | ner you treat God's creatures, given for your on the best horses in the country, figure only in special service? Could this animal speak what would be the message? More fearful than that of Balaam's ass, striking terror to your soul! A merciful man is mercful to his beast. Do you say, he will not pull your load? No wonder; you load too heavily. Your horse is poor, his bones stick out; you well nigh starve him; shameful! Feed your horse, give him a plenty, curry him, water him, be gentle, kind, and our word for it, he will pull your load. See yonder steed in good trim stepping off gallantly, his ears pricked, head erect, as much as to say, Good in good style.

> "THE BREAD ACT."—A stranger secently stopping in this city, says the N. Y. Sun, relates the following case of youthful vagrancy. While wending his way through one of the by-streets, he was accosted by a tatterdemalion boy, who piteously begged for a sixpence to buy a loaf of bread for his dying mother. The stranger's heart was moved; the urchin grasped the sixpence given, with a look which spoke volumes of gratitude, and darted away around the next corner to fulfill his mission of filial love. The stranger walked around the next corner also, with a swelling heart, when he was surprised to tune vocally, said, "Sir, do you use a pipe?" see in a neighboring alley, a half score of young "No, sir," replied Semibreve, with admirable urchins pitching coppers. In their midst stood | gravity, "I chew!" our young vagabond, exhibiting his sixpence, and exclaiming in great glee, "I've got the brads." "How did you raise 'em," inquired one of the group. "Oh, I cum de bread act on a green un," was the reply.

SILENCE OF THE PRAIRIES.—One of the most striking things is the silence of the prairies. It is absolutely awful. At night, when the moon has gone down, and the stars are all out, to stand in the centre of one of these mammoth ago. plains, and mark the deep unbroken silence that surrounds you, is sublimely impressive. I never witnessed any effect like it. Not a solitary sound can be heard-no insect, no bird, no beast, no human voice or step-but all is one space of grand fearful silence. Such a spot, far from the haunts of congregated multitudes, becomes to the good man like the glorious Bethel where the journeying patriarch slept.

THE OCEAN.—Ah! could they speak to us. those unresting waves—not of all the hoarded treasures hidden beneath them—let such be theirs!—but of all they daily see of human suf- in this country at that time, that Napoleon was fering, all they know of human destiny, what a native of Middletown, Conn. spirit-thrilling histories would they tell, of what is now forever veiled from many a despairing soul! Never did I gaze upon the ceasless pect was not lighted up by gentleness and huwaves, without a pitying thought for those, who, manity." perhaps, are looking still for friends that may around potatoes, yet few have made exact ex- come no more, and expecting vessels, homeward periments in order to determine whether this bound years ago, whose blanching spars are far laborious operation is beneficial. The largest down beneath those careless and careering bilyield of potatoes that we ever had was on a lows. God be with them, those watchers in

The editor of the Chronotype lets off his it was announced that the Dover express train purpose of getting earth for the hills, after used always to say, when he met the General we got into motion at any velocity, the Dover rnn from the hill, as from the roof of a building truth can we say and live?"

VARIETY.

Gen. Thompson, in his work on Mexico, estimates the debt of that Republic at a little less than \$100,000,000. Of this amount something more than \$60,000,000 is due to foreigners, including a debt of \$36,000,000 to the Viceroyal Government, which was assumed by Mexico after her independence, and \$25,000,000 more to Mexican citizens.

"As I was going," said an Irishman, "over wine? Hurrah! Viva la France!"

"Gently—gently. At least fifty others bathed in the same wine—after Punch. The keeper of in the same wine—after Punch. The keeper of Eaith no more is mine Hewins says. I had a common of students and for rectiation, 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 the different apartments are to be heated by the different apartments are to be heated by the different apartments 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 Westminster bridge the other day, I met Pat the bagne had a preference for Punch, and gave my name. Faith no more is mine Hewins says the bagne had a preference for Punch, and gave my name. Faith no more is mine riewins says the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a Punch the first dip. After him came fifty others he. So we looked at each other, and faith, it method decidedly the most pleasant and economical. turned out to be neither of us!"

> stealing some articles of food while being cook- responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of ed in a pot over the fire. It was urged in his defence, that the larceny was committed under the influence of hunger; and the court decided the influence of hunger; and the court decided that it was not unlawful for a man to steal when he was hungry. To this it was replied that he he was hungry. To this it was replied that he had stolen the pot also. But in this dilemma and the manners of our students." To secure these most dethe court decided that as the victuals could not sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without be taken away without the pot, it was allowable think of entering the Institution. that the pot should accompany its contents.

A lady in Indiana states that after churning three hours to no purpose, she recollected that cream was sometimes said to be too sour. She then dissolved a large teaspoonful of soda in a pint of warm water, poured in, churning at the same time, and the mass changed, gradually turning into a lump of solid, weet butter.

On the southern part of this continent, as on our western prairies, millions of cattle are killed for their hides alone; while their carcases are left to be devoured by the wild beasts and birds of the parent. "My son, exert yourself, and will be 40 millions; in 75 years, more than 150 of prey. This has been the case, until lately, in obtained from one of the Principals. Australia, but the plan of boiling down the meat into a portable soup has there been put in successful operation. This is cut into cakes, and sold for about fifty cents a pound, and one pound is equal to twenty-four pounds of the best beef.

The Pennsylvania Reporter says: In all our acquaintance with journeyman printers, we scarcely ever saw one that was either a fool or coward. Wherever there is fun they are there -where danger is most imminent they are sure to be found. At the call of their country, none respond more heartily, or in its service display more zeal and ability; and in the present crisis of our affairs, these latter qualities are developing themselves in all quarters.

Dr. Franklin used to say that the most disinterested and useful friend a man could possibly procure was a French woman of a certain age, who had no design upon his person. "They are," added he, "so ready to do you service, and, from their knowledge of the world, know so well how to serve you wisely."

A lady, lately returned from a visit to the natural bridge, in Virginia, on being asked how she was pleased with this stupendous specimen of nature's handiwork, replied, "that it would be a very nice bridge when it was done—but it wasn't quite finished when she was there!"

A wealthy citizen of Athens complained that Aristippus, the philosopher, in requiring five master, take care of me, and I'll take care of hundred pieces of money for the instruction of you. Feed me well, be kind and merciful, and his son, had demanded as much as would purto women and children; and, in one instance, of I'll plough your fields and whirl your buggies chase a slave. "Purchase one, then, with the money," said the philosopher, "and you will be

> A gentleman residing in London and writing home, states that official data may be found for the fact that within the past fifteen years, no less than 48,000 houses have been built in London; and at the present there is going on a single negotiation for the erection of four thousand dwelling houses on an estate at the extreme west end of the city.

> A singing-master, while teaching his pupils, was visited by a brother of the tuneful art. The visitor observing that the chorister pitched the

Somebody once remarked that an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

It is stated as a singular fact, that the pattern now most common upon Paisley shawles, and which has always been a favorite, was in use among the Hindoos three or four thousand years

A gentleman named Bray is said to have invented a cheap and simple apparatus for cooking potatoes without water, which will be found of great use to families.

Charles the Second, says Addison, hearing the celebrated Vossius, a free-thinker, repeating some incredible stories of the Chinese, turned to those about him and said: "This learned divine is a very strange man. He believes everything but the Bible!"

It appears from an American paper, published in 1797, that an opinion was quite prevalent

"I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very as-

A French tourist of much penetration recently said: "The whole circle of an American's hopes and aspirations seems to be confined within the rim of a dollar."

Lord Byron beautifully said, "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citi-A man's rank was formerly known by the size zen of the world, and that his heart is no island ioins them."

Sol Smith, the eccentric manager, preacher and lawyer, went into the St. Louis Police Court, a few days ago, to prosecute a fellow for \$200 per year, payable in advance. kicking up a row at his theatre. As soon as he \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delaythe Forest Hall station, preparing to start, when will run down into the hollows made for the feelings thus: "A very pious Presbyterian divine got inside, a dirty-faced chap applied to him to defend him in a riot case, to which Sol consented was in sight! Immediately we (the atmospher- which it will settle away without coming in con- Assembly of his church, "Now, dear brethren, and received his V. To his utter astonishment, ic train) made preparations to start, and were tact with the potatoes, excepting in powerful how near can we come to doing what is right, and then the potatoes, excepting in powerful how near can we come to doing what is right, and then the potatoes, excepting in powerful and keep together?" A poor editor may as sponded as his Attorney, it was the identical fellocomotive train "whisked" past us at probably between the rows which serves as a drain. well say every day when he sits down to his low he had prosecuted for the row at his theatre!

Some 35 miles an hour. We started, but before Moderate showers and light rains will mostly task, "Now my dear skin and bones, how much task, "Now my dear skin and bones, how much task, "Now my dear skin and bones, how much task," and Sol went on, defended and cleared his client.

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department. THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express

their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in In the republic of Hayti, a man was tried for the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular-

> The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical

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.

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language.

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

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms. nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to ferent departments of Natural Science.

llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif-

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

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

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

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

ending Thursday, July 1st, 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

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

Board, per week, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, Oil Painting

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

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

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

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Winter Term. Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts. The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of

4 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those de

igning to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each

Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

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