

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. III—NO. 7.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 6, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 111.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### LAW AND GOSPEL.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The following is taken from a copy of Tindal's Bible, printed in the year 1549, the orthography being corrected that the sense may be more readily apprehended by the common reader. A single example will suffice to show the style of the original words:—"And now Christe, to preache repentance, is risen yet ones agayne oute of hys sepulchre in whiche the Pope had buried him, and kept him downe wyth hys pylars and polaxes, and al dysgysynges ypcocryses, wyth gyle, wylls and folshed, and wyth the swerde of al prynces which he had bynded wyth hys false marchaudice." The article below is about one-fifth of the prologue to the Book of Jonas, the whole of which would no doubt interest the readers of the Recorder, as applicable to the Pharisees and hypocrites of the present day, were it prudent to occupy so much room with one article. It will be remembered, that William Tindal was the first to publish the New Testament in the English language, and that he was burned at the stake for the sake of the Gospel and the Reformation. T. B. S.

### W. T. unto the Christian Reader.

As the envious Philistines stopped the wells of Abraham, and filled them up with earth, to put the memorial out of mind, to the intent that they might challenge [appropriate or keep for themselves] the ground, even so the fleshly-minded hypocrites stop up the veins of life which are in the Scriptures with the earth of their traditions, false similitudes, and lying allegories, and of like zeal to make the Scriptures their own possession and merchandize, and so shut up the kingdom of heaven, which is God's word, neither entering in themselves, nor suffering them that would.

The Scripture hath a body without; and within a soul, spirit and life. It hath without a bark, a shell, and as it were a hard bone for the fleshly-minded to gnaw upon; and within it hath pith, kernel, marrow, and all sweetness for God's elect, which he hath chosen, to give them his spirit, and to unite his law and the faith of his Son in their hearts.

The Scripture containeth three things in it—First, The Law, to condemn all flesh; Secondly, The Gospel, that is, promises of mercy for all that repent and acknowledge their sins at the preaching of the law, and consent in their hearts that the law is good, and submit themselves to be scholars and learn to keep the law and to believe the mercy that is promised them; and, thirdly, the history and lives of those scholars, both what chances befel them, and also by what means their school-master taught them and made them perfect, and how he tried the true from the false.

When the hypocrites come to the law, they put glosses to it, and make no more of it than of a worldly law, which is satisfied with the outward work, and which a Turk might also fulfil; when yet God's law never ceaseth to condemn a man until it be written in his heart, and until he keep it naturally, without compulsion, save only of pure love to God and to his neighbor, as he naturally eateth when he is hungry.

And when they come to the Gospel, they mingle their leaven and say, "God now receiveth us no more to mercy, but of mercy receiveth us to penance"—that is, to wit, holy deeds, which make them fat bellies, and us their captives both in soul and body; and yet they feign their idol, the Pope, so merciful that if thou makest a little money glisten in his Baalam's eyes there is neither penance nor purgatory nor fasting at all (required), but to fly to heaven as swift as a thought, and as the twinkling of an eye.

And the lives and stories and gifts of men, which are contained in the Bible, they read as things no more pertaining unto them than a cake of Robin Hood, and as things they wot not whereto they serve, save for false descent and jingling allegories to establish their kingdom without. And one of the chiefest and fleshliest studies they have, is to magnify the saints above measure and above the truth, and with their poetry to make them greater than even God made them. And if they find any infirmity or sin ascribed unto the saints, they excuse with all diligence, diminishing the glory of the mercy of God, and robbing wretched sinners of all their comfort; and they think thereby to flatter the saints and obtain their favor and make special advocates of them, even as a man would obtain the favor of worldly tyrants; as they also feign the saints more cruel than ever was any heathen man, and more wreakful and vengeable [angry and revengeful] than the poets feign their gods, or their furies that torment the souls in hell, if their evens be not fasted; and their images be not visited and saluted with a pater noster, which prater our lips only are acquainted with, our hearts understanding not at all, and worship with a candle and the offering of our devotions in the place which they have chosen to hear supplication and make petition of their clients therein.

But thou, reader, think of the law of God, how that it is altogether spiritual, so that it is never fulfilled with deeds or works until they flow out of thine heart with as great love toward thy neighbor for no deservings of his, yea, though he be thine enemy, as Christ loved thee, and died for thee for no deservings of thine, but even when thou wast his enemy. And in the meantime, throughout all our infancy and childhood in Christ, till we be grown up into perfect men in the full knowledge and love of Christ, and of our neighbor for his sake, remember that the

fulfilling of the law is a fast of faith in Christ's blood, coupled with our profession and submitting ourselves to learn to do better.

And of the Gospel or promises which thou meetest in the Scripture, believe fast that God will fulfill them unto thee, and that unto the uttermost jot, at the repentance of thine heart, when thou turnest to him and forsakest evil, even of his goodness and fatherly mercy unto thee, and not for thy flattering of him with hypocritical works of thine own feigning. So that a fast [firm] faith only, without respect of works, is the forgiveness both of the sin which we did in time of ignorance with lust and consent to sin, and also of all the sin which we do by chance and frailty after we have come to knowledge, and have professed the law out of our hearts. And all deeds serve only to help our neighbor and to tame our flesh, that we fall not into sin again, and to exercise ourselves in virtue, and not to make satisfaction to God-ward for the sin that is once past. And all other stories of the Bible, without exception, are the practicing of the Law and of the Gospel, and are true and faithful ensamples and sure earnest that God will even so deal with us as he did with them, in all infirmities, in all temptations, and in all like cases and circumstances; wherein ye see, on the one side, how fatherly and tenderly and with all compassion God entretheth his elect which submit themselves as scholars to learn to walk in the ways of his laws and to keep them of love. If they were forgetful of themselves at a time and went away, he called them with mercy. If they fell and hurt themselves, he healed them again with all compassion and tenderness of heart. He hath oft brought great tribulation and adversity upon his elect, but all of fatherly love only, to teach them, and to make them see their own hearts, and the sin that there lay hid, that they might afterward feel his mercy, for his mercy waited upon them, to rid them out again as soon as they were learned and come to the knowledge of their own hearts; so that he never cast man away how deepsoever he had sinned, save them only which had first cast the yoke of his laws from their necks with utter defiance and malice of heart. Which ensamples, how comfortable are they for us when we be fallen into sin, and God is come upon us with a scourge, that we despair not, but repent with full hope of mercy, after the ensamples of mercy are gone before. And therefore they were written for our learning, as testifieth Paul, (Rom. 6:5.) to comfort us, that we might the better put our hope and trust in God, when we see how merciful he hath been in times past unto our weak brethren that are gone before, in all their adversities, need, temptations, yea, and horrible sins, into which they now and then fell.

And, on the other side, ye see how they that hardened their hearts, and sinned of malice, and refused mercy that was offered them, and had no disposition to repent, perished at the latter end, with all confusion and shame, without mercy; which ensamples are very good and necessary so keep us in fear and dread in time of prosperity, as thou mayest see by Paul, (1 Cor. 10.) that we abide in the fear of God and wax not wild and fall to vanities and so sin and provoke God and bring wrath upon us.

And, thirdly, ye see in the practice how as God is merciful and long suffering, even so were all his true prophets and preachers, bearing the infirmities of their weak brethren, and their own wrongs and injuries, with all patience and long-suffering, never casting any of them off their backs, until they sinned against the Holy Ghost maliciously, persecuting the open and manifest truth, according to the example of the Pope, who, in sinning against God and quenching the truth of his Holy Spirit, is ever chief captain and trumpet-blower, to set others at work, seeking only his own freedom, privilege, profit, pleasure, pastime, honor, and glory, with the bondage, misery, wretchedness, and vile subjection of his brethren; and in his own cause is so fervent, so stiff and cruel, that he will not suffer one word spoken against his false majesty, wily inventions, and juggling hypocrisy, to be unavenged, though all christendom should be set by the ears, and should cost he cared not how many hundred thousand lives.

EARLY TRACT EFFORT.—Mr Henry Homes may be justly regarded as one of the principal founders of the American Tract Society. Some forty years ago his attention was awakened to the importance of personal religion, by reading one of the Tracts of Miss Hannah More, placed in his hands by the late Dr. Tappan, Professor of Divinity in Harvard College. The means which God was thus pleased to bless to his own conversion to Christ, assumed an interest and importance in his mind which he retained to the close of his life. Tracts were the favorite means which Mr. Homes constantly employed for the spiritual welfare of others. These he always kept by him, and used liberally and judiciously, whether at home or on journeys. At the time of his conversion he had just entered into commercial business. He soon associated himself with a few Christian friends who sympathized with him in his views and feelings. In connection with these friends, in their seasons of Christian communion, though belonging to different religious denominations, he devised ways and means for printing cheap religious books and tracts for circulation. This soon led to the formation of a small association for this purpose, and which proved to be one of the incipient steps to the organization of the Society whose thirty-second anniversary we are now met to celebrate. [Rep. Am. Tr. So.]

Hearers will always give speakers their attention, if speakers will give hearers something to attend to. That the former may be interested, it is needful that the latter be interesting.—Dr. Emmons.

Rightly to train a single youth, is a greater exploit than the taking of Troy.—Melancthon.

### "THE CLOUDS RETURN AFTER THE RAIN."

They return, they return, and I welcome them back, Like covenant angels from mercy's bright track; Their errand of mercy is accomplished, and now, With rapture, I gaze on each tranquilized brow.

I looked, when the parched earth with languishing soil, Besought the rich blessing; they sped to the toil With many tears, traversed heath, valley, and hill, Unmindful, so God's hand but guided them still.

They return, and the might of their vigor is gone, But their price is well paid by that radiant crown, And the restless ambition of action gives place To the staid mien of age, with its eloquent face.

Ah, eloquent even as angels they seem, With an eye on two worlds, from whose portals between, A glory aways through the ethereal plain, O'er the clouds that return to us after the rain.

Thanks, thanks for the lesson my spirit has caught, With patient endurance and truthfulness fraught, In the hand that leads safely, though silently on, Through the conflicts of life to its close and its crown.

DE RUTTER, July 17. L. M. C.

### From the Boston Recorder.

#### A SOUR DISCIPLE.

I am very sorry to put these two words together, for the idea of a disciple seems to beget associations of cheerfulness, and sweetness and joy, and so on. But I should not put the words together if I had not seen the thing which they describe, and I think it is fair game for a short chase.

Divers things made him sour. 1. Petty vexations. A lost article could not be found; his neighbor's children, geese, or dog, were noisy; this man failed in an appointment, and that vexed him by his parsimony. There are plenty of small matters in such a world as ours, to uproot the beautiful plants that spring from good nature, unless those plants have shot their roots very deep, and have taken strong hold; and said disciple did not seem to have the required depth of earth.

2. *Reproof* soured him. He had to take it now and then, for he had some conscience, and there was a faithful man in the pulpit, and some faithful disciples about him, and he could not run the gauntlet of all this without being "hit of the archers." And he was wounded; but instead of humbling, it too often soured him. It ought to have sweetened him, by improving him as reproof did one of old, who could thus write of himself: "Let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness; and let him reprove me, it shall be an excellent oil which shall not break my head."

3. But I think certain *mental conflicts* tended as much as anything to sour him. He had a conscience, and he might have kept it smiling upon him like a cloudless May morning; but divers wicked passions would now and then seize his folly, he saw anything but an angel's face upon conscience, and he was dissatisfied with himself, and was oftener sour than penitent, which was a great mistake.

For such reasons, and more like them, he was certainly a sour disciple. He had a sour look, and he said sour things, and some of his deeds were very vinegar-like. And take the whole case together, there was not, to be honest about the matter, much sweetness in that disciple. And I venture the following reasons for saying it was a great pity.

1. Because his sourness very much *marred his beauty*. Sour things are capital in their place. They are wholesome and comfortable. But I never yet could find that the human countenance was the place for sourness, and least of all a disciple's face; nor find that such a person's character was the place for the same article. Such an one should be "fair as the moon, clear as the sun." He should shine in the beauty of holiness. But shining and sourness, who ever put them together? But if any one contends that one may be beautiful and yet be sour, I will not contend, but try a

2d topic. It was a pity that he was sour, because it *hindered his usefulness*. He could not "adorn" the doctrine of God his Saviour, nor make a fair and winning representation of the excellence of the gospel. Would people think that "whatsoever things were lovely and of good report" belonged to religion, when they saw such a character? Would they not rather be repelled, than won to religion? His sourness was enough to sour a whole flock of young people against the gospel, and make them think that becoming Christians would make them sour too.

3. That he was a sour disciple was the greater pity, inasmuch as *so much had been done to make him sweet*. Think of what an example of loveliness there was before him, in him who was "chief of ten thousands and altogether lovely." And then such a sweet balm, even that of Gilead, had been sent to heal all the wounds and soften the asperities of this spirit. And then what promises of surpassing sweetness and preciousness had been made to him! And then such positive injunctions, do but think of them, to sweetness of spirit, implied in being courteous, and kind, and gentle, and long-suffering, and thinking no evil, and always rejoicing. And, as crowning all, what a sweet and happy home in heaven was offered him! Nothing sour there, not the shadow of a shade. Now that he could possibly be sour amid all these agencies to make him sweet, was a wonder, and a pity as big as the wonder.

4. And I cannot conclude without expressing my anxiety concerning what disposal will finally be made of him, if he keeps on being sour. Sour things are apt to grow sourer; and if this disciple gets any more so, and like and like are put together, it is well towards being certain that where a good many good people are, he will not be found. There are no sour people in the company of the patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles. There is nothing to make people

look sour or feel sour in that world; and it is pretty likely that if said disciple does not get sweetened in due time, he will be found totally unfit for the company of those who are "altogether lovely."

### THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.

Cast your eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, and it will be perceived that the four personages who occupy the most conspicuous places, were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped "three bushels of rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights," and made her foundations quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hani Baal, and died at last by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends; and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which did not nor would not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who for the peculiar situation of their portraits, seem to stand the representatives of all those whom the world call great—these four men, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very center, by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as was supposed, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one a lonely exile. "How are the mighty fallen!"

### TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

When Queen Elizabeth opened the prisons at her coming to the crown, one piously told her, that there were yet some good men left in prison undelivered, and desired that they might also partake of her princely favor; meaning the four Evangelists, and Paul, who had been denied to walk abroad in the English tongue, when her sister Mary swayed the sceptre. To this she answered, "They should be asked, whether they were willing to have their liberty," which soon after appearing, they had, says an old divine, "their goal delivery; and have ever since had their liberty to speak to us in our own tongue at the assemblies of our public worship; yea, and to visit us in our private houses also."

Our English translation of the Bible was made in the time and by the appointment of James the First. According to Fuller, the number of translators amounted to forty-seven. Every one of the company was to translate the whole parcel, and compare all together. These good and learned men entered on their work in the spring, 1607, and three years elapsed before the translation was finished.

Bugenhagen assisted Luther in the translation of the Bible into German, and kept the day on which it was finished annually a festival with his friends, calling it "The Feast of the Translation of the Bible;" and it certainly deserves a red letter more than half the saints in the calendar.

Soon after Tindale's New Testament was published, a royal proclamation was issued to prohibit the buying and reading of such translation or translations. But this served to increase the public curiosity, and to occasion a more careful reading of what was deemed so obnoxious. One step taken by the Bishop of London afforded some merit to the Protestants. His Lordship thought that the best way to prevent these English New Testaments from circulation would be to buy up the whole impressions, and therefore employed Mr. Packington, who secretly favored the reformation, then at Antwerp, for this purpose; assuring him, at the same time, that cost what they would, he would have them, and burn them at Paul's cross. Upon this, Packington applied himself to Tindale, (who was then at Antwerp,) and upon agreement the Bishop had the books, Packington great thanks, and Tindale all the money. This enabled Tindale instantly to publish a new and more correct edition; so that they came over thick and three-fold into England; which occasioned great rage in the disappointed Bishop and his popish friends. One Constantine being soon after apprehended by Sir Thomas Moore, and being asked how Tindale and others subsisted abroad, readily answered, "that it was the Bishop of London who had been their chief supporter, for he bestowed a great deal of money upon them in the purchase of New Testaments, to burn them; and that upon that cash they had subsisted till the sale of the second edition was received."

The following incident respecting the Venerable Bede is worthy of remembrance. One of the last things he did was the translating of St. John's Gospel into English. When death seized on him, one of his devout scholars, whom he used for his secretary or amanuensis, said to him, "My beloved master, there remains yet one sentence unwritten." "Write it then quickly," replied Bede; and, summoning all his spirits together, (like the last blaze of a candle going out,) indited it, and expired.

### MARTIN LUTHER.

He was a most wonderful man—gifted with a nature so broad and expansive, that [while it touched the severe, almost the harsh, on one side, it mingled with all that was tender and affectionate on the other. Hear, for instance, his remarks after the death of his daughter, Madeline. When they placed her on the bier, he exclaimed—

"My poor, dear little Madeline, you are at rest now." Then looking long and fixedly at her, he said, "Yes, dear child, thou shalt rise again, shalt shine like a star! Yes, like the sun!"

I am joyful in the spirit, but oh, how sad in the flesh! It is a strange feeling this, to know that she is so certainly at rest, that she is happy, and yet be so sad!"

It is recorded that when his little daughter was in the agony of death, Luther threw himself on his knees by her bed-side, and weeping bitterly, prayed to God that he would spare her. She breathed her last in his arms. In one of his letters a short time afterwards he says, after speaking of the death of Madeline, that he knew he ought to be thankful for her happy deliverance from the many troubles of this world: "Nevertheless the force of instinct is so great, that I cannot forbear from tears, sighs and groans, say rather my heart dies within me. I feel engraven on my inmost soul her features, her words and actions; all that she was to me in life and health, and on her sick bed, my dear, my dutiful child. \* \* \* She was, as you know, so sweet, so amiable, so full of tenderness."

How beautifully the softness and tenderness of the stern Reformer's character comes out in these extracts. And could anything be finer than this of woman!—"When Eve was brought before Adam, he was filled with the Holy Ghost, and gave her the most beautiful and glorious of names, he called her Eva, that is, mother of all living. He did not call her his wife, but mother, mother of all living. This is woman's glory and most precious ornament." Or this: One evening, noticing a little bird perched on a tree as if to take up its rest for the night, he said, "This little thing has chosen its shelter, and is going peacefully to sleep; it does not disturb itself with thoughts of where it shall rest to-morrow, but composes itself tranquilly on its little branch, and leaves God to think for it."

THE JESUITS.—It is probable that even our youngest readers may have seen or heard something of the *Jesuits*. It is an order of men who compose what is called the *Society of Jesus*. The order was founded three centuries ago by a Spanish impostor, whose name was *Ignatius Loyola*. He pretended that he had received the constitution and laws of the order from heaven; but his pretensions were despised, until he appealed to the pope, and promised that if he could go on with his plans, he and all his followers should bind themselves to go wherever the pope directed, and do whatever he should bid! This plan seemed to promise much aid to the cause of popery, and was at once approved; and in less than fifty years the Society of Jesus became one of the most powerful and dangerous bodies of men that the world has ever known.

They have been expelled from some countries, and their order has been broken up in others. And wherever they have had influence, they have done evil, and that continually. They are now coming very fast into our country. Almost every ship that crosses the Atlantic brings to our shores some of them, and they are creeping into our schools and colleges all over our new States. [Youth's Penny Gazette.]

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—The Protestants in France, three hundred years ago, were dreadfully oppressed and persecuted by the governors of that country, who were papists. At length the king and his friends pretended to make peace with them, and to allow them all the privileges they asked. Their leading men were invited to visit Paris and see the king, and feel that they were all on good terms. With all this show of kind feeling, they were the whole time laying their plans to butcher them. When the time came for the largest number of Protestants to be in Paris, the dreadful blow was struck. In the dead of night, on the 23d of August, 1572, at the appointed signal, the murderers sallied out upon their innocent, slumbering victims; and before the dawn of day, the dead and dying were piled in heaps in the streets of the city, and the river was red with blood!

WE MUST NOT EXPECT TOO MUCH AT ONCE.—We often think of a saying of Archbishop Bramhall. When, upon the cessation of the great rebellion he was appointed to the primacy of the Irish Church, he found the province of Armagh teeming with disorder, and filled with opposers both of his own person, and of the discipline and doctrine of the church. "And how did he eventually succeed in stemming the torrent of evil? Not by making sudden and violent changes; but by patient, quiet firmness, and by steadily continuing his own uncompromising course of argument, persuasion, and long-suffering, through good report and bad report. For "men," said he, "must needs have some time allowed them to return to their senses who had so long been out of them."

FOREIGNERS IN CANTON.—A new proclamation has been issued by Keying in Canton, insisting that all foreigners shall be undisturbed, that the Chinese dwell with them "in mutual peace and cordial friendship" and that "hereafter absolutely each one must mind his own business." "Let there not be again a making of words (posting of placards) under a false pretext of righteousness and justness, causing disturbance."

TEACHERS' SEMINARY.  
Principals,  
by eight able and ex-  
Male Department, and  
in writing forth another  
for the very liberal  
eight years that it has  
by continuing to signent  
share of public patronage.  
erection, for the  
recitation, lecture rooms,  
to be occupied for  
in eligible position, and  
beated by hot air, a  
endoneomical.  
separate buildings, un-  
They will board in  
their families, who will be  
and, and for the order of  
private families if particu-  
Institution, aims at a com-  
intellectual, and physical  
to render them thorough-  
the great responsibility.  
The health, the morals,  
To secure these most de-  
are instituted, without  
which, no student should  
to leave town, except to  
wish of such student's  
to all regular academic exer-  
ing of smoking, can not be  
in academic buildings,  
or using profane language,  
by students during the  
the ringing of the first bell  
owed to visit ladies' rooms,  
except in cases of sickness,  
with permission previously  
to be given.  
is sufficiently ample to  
of all principles of the dif-  
The qualification  
Classes are exercised in  
of their respective  
of a Normal School.  
the commencement of each  
not less than one hund-  
for the three past years; a  
y other in the State.  
Consists of three terms, as  
August 11th, 1846, and  
November 24th, 1846,  
and  
March 23d, 1847, and  
the commencement of the  
terms, and as the plan of  
will require the entire term  
of importance that students  
and, accordingly,  
length of time less than  
already in operation,  
\$1 00  
1 50  
\$3 50 to 5 00  
25  
\$10 00  
7 00  
2 00  
academic year, including  
tion, (except for the ex-  
ed seventy-five dollars.  
to board themselves,  
expense.  
shall be settled in ad-  
term, either by actual  
RUSSELL,  
of the Board of Trustees.  
Teacher on the Piano  
will meet with am-  
apply. Address,  
Allegany Co., N. Y.  
Teacher of Language and  
Mathematics and Natural  
History Department.  
Lecturer on Anatomy and  
PHANIKIN, in the Fall  
Preceptor, and Teacher  
Fine Arts.  
into three Terms of  
months April 29, ending  
ending Dec. 23. The  
benefit of those de-  
the commencement of the  
with daily Lectures,  
Academic, from \$3 00  
of twelve weeks.  
Lectures, or Lec-  
of Private Families,  
NOB, M. D., Agent,  
CHANDLER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 6, 1846.

ANTI-SUNDAY-COERCION CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

As an individual, an isolated Seventh-day Baptist, I respond most heartily to the suggestion of Elder Davison on the propriety of holding an Anti-Sunday-Coercion Convention, and have written to the Societies at Ephrata and Snow-hill, apprising them of the project, and recommending to them to send on delegations to Shiloh the day before the meeting of the General Conference in September next. Let the ball roll on. Let the friends in New York, and Rhode Island, and Connecticut, speak out and rally to the rescue.

I have for a long time regarded that stand as the proper position to assume. I feel degraded, as an American Citizen, that there should be any ban upon any sect or denomination in this land of vaunted "liberty and independence"—"the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." Since Sunday laws have been enacted and enforced, I have been constrained, painfully constrained, to regard our "freedom" but a name; and have felt the surprise, the utter amazement, expressed by foreigners, on becoming acquainted with such invidious legislation amongst us, to be the severest taunt on our republican institutions. Not any thing so much surprises a foreigner, and excites his derision against our republican government, as to hear of any religious test or the least impediment to the free exercise of religious liberty and religious privileges imposed by any of our legislatures. I have always questioned that authority, and sometimes since urged and re-urged upon our friends in Pennsylvania, to test the constitutionality of the law under which they have suffered so much persecution. They have, at last, when forbearance is no longer a virtue, and the assertion of their undeniable rights has become a duty—a duty toward God and toward man—determined to try the issue in the highest tribunals of the country. They are able of themselves to test it in the Courts of their own commonwealth; but should it become necessary to remove it to the last resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, where it may eventually have to be determined, then it will become an affair of the whole denomination, and of all the friends of religious liberty throughout the land, and it will be proper and needful for all to join in the issue, and lend their aid to secure the most eminent and efficient counsel.

Approving most cordially of the object of the proposed Convention, and yielding to no one in devotion to the cause of religious rights, being ever ready to maintain these rights to the fullest extent, I take advantage of this occasion to make a remark on the position in which many of our friends, as well as myself, found ourselves last winter, in reference to the proposed "exemption" feature in the revised Act on Vice and Immorality, before the Legislature of this State (New Jersey), which, under the circumstances, was an important one in more respects than one; as that Act contained a provision exonerating the seventh-day people from grievous burdens. It secured us from any process of law, of serving on juries, and of performing militia duty, on the seventh-day. Had the law been repealed, we would now be subject to these annoyances. But another consideration could not be overlooked, and that was, on being solicited to co-operate with our friends, to have the present law "so modified as to exempt"—(for such was the language of the petitions prepared for us to send to the Legislature.)—I succeeded in procuring the signatures of many of the most distinguished and influential citizens of different parts of the State, and of different political parties—gentlemen distinguished for their moral qualities, their talents and political standing, and among them three clergymen of the first-day order, asking that justice be extended to us. The Bill reported by the committee, called the Bill of Equal Rights, took many persons by surprise who sympathized with us, and excited the suspicions of many, very many others. It looked tricky. It was not what we had petitioned for, and was considered capable of a construction which might be made oppressive to the large majority of the community. Many were honestly alarmed at it, while others who wished to defeat it, dishonestly asserted sinister aims and ends, and stigmatized it with a design to retaliate on the observers of the first-day. It was difficult to justify the report of such an Act upon the petitions presented, and more difficult to convince the public, that it might not be construed to enforce them to observe the seventh-day, as the existing law enforces the seventh-day people to keep the first-day. Still it had my best wishes and aid to make it palatable. It received too little attention from its projectors and friends, and less favor from its inveterate enemies; so it failed. While there was a prospect, and a much better prospect, of getting the "exemption" feature fully recognized, I held on to it; but both aside, I am tired of begging any longer for what is an indisputable right. I now go for repeal—the repeal of all coercive laws, restraining or abridging religious rights and religious privileges; and confidently believe, that we shall have the sympathy and support of a large portion of the community, if we distinctly avow hostility to any legislation upon the Sabbath, leaving it entirely to the consciences of men to obey the laws of God, and disclaim all right in any political power, to legislate on any matters relating to religious faith or practice.

Regarding the whole design of human government to be, to protect the people, individually and severally, in their respective rights, and to afford security to their persons and property, the only law which any legislature should ever enact relative to religious matters, is a general law, to secure all persons from molestation, at all times, when they assemble to worship Almighty God. Beyond this, it is a usurpation of the fundamental law of the land—the charter of our rights—the palladium of our liberties—the glorious Constitution. Let it be premitted in one point, and where can any limit be interposed? We are therefore called upon to take our stand, as Christians and as Republicans, to protest against every usurpation or infringement on our religious rights; and as we have been denied redress at the halls of our Legislatures, we must appeal to the Judiciary to revise the doings of our law-makers, and have all unconstitutional enactments, which conflict with our religious rights, stricken from the statute book. This is the ground we must now take. We go begging no longer at legislative halls. We now demand our constitutional rights at the judicial bench. W. M. F. BORDENTOWN, N. J., August 2, 1846.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Western Association met with the Church in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of June, 1846. From a copy of the printed Minutes, we compile the following account of its proceedings.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. N. V. Hull, from the 133d Psalm; after which the Association was organized by the appointment of Eld. Leman Andrus, Moderator; Erastus A. Green and Nathan Gardner, Clerks. From the letters of the churches, it appears that revivals have been enjoyed by two or three, and a good degree of harmony exists in all. There is, however, much complaint of a general want of fervor and deep devotion. In view of this, a resolution was passed by the Association, recommending the observance of the sixth-day of the week before the first Sabbath in August—(last sixth-day)—as a day of fasting and prayer to God for the revival of his work. We are glad to notice among the letters, one from the church in Pendleton, requesting to be admitted into the Association. This church, it will be remembered, was formed exclusively of converts to the Sabbath, including the pastor, Eld. Leman Andrus. The request for admission to the Association was granted.

The subject of securing legal protection for Seventh-day Baptists in the State of New York, was introduced at an early stage of the proceedings. Eld. Eli S. Bailey was present as a delegate from the Central Association, and stated that the body which he represented had appointed individuals to open a correspondence with influential members of the Convention now in session to revise the Constitution of the State, for the purpose of inducing them to use their influence to secure such an amendment of the Constitution as will fully protect our rights; but that in case of failure, an agent had been appointed to attend at Albany during the next session of the Legislature, and endeavor to secure the passage of a law which shall protect us. To carry out this measure, he solicited the co-operation of the Legislature, and endeavor to secure the passage of a law which shall protect us. A resolution was passed heartily concurring in the steps which had been taken, and pledging the co-operation of the Western with the Central Association to accomplish the proposed and most desirable object. From the spirit of the resolutions passed upon the subject, we judge that our brethren in Western New York are awake to the protection of their civil and religious rights.

The subject of Education came before the Association in connection with the following resolution, which was presented by the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted:—Resolved, That this Association witnesses with pleasure the increasing interest manifested in the denomination upon the subject of Education, and rejoices in the success of the efforts of the friends of the DeWeyter Institute, to ridem it from its embarrassments, and to establish it upon a basis such as to render it permanently useful. We also rejoice in the increasing prosperity of the Alfred Academy, and trust that its success will be equal to the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and we hereby express our confidence in its Faculty, and recommend it to the confidence and support of the friends in general.

In regard to Missionary Operations, the report of a special committee on the subject was adopted, recommending, 1st. That the Association recognize itself as a Missionary Society; 2d. That the Association elect annually an Executive Board, whose duty it shall be, with the advice of the Association when it may be obtained, to designate fields for missionary labor, and appoint missionaries to occupy them; 3d. That the churches be requested to take collections, in money or property, quarterly or oftener, for said purpose; 4th. That all money or property contributed by the churches or private individuals for said purpose, be deposited in the hands of the Executive Board or Treasurer previous to the session of the Association; 5th. That the Executive Board, at the direction of the Association, shall apportion a reasonable compensation among the laborers appointed by said Board, yet that compensation is never to exceed the amount in the treasury at the session of the Association; 6th. That the ministers of the Association be requested to perform any labor assigned them, with the expectation of receiving only such remuneration. Besides this arrangement for domestic missions, a resolution was passed hailing with pleasure the prospect of soon having a foreign missionary in the field, and pledging prayers and support for that object.

The following resolutions were passed:—Resolved, That we hail with joy the triumph of temperance principles at the recent election in this State.

Whereas, Slavery is a crying sin against every principle of justice and humanity, therefore, Resolved, That we deem it our duty to enter our solemn protest against it.

A resolution was passed to circulate petitions among all classes, to be presented to the next Legislature, asking for full protection in the enjoyment of our religious rights. Also to hold a Semi-Annual Meeting with the first church in Alfred, on the fourth-day of the week before the first Sabbath in January, 1847, for the purpose of taking any farther action which may be necessary towards securing civil protection, and to consider missionary operations.

The next session of the Association is to be held with the church in Independence, N. Y., on the fourth-day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, 1847.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In the communication from "A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION," there is but little which requires any particular notice. The object of my article was to elicit information in regard to the arguments by which it was maintained that "the American and Foreign Bible Society is based upon principles which tacitly acknowledge the righteousness of American Slavery." Whether the reply of your correspondent is to be considered as meeting the case, I hardly know. So much of it, however, as is taken up in proving that brother Leonard as an individual received very courteous treatment from the Association, is quite irrelevant. I do not know that I called it in question, and it is therefore quite unnecessary to discuss it.

Your correspondent says:—"We object to the organization of the Society, and the manner of compassing its object. God has forbidden the bringing into his treasury the wages of a harlot. See Deut. 33: 18. He likewise declares that he hates robbery for a burnt-offering. See Isaiah 61: 8. Would brother Brown receive the wages of licentiousness to aid in sending the Scriptures to the heathen? I presume he would not. But slavery compels its victims to live in a state of concubinage, and strips the female of all protection to her chastity. Slavery robs its victim of his wages, and himself in the bargain, and then offers the one and the price of the other to send the Bible to the heathen of other lands, while it makes it a crime to teach a colored man to read in this."

I have no wish to defend the system of American Slavery. On the contrary, I regard it as a sin, and rather than write one single sentence in justification of it, I would recant every word of my former communication. Slavery is a sin, not because it "compels its victims to live in a state of concubinage, and strips the female of all protection to her chastity." For that may not be a necessary element of the system, but only one of its abuses. But it is a sin, because it converts a man into a thing—a being made in the image of God into a mere article of merchandize. This is its damning character.

But I do not suppose that the American and Foreign Bible Society, by receiving the contributions of slaveholders, countenances the sin of slavery. An organization for the sole purpose of circulating the Scriptures cannot erect itself into a tribunal to judge of the righteousness or unrighteousness of the private business transactions of its supporters, without making itself something more than a mere Bible Society. Such a society is necessarily different from a church. The latter has a just cognizance of the business of its members, so far as to see that they manage all according to the principles of justice and truth. Nor has it any business to tolerate in its communion those who profit by the wages of licentiousness or the gains of robbery. Upon all points of righteousness, the church is the "light of the world." From her, instruction is to go forth, and it is therefore a breach of that faith which she owes to her Lord, when she puts the "price of a whore" into her treasury, or accepts the wages of robbery for the purpose of promoting her ends. The reference of your correspondent therefore to Deut. 33: 18, Isaiah 61: 8, would be quite to the point, if it were the action of a church that was under consideration. He is quite at liberty to apply such passages to southern churches, which wink at all the iniquity of slavery, and to find them all "sinners before the Lord exceedingly." But I do protest against the application of such reasoning to the Bible Society as an outrage upon all just principles of logic.

It is perfectly right to take a decided stand in reproving the works of darkness, and to show by our actions that we will not be partakers with them. But there must be some limit to our rigidity, otherwise we must needs go out of the world. In this sin-cursed world, every thing is more or less contaminated. Your correspondent may take the money in his own pocket, and however honestly he may have earned it, yet if he trace it back through all the channels by which it has come to him, no doubt that it will be found to be in many cases the wages of unrighteousness. The gold and the silver from which it was coined, were dug from the mines by slaves under the spur of the lash. It has passed through the hands of robbers and dishonest men, until it is at length in the honest pocket of "A Member of the Central Association." Now although he would not receive it from a person who says to him, "I obtained it by robbing a man on the highway," yet he would not feel himself bound by any principle of morality to trace out the history of it, until he could satisfy himself that in every case it was honest-

ly gotten. So in regard to the money of slaveholders. The proper tribunal to take cognizance of the moral character of the act by which it was earned, is the church. But if it is to be examined and inquired into by every organization with which church members may be connected, there would be no limits to our rigidity. If the churches have failed to do their duty in rebuking the sin of slavery, be the sin upon them. And if I, in my individual capacity, should fail to do my duty in speaking out against it, be the sin upon me. But to use the Bible Society as a medium through which to extend my reproof, is about as inconsistent as to use civil government as a medium to promote the observance of the Sabbath, to which I am sure your correspondent would himself demur.

Absence from home is my apology for not noticing the communication of "A Member of the Central Association" sooner; and a present press of other duties must excuse the brevity of this notice. Should there be any occasion for it, I will go into the matter more fully in some future communication. THOS. B. BROWN.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

It will be remembered, that the General Conference will convene this year at Shiloh, West New Jersey, on the 9th day of September, five weeks hence. There are several reasons for desiring a full attendance at this Conference.

1st. The necessity of concerting plans of operation in reference to State Legislation to enforce the observance of Sunday. There are three States in which this question is already agitated, and measures are contemplated to obtain the repeal of Sunday laws by their respective Legislatures. Too much depends upon right action for success, to jeopardize the question by disconcerted measures. We want all our wisdom concentrated on this question, and no other time will be so favorable for this purpose as the ensuing Conference.

2d. The question of the continuance of the Conference is to be settled at the approaching session. If it is to be continued, it must be decided what shape it shall take in future. It seems to be already pretty well settled, that its continuance in its present form is not needed nor much desired. The several Associations are now doing nearly all that the Conference was established for, and to much better advantage than that ever did. They have the effect, however, to separate us in feeling and action into Eastern, Western, Central, and South-western parties, which are becoming every year less and less acquainted with each other, and less prepared to join in any concerted operation. As widely scattered as our denomination now is, it must be a very great tax to keep up both organizations—much more than we can afford to do very frequently. Under these circumstances, cannot some plan be devised which shall possess interest sufficient to bring a representation from all sections once in a while? The Eastern Association, at its last anniversary, recommended a triennial, or once-in-three-year session, instead of the yearly Conference, and that it should partake more of the nature of a missionary or benevolent operation Convention. It cannot be doubted that a good representation could be got together once in a great while—once in three or five years—while an annual one can never more be hoped for. If the present Conference is not well represented, it will be improbable that any thing can be done for which its friends could have much hope of success, and therefore at a period when concerted action is more than ever before needed, all medium of such concert might be abandoned.

3d. It is probable that the judgment of the Conference will be asked in reference to the adoption of a new Hymn Book for the use of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in public worship. This may appear to some a matter so small as to be safely left to individual action. It is, however, a matter of very much importance, not only to the denomination but to the publisher. Such a thing ought never to be published for the use of the denomination, until the denomination have in some way examined and approved of it; and the publisher, before he makes an outlay of \$1000, ought to feel assured that the book will give satisfaction when completed.

4th. It is probable that it will be an interesting session. The questions which will most surely be under consideration, if there is any attendance, are of the greatest importance, and their discussion cannot but be interesting. It is also probable that brother and sister Carpenter will then be set apart to the important and responsible work to which they have been called. It will do them good to see their brethren together before they leave. They need the consolation and assurance, in leaving their country, that they have the hearts and confidence of their brethren. Is it too much to ask that they shall have it? It is several years since we have had a General Conference, and since our south-western brethren have met us; and as for the extreme western, some of them we have never seen. Our brethren in faith and tribulation at Ephrata and Snowhill, Pa., also, we have never met. May we not hope to meet you, one and all, on this occasion? Our brethren and friends at Shiloh will be happy to see and entertain you all. It is to be hoped that our friends will not forget the approaching Conference while at the throne of grace—yea, more, that they will make it an occasion for approaching and importuning the Giver of every good thing, that he would bless all that attend with wisdom, grace and truth. P. S.

JEWISH FREEMASONS IN PRUSSIA.—For some time past the Jewish periodicals have had much to say about the exclusion of Jews from the masonic lodges of Prussia. The subject has at length assumed such an importance as to attract the attention of the Freemasons of England and lead to decisive action. It seems that at a quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge in London, a correspondence was read which had taken place between the lodges of England and Prussia. This correspondence showed, that a person professing the Jewish religion, and holding a certificate of the Grand Lodge of England, could not be admitted to any of the masonic meetings in Prussia; and should an Israelite gain admittance without his religion being known, if the fact should be ascertained, he would be ordered to withdraw, and failing to do so the meeting would be dissolved instantly. Upon learning this, the Grandmaster stated that as Freemasonry was universal in its brotherhood, knowing no distinction of faith, he considered that he should not be doing his duty if he did not withdraw the representative of the Grand Lodge of England from the Grand Lodge of Prussia. A resolution was passed in accordance with this opinion. A severer rebuke could hardly be given to the unreasonable and wicked prejudice against the Jews.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE IN RUSSIA.—We gave notice some months ago, that Sir Moses Montefiore had undertaken a mission to Russia to intercede for the Jews in that Empire. In April last he was honored with an audience by the Emperor, who received him graciously, listened to his statements, and gave his assurance, and the assurance of his ministers, that he was most desirous for the improvement of the Israelites in the Empire, and was earnestly engaged in promoting that object. His majesty also intimated a desire that Sir Moses should visit his brethren in those towns in which they were most numerous, which he did. In many places he was received by his brethren, not only with cordiality, but with demonstrations of deep joy. He succeeded in convincing them that the measures proposed by the government were not intended to interfere with their religion, but to improve their outward condition by making them more of an agricultural people. He visited the principal schools and benevolent institutions, distributed many gifts to the poor, and did much undoubtedly to allay excitement, and promote the general interests of his persecuted brethren. Their thanks and gratitude will follow him to his home in England.

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.—The course pursued by certain citizens of Ohio toward these unfortunate creatures, is disgraceful in the extreme. It will be remembered, that the owner of these negroes, at his death, gave them their freedom, and also appropriated money for the purchase of land on which they might settle. They selected and purchased lands in Mercer county, Ohio, but were driven from them by threats of violence. Afterward an attempt was made, which at one time promised to be successful, to settle them in Shelby county; but this attempt proved unsuccessful, in consequence of the unreasonable and cruel prejudices against colored men. At the last accounts they had determined to give up the idea of settling together, and scatter about wherever they could find places. We are sometimes asked, What has the North to do with slavery? Read these facts, and then answer for yourself.

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO SPAIN.—The LES Archives Israelites says that Prince Henrique of Spain lately attended the Friday evening worship at the Synagogue of Bayonne. In reply to some remarks from the Rabbi upon the subject of rendering justice to the Jews in Spain, he said that he hoped yet to hear the same service he had witnessed that evening performed in his own country. Such a result would be a proud triumph in the country where they have suffered so much for their faith.

GRAND RABBI OF FRANCE.—On the 17th of June a new Grand Rabbi of France was elected. Mr. Merchand Ennery, present rabbi of Paris, was the successful candidate. He is a conservative, and his election shows that the reform party is not yet the strongest in that country.

REVIVAL IN WISCONSIN.—A letter from Eld. Stillman Coon informs us of an interesting revival some months ago at a settlement on Big-Foot Prairie, W. T., where he labors part of the time. Nine persons were baptized, and joined the church in Milton.

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL and Monthly Record for August is published, containing much valuable matter in relation to the history, biography, and statistics of the Baptist denomination. Edited by R. Babcock, J. O. Choules, and J. M. Peck. Published by J. R. Bigelow, No. 9 Spruce-street, New-York.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE for August contains, besides its usual variety of reading matter, a beautiful plate of a Landing Place in a small Harbor at Rhodes. Published by D. Mead, 141 Nassau-street.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET for August contains a great amount of interesting matter for the young, together with several well-executed engravings. Rev. F. C. Woodworth, Editor; D. A. Woodworth, Publisher, 135 Nassau-st., N. Y.

In our last proceedings, 27th, the Senate Committee on... On the every body, the what altered, giving the 23rd... Representatives the land. In the SENATE to sell the mines... including Isle Ro... But the princip... was what is cal... was before the... finally passed by... In the House... Office and Ware... erable time, but... Several bills wer... individuals.

FOREIGN NE... The steamship... Monday morning... announced in the... and placed on the... city, at twenty mi... in time between... minutes. So mu... We give below t...

The Hibernia... by the British... of the new Forei... This important... Lordship and Mr... to Liverpool for... Mr. McLane, w... would pass a few... Brown, Esq., of I...

The season con... cious could desir... condition, and on... ductive harvests... sickle in every pa... The American... beef has been in... ing prices. The... limited, and the... market is bare of... cure a good retu... heavily at lower...

Rumors prevail... year is doing the... growing crops. T... The new minist... and the business... state of progress...

An effort is bei... monument to Sir... penny subscription... pire, as an expres... Sir Robert is con... dent. He lacerate... while dressing a... sence from the H... days to come will...

It is stated that... taken in Spain for... rights, privileges... by other classes o... It is announced... intends to abolish... which it still exist... saw, he created a... the streets witho... without protection... prise, also, by dis... frequented by dis... of refreshments... ed before him, an... Every one of tho... glad to have cau... alone and undefe... him. This spea... Polish character...

The monument... burgh, is to be... August.

The Grand Du... establishment of... States.

From a Parliam... the commission to... ease cost 95,000 d...

The sum paid l... year, under distra... clerical demand... they as usual prot...

It is stated that... the years 1830, a... £108,000 sterling...

His Holiness... opinions from the... instant he proceed... a condescension... Ganganelli.

In 1835, 1505 sl... French Colonies, f... free since 1030, 4... France as an at... course of aboli... course of a few... make the same gl... her flag floats ov... every slave placin... ly becomes free.

Numerous pers... from Sweden to... guidance of Erich... himself up as a p... of followers. A great Congre... now holding in t... dred and thirty... actions are ther... President of the... Queen; was presen...

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In our last week's report of Congressional proceedings, we stated that on Monday, July 27th, the Senate referred the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance for important amendments. On the following day, to the surprise of every body, the Bill was brought up again, somewhat altered, and passed, the Vice President giving the casting vote in its favor. On Wednesday, July 29, it also passed the House of Representatives, and so has become the law of the land. In the SENATE, last week, the bill was passed to sell the mineral lands on Lake Superior, including Isle Royal and several other islands. But the principal subject under consideration was what is called the Sub-Treasury Bill. It was before the Senate several days, and was finally passed by a vote of 28 to 24. In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Post Office and Warehousing Bills occupied considerable time, but no action was taken upon them. Several bills were passed for the relief of private individuals.

FOREIGN NEWS—TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Hibernia reached Boston on Monday morning, August 3d. Her arrival was announced in that city at half past six o'clock, and placed on the bulletin of the Tribune in this city, at twenty minutes past six. The difference in time between the two cities is about fifteen minutes. So much for the magnetic telegraph. We give below the principal items of news. The Hibernia brings the Oregon Treaty ratified by the British Government under the seal of the new Foreign Minister, Lord Palmerston. This important document was signed by the Lordship and Mr. McLane on the 17th of July, at the Foreign Office, and afterward conveyed to Liverpool for dispatch by the Hibernia by Mr. McLane, who, before leaving that city, would pass a few days as the visitor of William Brown, Esq., of Richmond-hill.

The season continues all that the most fastidious could desire. The crops are in splendid condition, and one of the earliest and most productive harvests on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country. The American Provision market as regards beef has been in a quiescent state, with drooping prices. The demand for pork has been limited, and the price has receded a trifle. The market is bare of fine cheese, which would secure a good return; inferior qualities go off heavily at lower rates. Rumors prevail that the potato disease of last year is doing the work of destruction on the growing crops. The same reports from Ireland. The new ministry has got fairly into work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. An effort is being made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel by means of a penny subscription throughout the British empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude. Sir Robert is confined to his room by an accident. He lacerated his foot on a piece of China, while dressing a day or two back, and his absence from the House of Commons for some days to come will be the result. It is stated that measures are about to be taken in Spain for securing to the Jews the same rights, privileges, and liberties, that are enjoyed by other classes of the people. It is announced that the Emperor of Russia intends to abolish Slavery in some provinces in which it still exists. When he was last at Warsaw, he created some surprise by walking in the streets without being accompanied, and without protection. He created still more surprise, also, by entering a public coffee-house, frequented by dissipated persons, and partaking of refreshments. The persons present uncovered before him, and he returned their politeness. Every one of those persons would have been glad to have caused his death; but as he was alone and undefended, they disdained to touch him. This speaks volumes in favor of the Polish character. The monument to Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, is to be inaugurated on the 15th of August. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered the establishment of Electric Telegraphs in his States. From a Parliamentary return it appears that the commission to inquire into the Potato Disease cost 95,000 dollars! The sum paid by the Society of Friends this year, under duress, and in obedience to ecclesiastical demands, amounts to £9,000, which they as usual protest against. It is stated that Morrison expended, between the years 1830 and 1844, the enormous sum of £105,000 sterling in advertising his pills. His Holiness, the Pope, is winning golden opinions from the people of Rome. On the 2nd instant he proceeded on foot through the streets, a condensation not witnessed since the days of Ganganelli. In 1835, 1505 slaves were emancipated in the French Colonies, making the total number set free since 1030, 45,237. Slavery is detested in France as an atrocious abomination. It is in course of abolition in its colonies, and, in the course of a few years, France will be able to make the same glorious boast as England, that every flag floats over none but freemen, and that every slave placing his foot upon her soil instantly becomes free. Numerous persons are preparing to emigrate from Sweden to North America, under the guidance of Erich Janson, a fanatic, who has set himself up as a prophet, and who has thousands of followers. A great Congress of Temperance Societies is now holding in the Swedish capital. One hundred and thirty-two national and foreign associations are there represented; and the King, as President of the Stockholm Society, with his Queen, was present at the opening meeting.

MEXICO AND THE WAR.

The New Orleans papers of July 23d announce the arrival at Pensacola on the 20th, of the steamship Princeton, from Vera Cruz. The following intelligence brought by her may be regarded as semi-official:— A few days before the departure of the Princeton, she, with the Cumberland and Potomac, proceeded twelve miles up the coast from Vera Cruz to take in supplies. While there the enemy concentrated a force of 300 Mexicans, who fired on our boats and wounded one man. The Princeton, lying close by, opened her fire upon the chapparel and concealed breastworks, and soon silenced the battery. The Mexican account of the affair is, that they had three men killed and several wounded, and that we lost one officer and some men. Our account is, that the Mexicans had eight or nine wounded and three killed, and on our side only one man wounded.

Arista had issued a proclamation to the troops of the division, declaring that his and their honor was affected by the disastrous action of the 9th May, and states that he has demanded an investigation, which the Government had granted. General Paredes had not left Mexico for the army of the North. The proposed movement of Gen. Taylor upon Monterey, was well known in all parts of Mexico. The people of Monterey were getting much alarmed. The army formerly under Arista was at Linares, under Mejia, about 4,000 strong. A bill is now pending in the Legislature of Maine, providing that after the 1st of December next, the seat of Government shall be removed from Augusta to Portland, provided the City of Portland shall furnish the State with public buildings more suitable than the present State House.

Mr. John Potheary, of Northampton, an Englishman, aged about 48, committed suicide on the 24th ult. by hanging. He was addicted to intemperance, and was frequently melancholy after a debauch. The night before his death he was highly excited with liquor. The income of the Maine State prison was last year \$2522 60 more than the expenses, exclusive of the salaries of the officers, which amounts to nearly \$6,000. Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time. The late advices from England, show an accumulation of coin in the Bank, amounting to eighty millions of dollars, and this increase has been steadily gaining ground. Governor Yell of Arkansas, has enrolled himself as a volunteer in Capt. Borland's company of mounted men, raised in that State. The Sheriff has sold the great cotton press at New Orleans, together with the buildings, machinery, &c. which cost a million, for \$270,000. The Steamboats between Montreal and Quebec have reduced their rates of fare. They charge but one dollar for the cabin, including meals. Much cheaper than in the States. It is stated that flour was selling at St. Louis, two weeks ago, at two dollars sixty-two and a half cents a barrel. We never knew the article to be so low. The collections in this City for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Nantucket, amount to about \$8000, and will be increased probably to \$9000 or \$10,000. The New Orleans Picayune, commenting on the views of its correspondents relative to the war, says: "We do not concur with the opinion that the fighting is done. The news from Mexico leads us to a different conclusion. The Mexican Departments had in a measure returned to their allegiance, and Paredes was fast making friends in all directions. The Government party were growing stronger, and the people were laying aside their party feelings and combining in favor of active and stern resistance to the United States."

Col. Stevenson's Regiment went to Governor's Island Saturday morning, preparatory to embarking for California. They are at once to be mustered into the United States service, and will leave for California about the 14th of August. Their equipments are now nearly completed. They will be provided with Indian rubber knapsacks and haversacks, and their whole uniform will be plain, neat and serviceable. They will probably go to Rio, there take in water and proceed to Valparaiso and thence to California. The voyage will probably occupy five or six months. Another regiment, as rumored, is to be raised for California, to leave the United States in November. The original papers found on the person of Major Andre, in the hand-writing of Arnold, the passports of John Anderson and his boatmen, plan of forts at West-Point, their armament, and number of troops, &c. may be seen at 186 Fulton-st. They belong to the De Witt Clinton family. They have been carefully preserved, and are but little worn. Each word is as distinct as when first traced by the traitor. By a recent law of New Hampshire, Bank stockholders are liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the Bank, to the amount of their stock. This individual liability does not extend to other corporations. Several families at Albany were poisoned a day or two since, by eating of a poisoned cheese. Although most of them suffered severely, they were all, by the last accounts, considered out of danger. George, a Euchee Indian, convicted of the murder of Mr. Reynolds near Fort Gibson, is to be hung at Little Rock (Ark.) on the 14th of September. The New York Tribune says, "We are favored by A. R. Lawrence, Esq. with some specimens of Potato Stalks from his farm on Long Island where the potato blight is very severe this season. Opening the diseased stalks, a worm nearly an inch long is found in the center of each, which he has completely destroyed the vitality, causing the entire plant to sicken and die; whereupon the Tubers or Potatoes, arrested while yet immature, decay and perish. Such is the nature of the Potato Disease, as any one may verify for himself. We have now to ascertain how and whence the worm is propagated, and how he may best be destroyed. His time is short."

After some necessary delay, the Quebec went to the relief of the Rowland Hill, and the letter continues:— "We found her lying upon her side, sunk in about ten feet of water, upon a bar upon which she had provisionally drifted. Had she sunk a few moments sooner or a few moments later, she would have gone down in ten fathoms water and few could have been saved. The part out of the water was covered with the passengers and crew. There were, in addition to many cabin passengers, a large number of French Canadians and some Indian families, and as immense volumes of smoke began to roll from the wreck, and the terrible cry of 'fire' rang through the air, there ensued a scene of terror and of uproar which is indescribable and unimaginable. 'For the love of God, throw us some axes'; 'come with your buckets'; 'we are all on fire'; were exclamations which were heard rising above the clamor and the vociferations of the multitude of Canadians. \* \* \* 'To our infinite relief we soon saw the fire subdued. The passengers were in the meantime removed from the wreck. Here was a mother, frantic in search of her children, from whom she was separated. Here was a husband, rushing in every direction to find his wife. Here was a sister, absolutely insane, and with a maniacal stare and a whisper, inquiring for her brother, and whom no one dared to inform, that when last seen he was struggling with the waves. Here was a sailor with an infant in his arms, searching for its mother. Here a beautiful little girl, richly dressed, about five years of age, crying out, 'Mamma! mamma! where is my mamma?' And here comes a grey-haired old gentleman with the blood streaming down his cheeks from a gash in his head. Such were some of the pictures in this scene of confusion. 'The steamboat Lord Sydenham, with which the Rowland Hill was racing, soon came along side, and assisted in the rescue. We remained by the wreck until morning; and then went on our way to Montreal, taking with us many of those who had been saved. The Lord Sydenham took others to Quebec, and many remained at the village called Three Rivers. Two were crushed to death by the collision, and it is supposed that many were drowned, but it is not known how many. Five only were rescued by the boats from the water. Most of the baggage was saved, though several lost every thing, escaping only with their night dresses."

The ship Genetow was wrecked on the 29th of April near Capetown. She had on board twenty-five persons, all of whom perished, except the Captain and five men.

SUMMARY.

There is a general expression among our Michigan exchanges of the increase of the wheat crop over 1845, large as it was. Last year it was placed by many competent judges at 8,000,000 bushels, and this season they claim a farther increase of 20 per cent. or ten millions bushels—indeed, some figure up even higher than this. The son of a gentleman whose name occupies a conspicuous place in the earlier history of the United States, made a bet that he would for five years eat nothing but gingerbread and drink nothing but water from a pump in Barclay-st. The time expired a few months ago, and he won his bet. The citizens of New London, Ct. have seriously set about the construction of a railroad from that place to Norwich, to connect with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad at Norwich, and passing down the west bank of the Thames. The distance is but 12 miles, and the cost of construction something like three hundred thousand dollars.

The family of Michael Hane, consisting of four persons, residing in Rochester, were poisoned Wednesday morning by eating *henbane*, boiled as greens, for their breakfast. An emetic was immediately administered, profuse vomiting induced, with a prospect that all will recover, although the symptoms at first were very unfavorable. A large portion of the wood carving for the New House of Parliament, is effected by machinery. As many as half a dozen figures, in alto relief, may be carved with the nicest exactitude, at the same time. Stone capitals, of a complicated description and entanglement of foliage, are likewise cut with rapidity and precision. The late Pope Gregory XVI. left 400,000 francs in ready money, which is to be increased by the sale of all the valuable gifts made to him during his pontificate by the Kings and Princes of Europe. From the sum total the legacies made to pious institutions will be first paid, and the remainder is left to the parents of the Pope, on condition that they do not come to live at Rome. The Pope desires to be buried on Mount Celien in the Church of St. Gregory. The number of deaths in the city during the week ending the 22d ult. reported at the Inspector's Office, is four hundred and twenty-five, or considerable over one to every thousand of the entire population. Of these thirty-one were caused by apoplexy, twenty-one by *coup de soleil*, and fifty two by cholera infantum. Of the whole number, one hundred and sixty-nine were under one year, and two were upwards of ninety years.

The Commercial Advertiser announces the receipt of the Oregon Spectator, a new semi-monthly paper, of Feb. 5th, 19th, and March 5th. This is the first paper ever published west of the Rocky Mountains. The Commercial says it is made up neatly; is of the medium size, and will bear comparison with any journal printed in the United States. It contains a goodly number of advertisements. Mr. Oliver Lee of Buffalo died suddenly on Tuesday. Mr. Lee has, for many years, been favorably known as an energetic and successful man of business in Western New York. He was the President of the Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company, and President and manager of "Oliver Lee & Co's Bank of Buffalo."

The Clerk of Cayuga County says, the amount of county checks issued to judges, jury, constables, and crier, for their services at the special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden for the trial of Wyatt and Freeman in that county, was \$3,669.53, to which sum is to be added the fees of the Sheriff and County Clerk—together with constable fees for the service of subpoenas, &c. which will probably swell the amount to about \$4,000. The Canadians have just adopted a new system of Common School Education, strongly resembling that of the State of New York. The country is to be divided into districts, and the system of superintendence with annual reports is adopted throughout. A Board of Education has been established at the seat of government, somewhat resembling our Regents of the University. It is mentioned as a remarkable coincidence, that one vote carried the Tariff of 1824; one vote the Tariff of 1828; one vote in each House carried the Tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the Tariff of 1846 has become a law. The American Board of Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of \$1,448 donations in foreign lands, of which \$960 was from the government of Ceylon, and \$168 from four individuals in Madura. During the past year, two new Presbyterian chapels, one Episcopal, two Baptist, and one Methodist, have been erected in New Orleans. Wm. Applegate, the well-known New York printer, has had a windfall of \$60,000 from "a gentleman lately deceased in Europe."

Queen Victoria's income, says a late English paper, amounts to the snug little sum of 500,000 pounds per annum, or nearly equal to two million five hundred thousand dollars yearly. A man in England, named Church, has discovered a method of mesmerizing horses. The process is said to resemble, very much, that used in putting humans to sleep. Church applies his powers to the purpose of breaking colts. Uncurrent Money. The following are the rates at which uncurrent money is bought by the brokers in New York. Of course most of these bills pass readily in trade:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Locations include New England, Albany, Troy, &c., N. Y. country, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Baltimore, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Wheeling. Rates are listed in dollars and cents.

Review of New York Market—Monday, Aug. 3. FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee \$4 15. Michigan 4 10. Rye Flour 2 62. Corn Meal 2 62. GRAIN—Southern Wheat 80c. Western Corn 53c. Jersey Corn 50c. Barley 40c. Rye 66c. Oats 31c. PROVISIONS—Butter is in good demand at 8 a 10c for Ohio, and 10 a 12c for this State. Cheese is dull at 5 a 6c.

A law has passed the New Hampshire Legislature intended to secure to married women their rights in property, real and personal, which they hold in their own right; protecting them from the debts of their husbands. The property of the wife is held liable for her own debts, contracted before or after marriage. It also grants to females the right of disposing of their own property. Mr. Haggerston, who obtained a few years ago, a premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the discovery of a mode of destroying the rose-slug, says that a weak solution of whale oil-soap, in the proportion of two pounds of soap to about fifteen gallons of water, or weaker, will check and entirely destroy the mildew on the gooseberry, peach, grape vine, &c. The Eufaula (Ala.) Shield gives a horrid account of the willful starvation of four children in Macon county, by a brutal step-mother. The youngest was found lying on the floor in a corner of the room, in a dying condition—so completely emaciated that it was but a skeleton, its eye-balls having left their sockets—one lying on its cheek, and the other on the floor. Another has died since being removed, and the restoration of either of the other two is extremely doubtful. It is stated that the children of the fendish mother were fat and hearty—proving that the family was not destitute of provisions. A large portion of the wood carving for the New House of Parliament, is effected by machinery. As many as half a dozen figures, in alto relief, may be carved with the nicest exactitude, at the same time. Stone capitals, of a complicated description and entanglement of foliage, are likewise cut with rapidity and precision. The late Pope Gregory XVI. left 400,000 francs in ready money, which is to be increased by the sale of all the valuable gifts made to him during his pontificate by the Kings and Princes of Europe. From the sum total the legacies made to pious institutions will be first paid, and the remainder is left to the parents of the Pope, on condition that they do not come to live at Rome. The Pope desires to be buried on Mount Celien in the Church of St. Gregory. The number of deaths in the city during the week ending the 22d ult. reported at the Inspector's Office, is four hundred and twenty-five, or considerable over one to every thousand of the entire population. Of these thirty-one were caused by apoplexy, twenty-one by *coup de soleil*, and fifty two by cholera infantum. Of the whole number, one hundred and sixty-nine were under one year, and two were upwards of ninety years.

The Commercial Advertiser announces the receipt of the Oregon Spectator, a new semi-monthly paper, of Feb. 5th, 19th, and March 5th. This is the first paper ever published west of the Rocky Mountains. The Commercial says it is made up neatly; is of the medium size, and will bear comparison with any journal printed in the United States. It contains a goodly number of advertisements. Mr. Oliver Lee of Buffalo died suddenly on Tuesday. Mr. Lee has, for many years, been favorably known as an energetic and successful man of business in Western New York. He was the President of the Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company, and President and manager of "Oliver Lee & Co's Bank of Buffalo."

The Clerk of Cayuga County says, the amount of county checks issued to judges, jury, constables, and crier, for their services at the special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden for the trial of Wyatt and Freeman in that county, was \$3,669.53, to which sum is to be added the fees of the Sheriff and County Clerk—together with constable fees for the service of subpoenas, &c. which will probably swell the amount to about \$4,000. The Canadians have just adopted a new system of Common School Education, strongly resembling that of the State of New York. The country is to be divided into districts, and the system of superintendence with annual reports is adopted throughout. A Board of Education has been established at the seat of government, somewhat resembling our Regents of the University. It is mentioned as a remarkable coincidence, that one vote carried the Tariff of 1824; one vote the Tariff of 1828; one vote in each House carried the Tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the Tariff of 1846 has become a law. The American Board of Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of \$1,448 donations in foreign lands, of which \$960 was from the government of Ceylon, and \$168 from four individuals in Madura. During the past year, two new Presbyterian chapels, one Episcopal, two Baptist, and one Methodist, have been erected in New Orleans. Wm. Applegate, the well-known New York printer, has had a windfall of \$60,000 from "a gentleman lately deceased in Europe."

Queen Victoria's income, says a late English paper, amounts to the snug little sum of 500,000 pounds per annum, or nearly equal to two million five hundred thousand dollars yearly. A man in England, named Church, has discovered a method of mesmerizing horses. The process is said to resemble, very much, that used in putting humans to sleep. Church applies his powers to the purpose of breaking colts. Uncurrent Money. The following are the rates at which uncurrent money is bought by the brokers in New York. Of course most of these bills pass readily in trade:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Locations include New England, Albany, Troy, &c., N. Y. country, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Baltimore, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Wheeling. Rates are listed in dollars and cents.

Review of New York Market—Monday, Aug. 3. FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee \$4 15. Michigan 4 10. Rye Flour 2 62. Corn Meal 2 62. GRAIN—Southern Wheat 80c. Western Corn 53c. Jersey Corn 50c. Barley 40c. Rye 66c. Oats 31c. PROVISIONS—Butter is in good demand at 8 a 10c for Ohio, and 10 a 12c for this State. Cheese is dull at 5 a 6c.

LETTERS. Samuel Davidson, G. Evans, Jason B. Wells, Charles M. Lewis, Charles Potter, J. S. Utter, Russell Maxson, Stillman Coon, Wm. M. Falmestock, John Maxson, George R. Wheeler, G. P. Burdick, C. Bliss. RECEIPTS. Adams—Charles Potter, David Maxson, Jesse Maxson, \$2. Plainfield, N. J.—Sarah F. Randolph \$2; E. Bonds \$2 50. Smithville—Dewey Bell \$4. Preston—Russell Maxson \$2. Oxford—Mary C. Truman \$2. New York—R. M. Titworth \$2; T. Ashley \$1. Fountain, W. T.—Dr. Henry Clarke \$4. Leonardville—O. P. Hall \$1 50. Clear Creek—Charles Saunders \$2. Pitsaam—G. P. Burdick \$2. PROPOSED PUBLICATION ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION. Agreeably to the request of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist 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 EVIL TENDENCY OF STATUTE LAWS FOR ENFORCING THE RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY; and, desiring 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 suggestions relative to it, until the first of September next, when the 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 requested to inform the Board immediately. It will be understood that any manuscript approved by the committee will still be subject to correction and amendment by the Board. The Board will also, agreeably to the resolution of the Society, publish at no distant day, if an approved manuscript can be obtained, a Tract on the REAL OBJECT AND PRIMARY DESIGN OF THE SABBATH INSTRUCTION; and request also that manuscripts for this, or suggestions relative to it, may be forwarded to them as early as practicable. PAUL STILLMAN, Cor. Sec'y.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Forty-Second Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the Church in Shiloh, N. J., on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next. 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. Titworth, Metuchen, 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 requested. W. B. GILLET, Rec. Sec.

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

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the North Hampton Church, Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

A FARM FOR SALE. IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Soil very rich, consisting of about ninety-five acres of land, in good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For further particulars call on DR. NELSON STEELE, 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 on Saturdays, at two dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper. To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any person or association at the following rates: For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent. For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and for each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty-seven copies. Publishers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the 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 Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 1 ct. No. 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 32 pages; price 6 cts. No. 5—A Christian Covenant to the Old and New Sabbatarians—Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title. 4 pages; 1 cent. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy: A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Gold. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents.

Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attended to. LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. "Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin—Wm. B. Maxson. "John Whitford. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Durhamville—J. A. Potter. Edinburg—Ephraim Maxson. Friendship—Zurick Campbell. Genesee—Wm. Langworthy. Houshold—Wm. Green. Independence—S. S. Griswold. "J. P. Livermore. Leonardville—Jabish Brown. Newport—Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis. Oteselic—Joshua Clark. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogers. Persia—Elliott Eddy. Pitsaam—Geo. P. Burdick. Richmond—Elias Burdick. Scott—Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. Watson—Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Waterford—L. T. Rogers. "Wm. Maxson. NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillet. Plainfield—E. B. Titworth. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titworth. Salem—David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingsville—Benj. Stelle. Connersport—R. Babcock. VIRGINIA. Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond. New Salem—J. F. Randolph. OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. MICHIGAN. Oporto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church. WISCONSIN. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. Stillman Coon.

RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—Alec. Campbell. "S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton—Joseph Spicker. "A. B. Burdick.

Miscellaneous.

MY EARLY HOME.

My home, my home, my early home! I long once more to see...

HELP THE POOR TO HELP THEMSELVES: Fifty Cents Better than a Dollar.

Some ten years ago, a merchant in New York came home on Saturday evening to his family. He had worked his way up from indigence to a competency...

"Yes," replied the father, "we ought to be happy, but—" and the tears choked his utterance—"but I could get no work this week. O, if I could get anything to do, these poor babes should not go to bed without their supper."

"We are all willing, and these larger ones are able to do a little, and we had rather live on fifty cents a week earned, than have a dollar in charity."

By this time the merchant's eyes moistened. He went home quicker than he came, and soon returned with a well-filled basket. Shortly he found a place for the father in a mechanic's shop, where he did well for about twelve months, when he died. He also procured employment for the mother and the oldest daughters in making shot-bags.

The daughters,—one of them is the wife of a worthy mechanic in Pennsylvania; another is the wife of a young minister, who is just commencing the work of preaching the Gospel to his countrymen in the Welsh language; another with her needle is earning an average of seventy-five cents a day through the year, for the support of her mother and the younger children at school; while all the members of this interesting family are worthy members of the Welch church.

That merchant is daily receiving compound interest on all the capital he invested in this good work. Never will he forget that Saturday evening visit and song, and never is he weary of telling how to encourage the poor to help themselves. [Youth's Cabinet.]

THE SIMOON OF THE DESERT.

From Eatala Sayegher's Travels among the Arabs. We took the road to Haggies, resting every night with one of the tribes which overspread the desert. The fifth day, after passing the night under the tent of El Henadi, we rose with the sun, and went to saddle our dromedaries, but found them, to our great amazement, with their heads plunged deeply into the sand, from which it was impossible to disengage them. Calling to our aid the Bedouins of the tribe, they informed us that the circumstance presaged the simoon, which would not long defer its devastating course, and that we could not proceed without facing certain death. Providence has endowed the camel with an instinctive presentment for its preservation. It is sensible, two or three hours beforehand, of the approach of this terrific scourge of the desert, and turns its face away from the wind, buries itself in the sand, and neither force nor want can move it from its position, neither to eat nor to drink, while the tempest lasts. Learning the danger which threatened us, we shared the general terror, and hastened to adopt all the precautions enjoined upon us. Horses must not only be placed under shelter, but have their ears stopped: they would otherwise be suffocated by the whirlwinds of fine little sand which the wind sweeps furiously before it. Men assemble under their tents, stopping up every crevice with extreme caution, and having provided themselves with whatever is placed within their reach, throw themselves upon the ground, covering their faces with a mantle, and stir no more till the hurricane is passed. That morning it was tumult in the camp; every one endeavoring to provide for the safety of his beast,

and then precipitately retiring under the protection of his tent.

We had scarcely time to secure our beautiful Neddge mares before the storm began. Furious gusts of wind preceded the clouds of red burning sand, whirling around with fierce impetuosity, and overwhelming or burying under their drifting mountains whatever they encountered. If any part of the body is by accident exposed to its touch, the flesh swells as if a hot pan had passed over it. The water intended to refresh us with its coolness was boiling, and the temperature of the tent exceeded that of a Turkish bath. The tempest lasted ten hours in its greatest fury, and then gradually abated for the following six; another hour, and we must have suffocated. When, at length, we ventured to issue from our tents, a dreadful spectacle awaited us; five children, two women, and a man, lay extended on the still burning sand, and several Bedouins had their faces blackened, as if by action of an ardent furnace. When any one is struck on the head by the simoon, the blood flows in torrents from his mouth and nostrils, his face swells and turns black, and he soon dies of suffocation. In 1813, a caravan of two thousand persons was buried in the sand, between Muscat and Aleppo, and only twenty escaped.

EASTER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, concludes a description of the Easter services, in a church at Constantinople, with the following singular picture:

"The throng was great; yet there was room to move about. I was struck by the picturesque confusion which prevailed among the crowd, the variety of costumes, and the expressions of the wearers. I saw nothing in their deportment which reminded me that I was in a church, except the reverent bearing of the poorer and simpler sort, the rustic pilgrims who had poured from their wild villages, to be present at the solemnities. The city people talked about in groups, swaggered up and down, climbed up into pulpits, crowded the pulpit stairs, sat swinging their legs, sheathed in embroidered greaves in the window-benches, lounged, and stared, and fluttered their fans, twirled their mustachios, and fired their pistols. I was prepared for this singular custom; but I cannot describe the strange effect which these profane reports had in the midst of all those sacred and solemn symbols of devotion, leaving behind them a heathenish smell of gunpowder. Now a fire-arm would crack off at your ear, now at a distant corner of the church. An order had been issued to prohibit this strange custom. However indecent the practice appears to our notions, it is extremely ancient, perhaps coeval with the use of gunpowder among the Greeks. They paid accordingly but little attention to the prohibition. A kavass, however, had introduced himself into the church in disguise, and marked with a piece of chalk the jackets of all he found discharging, or armed with pistols. This unfortunate being was detected in making his chalk signs. A dreadful row instantly ensued. He was beaten on the head with pistols, and after getting half killed was kicked out of the church. The doors were closed, and no one was permitted to enter who did not answer to the salutation from within, 'Christ is risen.' Neither, indeed, was any force used on the part of the body of kavasses placed outside; but, at the end of the ceremony, they made prisoners of the ringleaders of the tumult, when they came forth, without any difficulty, and led them off to prison, taking care to pay them off on the way for their rough treatment of the spy."

FACTS RESPECTING THE POTATO ROT.—It is stated in a New York paper, that Mr. T. C. Peters, lost, by rot, something like 1,000 bushels of potatoes, the last season; and he observed the important fact, that a field of potatoes, whose stems and leaves were evidently affected with the blight, had its tubers preserved from all injury by the action of the frost that killed the potato tops dead. The crop grew on a low piece of ground, subject to frost, and most of the potatoes rotted in the hill. His early potatoes all escaped the malady.

Another fact—Mr. Pearce, of Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., who is an excellent and observing farmer, saw that his potato vines were affected, and pulled several hills to examine the roots. They were sound, and left separated from the stems or tops. By this separation, three hills escaped the rot, while the potatoes in all the adjoining hills were rotten at the time of harvest.

These facts strengthen the opinion that the disease commences in the tops, and descends from thence to the roots; and, also, that when the disease is apprehended, mowing off tops may prevent its spread to the roots.

KEEPING POTATOES SOUND.—We have had occasion to commend the practice of keeping potatoes through the winter in heaps, out of doors, by using abundance of straw and but a moderate quantity of earth as a covering. We have repeatedly known heaps of 60 or 70 bushels covered with a compact layer of straw one foot thick, and only a few inches of earth outside, to endure winter and early spring without the loss of a peck. In a late experiment of the writer, a heap thus covered wintered through with the loss of not half a peck, although a large portion of the same crop which was removed to the cellar was lost by the rot, and at the same time that many neighbors lost three-quarters of their potatoes buried in the usual way, that is with only a few inches of straw under a foot of earth. It will be perceived at a glance that the mode here proposed secures in an eminent degree, sufficient protection from frost, dryness, and ventilation. All potatoes in heaps, when buried early in autumn, should be kept constantly well ventilated by a hole and wisp of straw at the top. The mass of rotten potatoes, so usually attributed to freezing, is more frequently the result of foul, confined air rising to the top. [Aib. Cult.]

HEAVES IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Cultivator, says, after trying various modes, he has found the following the best treatment for horses having the heaves, viz.—To feed no hay, but plenty of bright, whole (or uncut) straw, with all the oats they would eat, (the latter soaked in cold water three or four hours), with a pint of oil meal (flax seed) daily. On this feed they have worked well, and were troubled but little with the disease.

CURE FOR SCALDS.—Augustus Wattles, of Ohio, publishes an account in the Regenerator, of a wonderful cure performed by cold water, which ought to be generally known for the benefit of the suffering. Mr. McTurnham, a tanner, his two sons, and an apprentice, were severely scalded in December, 1845, by the bursting of steam works in a tannery, near Piqua, Ohio. Mr. M. T. stood in such a position as to take the strongest current of heated water and steam, and this is the only evidence which he had that he was much scalded. He immediately leaped into a pool of water near by, slightly frozen over, and called upon the boys to follow. His oldest son stepped in half way up to his knees, then turned, and went into the house—the youngest, who was only scalded on his legs, followed the direction of his father, and the apprentice did not go into the water at all. The result was, that the father, after staying in the water a short time, came out, and feeling the pain of the burn, returned to the pool, remaining in the water in all about five minutes. The skin peeled off a little from his arms and breast, but he experienced no soreness of any consequence, and was not hindered at all from his work. The oldest son, who was doctored in the usual manner, was not able to go to work again for six months, but so far as he went into the water, there was no mark of the scald upon him. The youngest son, who followed the example of his father, was free from any mark of the accident, except a small sore upon one of his heels. The apprentice, who did not go into the water, was disabled for four months.

NAPOLEON'S HEART.—After the death of Napoleon, his heart was taken out by his English physician, to be embalmed. This physician laid the heart in a silver dish, and poured cold water over it. He then placed a burning wax taper on each side of the dish, which was in the middle of a table, and went to bed in the same room; but having, of course, become excited by his singular employment, he had no sound sleep. While lying in a half dreaming state, he was completely aroused by a splashing in the silver dish. A shudder passed over him—he knew not what to think of the singular occurrence, and remained perfectly still; but in a moment more he heard a fall, and starting up, discovered the cause of his alarm or surprise. A monstrous rat had drawn the heart from the dish to the floor, and when the doctor reached the spot, he was in the very act of dragging it to his hole. In another moment that heart, for which half the globe was too narrow, would have become the supper of a common rat.

CROTON WATER.—This water is now taken and paid for by about 13,000 families and establishments in the city of New York, for which \$164,532 was paid in the year ending in May, being an increase upon the previous year of \$44,949. During the past year four miles of pipes have been laid down, making the enormous total of one hundred and sixty-three miles of pipe now in use in this city. The sum of money expended by the city of New York in the construction of her Water Works was \$12,000,000; but immense as the amount is, her enterprising and far-seeing citizens will never have cause to regret it. A more judicious expenditure could not have been made. In a few years the Works, instead of being a tax on the people, will yield an income more than sufficient to pay the interest on the debt incurred by this gigantic and enlightened undertaking.

MISSIONARIES OVER-WORKED.—The Rev. Mr. Johnson, Church missionary in Ceylon, after mentioning several of the American missionaries whose health was feeble, adds—"I will only say that I believe the cause of all to be an over-pressure of duties. The mind is not only continually at work, but it is actually racked while at work. The multitude of engagements, the depressing effects of climate, conviction of multitudes daily perishing, and neither strength nor time to do any thing for their rescue, added to the difficulty of selecting the most pressing and important occupations from a multitude equally pressing and important, are cares enough to weigh down the spirit and injure the health of the most robust."

VARIETY.

It is said that the first time the Declaration of Independence was publicly read in Massachusetts, was in the town of Worcester. The express, on his way to Boston, furnished Isaac Thomas, Esq., with a copy for publication in the Massachusetts Spy, of which paper he was the publisher. The news of its reception soon spread throughout the town, and a large concourse of people collected, all anxious to hear so extraordinary a document. To gratify their curiosity, Mr. Thomas ascended the portico of the South meeting-house—then the only one in town—and read it to those who had assembled. More than half a century had passed away, and the country had increased in wealth, population, and power, beyond all precedent. Mr. Thomas joined in the celebration of independence, in the same edifice from which he read the Declaration in 1776!

The Concord Patriot gives a letter from a friend traveling abroad, who says, speaking of Rouen, France, "There is a baker's boy coming along the street with a basket of bread and a large bundle of notched sticks on his shoulder. He rings at the door of a regular customer. Stop a moment and see how he keeps his account. The servant girl brings a notched stick till he has found one which belongs to that house. He hands out a loaf, puts the sticks both together, and cuts a notch across with his knife. Here is a very simple mode of book-keeping by double entry."

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, has computed that the loss to the United States from the use of intoxicating drinks, is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually; portion of the State of New York, eighteen millions. Mr. Everett, late minister to Great Britain, computes that the use of alcoholic beverages has cost the United States, directly, in ten years, \$1,200,000,000; has burned or otherwise destroyed \$5,000,000 more of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 person to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor-house; has caused 1,500 murders; 2,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country one million of orphan children.

Grand Cairo has a population of 300,000 or 400,000, and there is but one book-store in the whole city. The Arabs have a great aversion to printed books, and prefer to give \$100 for a manuscript copy of the Koran, rather than use a printed one which might be purchased for \$2. The bookseller was commanded by government to keep his store open, but regarded it rather as a losing concern.

Among the articles for which the Clerk of the House of Representatives has issued proposals, to supply the members of that honorable body at next session, are "800 English pen knives, four blades, best pearl, or stag or buck handles," and 240 with two blades, of the same quality—making 1,040 pen knives, for the use of 228 gentlemen, for the period of three months—four apiece, and a small surplus.

In cases where persons have suffered from sun-stroke, or congestion of the brain, without immediate death, the following application has been found almost a sovereign remedy: Let the patient drink one gill of brandy at once, and immediately apply mustard draughts to the abdomen.

A celebrated English poet once advertised that he would supply "lines for any occasion." A provincial sought him shortly after, and wanted a line strong enough to catch a porpoise! The poetic art was nuplused.

There are 956 Smiths announced this year in the New York City Directory, of which exactly one hundred are Johns.

It is stated in La Reforme, a French publication, that of thirty-three millions of people in France, twenty-seven millions do not drink wine; thirty-one millions never taste sugar; twenty millions never wear shoes; thirty-one millions never eat meat; eighteen millions eat no wheat bread; and four millions are clothed in rags.

The difference in time between Buffalo and Albany is about fifteen minutes. That is, the sun rises at Albany fifteen minutes before it rises at Buffalo, and events transpiring in Albany at ten o'clock in the morning are announced in Buffalo, by means of Morse's Telegraph, at a quarter before ten! The distance is 325 miles. This is annihilating both space and time.

If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Tristram were, he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman were drunk, he would be called intoxicated; but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a hog.

"If a civil word or two will render a man happy," said a French king, "he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Such a disposition is like lighting another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its brilliancy by what the other gains." If all mankind possessed this feeling, how much happier would the world be than it now is.

The history of the Chinese extends back to a period of 4006 years from the present time—a period of only 300 years after the flood.

When I see a child slow to go to school, and glad of an excuse to neglect his book, I think it a sign that he will be a dunce.

Vienna in Austria, contains a population of 250,000, being an average of forty persons to a house.

A man who has been serving on a jury for some time in this city, says that he has got so full of law that he finds it difficult to keep from cheating somebody!

A pedlar overtook another of his tribe on the road, and thus accosted him: "Halloo, friend, what do you carry?" "Rum and whisky," was the reply. "Good," said the other, "you may go ahead, I carry grave-stones."

We believe it was Byron who defined glory "to be shot through the body, and his name spelt wrong in the newspapers announcing his death."

In the warehouse recently burned at Geneva, there were some two hundred barrels of alcohol, which run in streams into the canal, and at one time the surface of it was covered for a hundred feet or more with a blue flame.

In New York City, according to the Directory just published, there are 204 churches, 91 different newspapers, and 57 other periodicals.

There is said to be in the orchard in the rear of the poor-house in Northampton, an apple tree, one-half of which is now in full bloom, while the other half is filled with good-sized apples.

The hardest trial of the heart is, whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

He who can do good by speaking, neglects his duty by keeping silence.

The foundation-stone of a monument to John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was laid in Edinburgh on May 18.

The number of known languages now spoken in the world has been estimated at 3,664.

The government has advertised for 65,000 gallons of whisky for the army in Mexico.

The Hon. V. Ellis, late Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, has received a grant from the government of Venezuela for the exclusive steam navigation of the river Oronoco for 20 years. This is one of the largest rivers in South America, navigable 1,500 or 2,000 miles, and its borders contain the richest lands on the South American continent.

A contract has just been completed by Mr. T. S. Barnstead, of Philadelphia, for supplying the government with from 50,000 to 80,000 sets of tent-poles. The U. S. army regulation prescribes eight men to a tent, and at this rate provision has been made in one contract alone for lodging on the field a force of about 400,000 men.

The brig Columbia, Capt. Barber, of the New Orleans and Savannah trade, was struck by lightning on the night of the 3d ult., 60 miles from the Balize. The crew were aloft reefing topsails at the time, when the electric fluid, in descending the mainmast, after shattering it, precipitated the whole of the men, six in number, into the sea, who were lost. It then descended into the hold and set the vessel on fire. The talented Hutchinson family have returned to their New England home, after a very successful European tour.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

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

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

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

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

Regulations.

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

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

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

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

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

Academic Terms.

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

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

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students, desiring 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, extraordinary cases excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

Expenses. Board, per week, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 25

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00

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, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

WANTED—At Alfred Academy, a Teacher on the Piano Forte. One who is accomplished will meet with ample encouragement. No other need apply. Address, W. C. KENYON, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y. June 24, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science.

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department.

J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall or 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 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those desiring to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes.

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 Incidental. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

IRA SPENCER, M. D., } Agents. Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL, }

DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

No. 13 Chambers st., between Centre and Chatham sts.

The following are the prices for approved notes at six months, from which a liberal discount will be made for cash:—

Pica, 32c. Minion, 54c. Small Pica, 34 Nonpareil, 66 Long Primer, 36 Agate, 86 Broughton, 40 Pearl, \$1 20 Brevier, 36

Wood Type, printing Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials, furnished with promptitude, and at the lowest prices. GEO. BRUCE & CO. The Type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry. 324 4t

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.