RDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

**VOL. III — NO. 29.** 

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 7, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 1331.01

### The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE ON THE CHRISTIA WORLD.

Much has been said and written upon this subject, and it is matter of rejoicing that it has not been without effect. It is true, that much has been done intemperately in the great temperance enterprise. It has been the absorbing theme of some persons, while every thing else has been comparatively overlooked. It has been treated as if temperance was religion; and the greatest satisfaction has been expressed with regard to those who have signed the pledge and become members of temperance societies, not considering, at least apparently, that a man may be reclaimed from a life of dissipation without experiencing a change of heart. Doubtless many have been brought to the reception of the truth, and to the faith of Christ Jesus, through their becoming sober men, because through that means they have been induced to visit the house of God; and the incubus on their moral sense being removed, they have been led to calm and serious reflection upon their present state and future prospects, and to the reception of the gospel as their only hope.

temperance through its advocates founding their not be maintained. They speak against intem- haps without even another drop of blood! perance in the strongest terms, and point out its perance in judging of the religious characters | services of us at the present crisis? of men. But the claims of the temperance cause are very great upon the Church of Christ, whatever false views may be entertained and deal may be done by every class and every indefended by its advocates. It is manifest to dividual in the community. A public sentiment, every one, that there is a vast amount of intemperance among mankind, and it is not confined further prosecution, would bring it to an end to sex, or age, or condition in society. Its very soon; and every person in the land can effects are the most appalling. It is breaking | do something to help form such a sentiment, and up the peace and comfort of families, blighting give it utterance and efficacy. If this sentithe fairest prospects, paralyzing the mental energies, debilitating the strongest constitutions; it dries up the strong current of natural affec- such petitions were poured into Congress from tion; it is the fruitful source of lust, robbery, and murder; it makes a devil of a man, and is at the North and the South, would not their often the means of sending him to dwell for wishes be heeded, and the war be brought at ever with an infernal fraternity. The Church once to a close? So it seems to us; and hence of Christ suffers from this tremendous evil, as it we would urge upon all the importance of their is, in many cases, the occasion of the exclusion | petitioning Congress to use its constitutional of individuals whose talents and circumstances might have rendered them very useful in pro- and honorable peace, without any more bloodmoting the public cause.

This evil is not to be suppressed by legislative enactments-by passing laws against making or which all that moral machinery is to be set in the crimes and miseries of war. There are Peter's church, he stopped in astonishment bethe garden of the Lord. If there is one vice or four millions of members; and, if half these It is a girl of Mentz, said the people, who inent place than any other, that ought to be as- land, would only unite in earnest against the livered of a child on this spot; therefore no sailed by the friends of virtue and religion with further continuance of this war, would they pope ever passes through this street.' I all the holy weapons in their possession, though | not be sure to succeed? at the cost of wealth and honor, inclination and founded in wrong views of the real quality of Prince of Peace, and the God of Peace, as sumed by fire. He saw the desolation of the he was bent on his own destruction.

possessed of such deleterious qualities? We answer, that if the stimulating drinks now used Scriptures prescribe, nobody would suffer. The stimulating drinks in common use are, however, manufactured in such a way, and every class, reaching every neighborhood, and cipient. There is one point which I wish to pers, if only united and earnest for peace, to press upon the brethren of the Seventh-day Baptist community, namely, let us keep pace at least with all other denominations of Christians We ask it without distinction of party. We do in benevolent and self-denying efforts. Let us not say, as the Jews did, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are we," and at and virtue in the world. Brethren, let us turn

the prosperity of our fellows. If any are rumsellers, let me entreat them, as brethren, to desist, and thus avoid the rumseller's reflections on a dying bed. The rumseller deals in disease, poverty, misery, death, often death eternal. If any take ardent spirits, let me entreat them to throw aside the bottle for ever, lest they fall into a snare, and encourage their families and neighbors to drink and die. SALEM, N. J., Nov. 29, 1846.

Published by request of the Sec. of the Am. Peace Society

THE MEXICAN WAR:

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO HASTEN ITS TERMINATION? We think it time to press this question upon the serious consideration of our countrymen. We would call their attention to it without distinction of party, and ask every one to inquire for himself what he ought to do or attempt for waters. I wept, and when the sermon was endthe speedy termination of our present war with

This war might be terminated very soon. If spirit of peace should pervade both parties; if either party, actuated by such a spirit, should stop fighting, and then offer to settle the points in dispute by fair reference to competent and impartial umpires; if war passions, and semibarbarous code, of national honor, did not goad them on in the work of mutual mischief and Much harm has been done to the cause of destruction; if the mass of the people in each or either country would call aloud for peace, or same time, complained piteously to his sovereign arguments on false premises. It is alledged by their rulers set themselves at work in earnest some, that the Scriptures forbid the use of ine- for a consummation so devoutly to be wished; briating drinks altogether—a position which can- how soon might this war come to a close, per-

Such a result is confessedly possible. And results in such a forcible manner as will make a does not its bare possibility impose on every considerate mind tremble. But total abstinence good man the duty of doing all in his power to longer. is not insisted on by the sacred writers. The arrest the murderous, suicidal strife now going temperance question has been pushed aside or on between these republics? Does not every resisted by many good men, on account of the principle of our religion, every dictate of huarguments used by its friends to support it, and | manity, every motive of patriotism, every just on account of the undue stress laid upon tem- view of all the interests at stake, require such

> If asked what you shall do for the speedy termination of this war, we answer that a great once set universally and strongly against its ment were expressed in the way of petitioning our rulers to take measures to stop the war, and men of every party at the East and the West, powers in arresting this war, and securing a just

May we not appeal especially to Christians? They believe in a gospel of peace; they are the vending ardent spirits. The curse is to be re- professed followers of the Prince of Peace; moved by moral suasion, and the force of exam- and are bound, as we conceive, by every prinple. The Church is to be the great engine by ciple of their religion, to do all they can to stay ing along the principal street that led to St. motion, which will expel the devil from this said to be in the United States some 45,000 beautiful world, and turn this wilderness into Christian churches of every name, with three lifting its hateful head and taking a more prom- millions, in every sect and party through the was chosen Pope by the cardinals, and was de-

Still more earnestly would we appeal to mincomfort. The plea of some good men, that isters of the gospel. They are the moral guides total abstinence would be injurious to them, is of the people; and, commissioned from the ardent spirits, and of the human system. If per- preachers of a peaceful religion, ought they sons could be made to understand the real na- not to lead the van of efforts for the restoration ture of alcohol, and its effect upon the body, no and continuance of peace? Can they, without rational being would defend the use of it, except | being recreant to God and humanity, shrink from such services at a time like the present? It may be asked, perhaps, Was the wine There are in the whole country, it is said, some spoken of in the Bible as so excellent, really 35,000 such heralds of peace; and, if they three hundred attendants. He stops all he finds should all lift up their voices against the continuance of this war, would it not come to an end very soon? And what service would be more upon the mass of minds through the community. There are in the United States more than 100 produce the most baneful effects on the re- issues. How easy for such a multitude of pa-

insure its speedy, almost instant restoration! Permit us, then, to be speak, gentlemen of the press, your special cooperation for this purpose. for or against any party as such; nor do we see

#### SCRIPTURE ANECDOTES.

Matt. iii. 7-" But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them, O generation of vipers! who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to

An irreligious young man went to hear Whitefield, who took the above passage for his text. "Mr. Whitefield," said the young man, "described the Sadducean character; this did not touch me,-I thought myself as good a Christian as any man in England. From this he went to that of the Pharisees; he described their exterior decency, but observed that the poison of the viper rankled in their hearts. This rather shook me. At length, in the course of his sermon, he abruptly broke off, paused for a few moments, then burst into a flood of tears, He there took lessons in Hebrew from a cele lifted up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed, 'Oh, my hearers! the wrath to come!' These words sunk deep into my heart, like lead in the ed, retired alone. For days and weeks I could think of little else. Those awful words would follow me wherever I went—'The wrath to come! the wrath to come!" The result was, that the young man soon after made a public profession of religion, and in a short time became a very eminent preacher.

Matt. x. 25—"It is enough for the disciple, powerfully strengthened. that he be as his master, and the servant as his

When the Mexican Emperor Gautemozin, was put upon the rack by the soldiers of Cortez, one of his nobles, who lay in tortures at the of the pain he endured. "Do you think," said Gautemozin, "that I lie upon roses?" The no-

seemed good in thy sight."

verse of the Bible: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." He was then asked, How do you hope to be saved? The child wrote, "This is a faithful saying, and Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

[Anecdotes on the New Testament.

# LUTHER AT ROME.

What stories had they to tell of the reigning of the year; thrice happy he who loves it. Pope, of Alexander VI., and of so many others! One day, his Roman friends related how Cæsar Borgia, having fled from Rome, had been taken in Spain. On the eve of trial, he prayed for mercy, and asked for a priest to visit him in his prison. They sent him a monk. He murdered him, disguised himself in his cowl, and effected his escape. 'I heard that at Rome; it is a thing well known,' says Luther. Another day, passfore a statue, representing a pope, under the figure of a woman holding a sceptre, clothed in the papal mantle, bearing a child in her arms. wonder, observed Luther, 'that the popes allow the statue to remain.

Luther had expected to find the edifice of the church encompassed with splendor and strength; but its doors were broken in, and its walls consanctuary, and drew back in alarm. He had dreamed of sanctity; he found nothing but pro-

He was not less struck with the disorders committed in the streets 'The police is strict and severe in Rome,' said he. 'The judge, or captain, rides through the city every night, with order prevail, without the necessity for law or whence all sins proceed."

not wish you in this case to lift your voice either do we find,' said he, several years after. 'It is veloped in a cloud, and lost amid the rumbling why honest men of all parties cannot consistent for the first time, goes to seek a knave there; speeches and paragraphs, are favorites with us. ring and relenting, the sad and cheerless, the ly cooperate for an object which every one of the second time, he finds him; and the third Commend us to the young man who wrote to lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues the same time object to any good measure, prop- them desires. You are the law-givers of that time he brings him away with him, under his his father to love revenge to king erly carried out, which will tend to meliorate public sentiment which must, sooner or later, cloak. But now, people are become so clever, ed;" and also to the good old gentleman who ness, and paves the darkest paths with gentleman who the condition of mankind by promoting sobriety determine what measures shall be taken to stop that they make the three journeys in one. One replied—"Dear son, go ahead." this war between sister republics whose hearts of the most profound geniuses of Italy, though ought to be one, now and ever. Will you not of deploiable celebrity, Macchiavelli, who was our back upon every custom which will tend to then use your best endeavors for peace by open- living at Florence when Luther passed through weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed weight in gold for every purpose in life by Read to be a supplied to be a supplied

approaching ruin of Christianity, (by which he meant the Roman Catholic feligion,) is that the nearer we approach the capitol of Christendom. the less do we find of the Christian spirit in the people. The scandalous example and the crimes of the court of Rome have caused Italy to lose every principle of piety, and every religious sentiment.' 'We Italians,' continues the great historian, 'are principally indebted to the church and to the priests, for having become impious and profligate. Luther felt, later in life, all the importance of this journey if any one would give me a hundred thousand florins,' said he, 'I would not have missed seeing Rome.'

This journey was also of advantage to him n regard to learning. Like Reuchlin, Luther profited by his residence in Italy to obtain a deeper understanding of the Holy Scriptures. brated rabbin, named Elias Levita. He acquired partly at Rome the knowledge of that divine word under the assault of which Rome was doomed to fall.

But this journey was above all of great importance to Luther in another respect. Not tional evils, are depicted in the spirit of that only was the veil withdrawn, and the sardonic laugh, the jesting incredulity, which lay con- wretched; the determination of the weak and cealed behind the Romish superstitions, reveal- imbecile. It is the voice of the moral coward ed to the future Reformer; but also the living who, standing upon the shore of some desolate faith which God had implanted in him was then island, in the stormy ocean of life, and looking

to all the vain practices which the church en- blinded by fear that he cannot see through the joins in order to purchase the remission of sins. surrounding gloom. It is the articulated feel-One day, in particular, wishing to obtain an in- ings of the traveler of the desert, who, having dulgence, promised by the Pope to any one gained an eminence, sees nothing but a barren who should ascend on his knees what is called plain before him, thirst parching his tongue, and Pilate's staircase, the poor Saxon monk was slowly climbing those steps which they told him bleman ceased mourning, and expired in silence. had been miraculously transported from Jerusa-"When a Christian," adds the pious Bishop lem to Rome. But, whilst he was going through will meet his vision, a cool stream will bubble Horne, "thinks his sufferings for sin, in sickness, this meritorious work, he thought he heard a up from some unforseen fountain, and he will pain, &c., intolerable, let him remember those voice, like thunder, speaking from the depth of reach his journey's end crowned with the rich of his Lord, endured patiently on that bed of his heart: 'The just shall live by faith.' These sorrow, the cross, and he will think so no words, which already on two occasions had struck upon his ear as the voice of an angel of Matt. xi. 26—" Even so, Father, for so it God, resounded instantaneously and powerfully within him. He started up in terror on the Several gentlemen visited a school in which steps up which he had been crawling; he was of doctrines have always resulted in good to the was a boy who was both deaf and dumb. One horrified at himself; and struck with shame for church and to the world. Even the waters of of the gentlemen asked him, Who made the world? the degradation to which superstition had de-The boy took his slate, and wrote the very first | based him, he fled from the scene of his folly.

### WINTER EVENINGS.

"Among the changes which autumn brings worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus with it, there is one which we always hail with came into the world to save sinners." The last delight—the return of long evenings. In sum- folk, of blind, halt, and withered, creep from question proposed was—How is it that God has mer, there seems scarcely to be an interval be- the 'five points' of their 'five porches' made you deaf and dumb, while all around you tween day and mid-night; and though a summer brandish their crutches against the intruder, or can hear and speak? The poor boy seemed evening, what there is of it, is very fine for a to mutter their anathemas against the innovapuzzled for a moment, and a suggestion of un- short stroll over the dewy fields of the country, tion, instead of welcoming the benignant visitor, belief seemed to pass through his mind; but or a city promenade in the regions of soda and sharing in the healthiness of the agitation, and quickly recovering himself, he wrote, "Even so, ice cream, it can hardly be held of great value becoming healed of whatsoever disease they for any other pursuit. Give us the good long had. Such an angel was Baxter, and such was evenings—no matter how cold and stormy—and if we can have a blazing fire, a supply of choice agitation of the waters of orthodoxy; and such books and papers, and the company of friends will always be the treatment of theological and kindred spirits, we envy no man's happiness. Luther often mixed with the monks and citi- Home, always prized, now seems doubly dear, acknowledged law in the republic of literature zens of Rome. If some amongst them extolled and all the cares and toils of the day are amply Why, in the very temple of truth itself, Gdd the Pope and the clergy, the greatest number rewarded by the joys of the evening fireside. still speaks in 'divers manners;' yea, in the very gave free vent to their complaints and sarcasms. Happy the man who has a home at this season

"Let others seek for empty joys, At ball or concert, rout, or play; Her gilded domes, and trappings gay, I while the wintry eve away-'Twixt book and lute the hours divide, And marvel how I e'er could stray From thee—my own fireside!"

Young men, take care care of your evenings. Learn to value your leisure hours too highly to wings shalt thou trust.' To my feeling, there equander them in the streets, or to waste them not in the whole Bible a more elegant and deall in the pursuit of mere amusements. They lightful metaphor than this, or one which the may be worth to you more than gold or silver, human mind, especially when in the state of if properly improved.

the earth at a time; and as to extraordinary world as many imagine. If you have common sense, that is enough; go ahead and increase informed man. Every young man ought to aspire to this; and this is all we ask. [Symbol.

### BE COMPREHENSIVE.

Talk to the point, and stop when you have in the streets; if he meets an armed man, he reached it. The faculty that some possess, of hangs him, or throws him into the Tiber. And making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not yet the city is full of disorders and murders; good for much. Be short and comprehensive in were as purely the juice of the grape as theirs important; or more appropriate to their office? whilst, in places where the word of God is all that you say or write. To fill a volume upon others. If we allow it to become a business of was, and used with the moderation which the moderation which the periodical press truly and faithfully preached, we see peace and nothing, is no credit to anybody; though Lord dollars and cents, we shall see n Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon severity.' 'It is incredible what sins and atroci- Nothing. There are men who get one idea into religious papers, and some 1500 or more of ties are committed in Rome, he says again; their heads, and but one, and they make the they must be seen and heard to be believed. most of it. You can see it and almost feel it made of such pernicious materials, as to every leading mind, with their daily or weekly So that it is usual to say, 'If there be a hell, when in their presence. On all occasions it is Rome is built above it; it is an abyss from produced, till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind one of a twenty-four pounder dis-The sight made, at the time, a great impres- charged at a humming-bird. You hear a tresion on Luther's mind; an impression which was mendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but you afterwards deepened. The nearer we approach look in vain for the effects. The bird is scatterto Rome, the greater number of bad Christians ed to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is encommonly observed, that he who goes to Rome of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the en

injure our neighbor, or encourage those habits ing your columns to its claims, and inditing that city to go to Rome, has made a similar re- er, he short with the shd makes lovely woman resemble the angel of which sap the very foundations of virtue, and articles yourselves in its behalf? Numa. The greatest symptom, said he, of the advice.

[Portland Bulletin. | Paradise. | Par

#### THE SEED MUST DIE.

The seed must die, before the corn appears. Out of the ground, in blade and fruitful ears. Low must those ears by sickle's edge be lain, Ere thou canst treasure up the golden grain.

The grain is crushed before the bread is made, And the bread broke ere life to man conveyed. O, be content to die, to be laid low, And to be crushed, and to be broken so; If thou upon God's table may'st be bread, Life-giving food for souls an hungered.

#### I CAN'T DO IT.

What a volume of human misery is unfolded n that short sentence! What mighty efforts of indeveloped genius are chained by this concluion of despondency, when a barrier chances to interpose the onward progress of the will and sometimes of human volition! What domestic unhappiness—what downward marches towards the gloomy and solitary abodes of poverty-what anxious solicitude fills the breast of the dependent wife-what ardent wrestlings with the demon of despair-what social wretchedness—what deep, painful anxiety—what naexpression! It is the language only of the selfout upon the billows strewn with the wrecks of We have seen how he had at first submitted earthly grandeur and human happiness, is so weariness subduing his strength. But shall he lay down without hope? Nay; let him press forward, make but one effort more—a green oasis

#### "HEALING AGITATION."

"The discussion of truth and the agitation Bethesda, in the very house of mercy itself, needed to be agitated and disturbed to renew their healing power. It is therefore unseemly in theologians, that when some Doctor Angelicus descends among them, and agitates the settled waters of their dull and stagnant orthodoxy, then always 'a great multitude of impotent the treatment of his wholesome and healing agitations, until intellectual liberty become an tones of truth we are to expect harmony, but

### PROVIDENCE.

Jesse says, in his 'Gleanings': "The warms and protection which birds receive from their parents is beautifully illustrative of the security afforded by a superintending Providence, to those who apply to him for help. He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his affliction and distress, may dwell upon with Now is the season to commence a course of greater comfort and satisfaction. When I have seful reading or study; and an hour or two seen a bird of prey hovering over some newly each evening, thus devoted to mental improve- hatched chickens, and perceived them run for ment, continued for a year to come, will effect shelter under the wings of their parent, I am a result which you now hardly anticipate. But forcibly reminded that in the hour of danger and you say you are not a "genius"—you have no temptation I may fly, by prayer, to my heavenly uncommon talent. No matter for that. Geniuses Father for refuge and protection. Those who are scarce as the fabled phænix—but one visits have made the works of creation their study. will have had many opportunities of appreciating talent, there is not half so much of it in the the truth of the remarks I have ventured from time to time to make, respecting the lessons of instruction which may be derived from the deyour mental furniture, and make yourself a well lightful contemplation of the various objects with which we are perpetually surrounded.

> A GREAT TRUTH .- In vain do we seek to awaken in our churches zeal for missions as a separate thing. To be genuine, it must flow from love to Christ. It is when a sense of personal communion with the Son of God is high est, that we shall be most fit for missionary Find preachers of David Brainerd's spirit, said John Wesley, "and nothing can stand be fore them;" but without this what can gold or silver do? Let gushing affection to the Lord Jesus Christ become the ruling passion, and it communicates the thrill of evangelical zeal to every member of the electric chain. A church of such ministers, of such members, would be an apostolic, a heavenly church. [Alexander.]

Who can tell the value of a smile ! It costs sunlight, A smile on the brown betrays a kind

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VOW YORK

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 7, 1847.

THE SUPPOSED TRANSFER OF THE SABBATH. In his lecture on Sunday evening last, Mr Brown considered the claims of the first day of the week to be the Sabbath by divine authority Before proceeding to examine the texts usually relied upon to support this claim, he premised several points which had been argued in his previous lectures, and which he deemed important to be borne in mind in considering the doctrine of a change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. The common manner of defending this doctrine, is by endeavoring to show, in the first place, that the Old Testament Scriptures predicted the change. It seems to be agreed, that the work of the Messiah was all laid out for him beforehand, and that unless it can be proved from the prophecies, that a grant was given him to change the Sabbath, all the rest of the arguments will be exceeding defec-

Ps. 118: 24, is quoted as proving the point-"This is the day which the Lord had made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." For argument sake, let it be granted that the word day here refers to the first day of the week, what does it prove? Not that God made that day a Sabbath, but simply that he made it a day of rejoicing, which does not necessarily imply any suspension of labor at all. Hence this text, even supposing that the Holy Spirit had reference to the first day of the week, makes nothing for a transfer of the Sabbath. But there is no reason to suppose that the Holy Spirit had any reference here to the first day of the week. If a particular day was referred to, it is quite as likely to have been the day of Christ's ascension to heaven as the day of his resurrection. The probability is, however, that by the expression, "the day the Lord hath made," reference was had, not to a period of twenty-four hours, but to the whole gospel dispensation, as in the expression of Christ, " Abraham rejoiced to see my day; he saw it, and was glad."

Is. 11: 10 is sometimes quoted as a proof tex -"In that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand as an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek, and his rest shall be glorious." This prophecy is perfectly explained by the Saviour himself, when he says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Who supposes he meant to say, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden with Jewish Sabbaths, and I will give you the first day of the week for a Sabbath? Yet this interpretation would be just as reasonable as that put upon the prophecy.

The truth is, said the speaker, the Old Testament contains no prophecy of a change of the Sabbath. Let us then turn to the New. It is not pretended that there is in the New Testament any formal and express appointment of the first day for a weekly Sabbath; but it is insisted, that the want of direct evidence is amply supplied by circumstanital evidence. It may be chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go remarked, here, that the absence of any warrant in the prophecies for a change of the Sabbath, is good reason for viewing this circumstantial evidence with suspicion. If, as has been said, if the change of the Sabbath was not prophesied of as a part of the plan, he would not encourage Bible, and particularly the doctrine of salvation it. To do so would invalidate his claims, and through Jesus Christ; to administer the ordiing violence to language, bear a different construction, we are not only at liberty, but are of that kingdom are executed. bound to give them a different construction. Here we are told, that the Messiah, being God as well as man, had a right to do as he pleased -to alter or even to abrogate the Sabbath. Such a plea implies, that some things which the Messiah had no right to do as man, he had a perfect right to do as God. But this dividing of Christ—this splitting of his nature with a metaphysico-theological dissecting knife—is wholly unwarranted. The Lord Jesus appeared in the world, and performed all his works, simply as Messiah—not some of them as God, and some true God dwelt in the man Christ Jesus-yea, " all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." Neverworks—such, for instance, as his miracles—not prophecy that a grant was given to Messiah to change the Sabbath, then the circumstantial eviin the New Testament, might be worth something. But as the case stands, it is worth nothing Prophecy gives no such grant; and all attempts to predicate the thing upon an independent right to do so, which he possessed as God, proceed on the false supposition, that in establishing the new dispensation he acted sometimes simply as God, whereas he always acted in his true official character as Messiah, The advocates of the change sometimes feel the necessity of finding a warrant for it in the prophecies, and hence they contend stoutly for the

texts which have been considered. Atother times

Paradise. Who will rether to smile !

that, as Messiah, he was the true and proper ex- and let down our nets for a draught." pounder of the nature of the Sabbath—that he he showed that the act of the disciples in plucking ears of corn to supply the necessities of their nature, was no breach of the Sabbath; nay, more, that the Sabbath must be made subservient to, and promotive of, the cause which he came to establish in the earth. No sort of right, title, or authority, does Jesus Christ here assume over the institution, but what was granted him in the prophecies of the Old Testament.

The lecturer then went on to examine the circumstantial evidence for a change of the Sabbath. He took up the passages which speak of the meetings of Christ with his disciples on the first day of the week following his resurrection, and also "after eight days." In answer to the argument drawn from these passages, he showed that our Saviour, in this connection, neither commanded that the first day should be kept holy, nor set the example of keeping it holy; that there was no evidence of these meetings having been previously appointed, but, by the evangelist mainly to afford us satisfactory evidence of the resurrection.

served for consideration in the next lecture.]

# MISSIONABIES.

work. We must content ourselves, however, with a brief narrative of the proceedings, hoping and praying that even this may encourage our brethren to and attempt expect far greater things for Christ.

### The Ordination of Bro. Wardner.

This took place in the afternoon of fifth-day. in the presence of a good audience, who seemed much interested. After the usual introductory exercises, a sermon was preached by Eld. Lucius Crandall, from John 15: 16—"I have and bring forth fruit." The design of this discourse was to show what is implied in ordination, what are the duties of the ordained, and what peculiar powers or privileges belong to the work of the Messiah was all laid out before them. Ordination was represented as simply a him, so that in order to establish his claims it declaration, on the part of the church or council was necessary for him to adhere strictly to the by whom it is given, that the candidate is deemwritten plan, then the natural conclusion is, that ed a fit person to set forth the Gospel. It imposes the duty to proclaim the doctrines of the give just occasion for rejecting him. Hence, if nances, such as Baptism and the Lord's Supall those passages in the New Testament which per; and to teach the social and individual duare supposed to afford circumstantial evidence ties of men. It confers no superior authority of the change of the Sabbath, will, without do- to legislate for Christ's kingdom, but implies a new responsibility to see that the existing laws

> The ordaining prayer was offered by Eld. Solomon Carpenter. The charge to the candidate was delivered by Eld. WALTER B. GILLETT; it was evidently prepared with considerable care, and may hereafter be published. The hand of fellowship, accompanied with remarks by way of encouragement, was given by GEO. B. UTTER; after which the benediction was pronounced by Mr. WARDNER.

### The Designation of the Missionaries.

A meeting was held on fifth-day evening for of them as man. We do not doubt that the the purpose of presenting the subject of missions, hearing remarks from the missionaries, and giving them their instructions. Eld. Thomas B. theless, we must regard him as doing his great | Brown introduced the exercises by reading select portions of Scripture, designed to show because, as God, he had a right to do them, but the exceedingly depraved and degraded condibecause, considered as Messiah, he was appoint- tion of men without the light of revelation, and ed to do them. Now if it could be proved from the means which God has provided for their regeneration and elevation. After prayer and singing, T. B. Brown, as President of the Misdence of it, which is supposed to be contained sionary Association, addressed the audience upon the claims of foreign missions, the influences which had led to the selection of China as our field of labor, and the encouragements presented in that field.

He remarked, that the Board appeared before the assembly to take an important step towards carrying out a measure, which had been long contemplated and long desired by many of the denomination. Hitherto obstacles had seemed to lie in the way. Seventh-day Baptists were feeble in numbers and wealth, and in the consciousness of their feebleness, had trembled to undertake a work of such apparent

here, not in his abstract character as God, but you always," to meet all these difficulties resoin his character as the Messiah—as "the Son of lutely. We must not always be hovering about Man." This passage can imply no more than the shore, but must "launch out into the deep,

Bro. B. then went on to state, that after surhad a right to say what things were proper to veying the world at large according to the be done on it, and what were not. Hence in means of information before them, the Board opposition to the superstition of the Pharisees, had at length settled upon China as the most inviting field, and upon the city Fuhchau as the principal station to be occupied by our missionaries, unless some other field should open before them in a more promising manner after their arrival in the country.

the field, its geographical position, commercial completed. While engaged in this pursuit, his other power adequate to regenerate the heathen | Sabbath question. After mature examination, world, than that of divine revelation. The becoming convinced that his former sentiments Psalmist teaches us, that the light of nature, al- were erroneous, he, as a natural consequence, though it is sufficient to make known the exist- was impressed with the duty of changing his Ps. 19. He also alluded to the comparative ple with whom he should doubtless become aswant of success of the missions of modern times, sociated. Here, he said, he was met with a which might seem to some a discouraging fea- formidable obstacle. He saw, comparatively, ture. But he had no doubt, that one great reason of this was the defective theology of all the popular sects. They did not, in their theology, sufficiently honor the divine law. They carried on the contrary, that there was every probability the ark of God into the temples of the pagans, of their having been mere casual meetings, and expected to see their idols fall prostrate be- foreign mission enterprise. His hopes seemed serving the purpose mainly of giving proof to fore it as Dagon. But they were measurably veiled in Egyptian darkness, and he endeavored the disciples that Jesus had risen, and noticed disappointed. What was the reason? The law to persuade himself that this circumstance was The remaining passages usually quoted in intercession was there—all these points were ac- with the denomination with which he was then proof of the change of the Sabbath, were re- knowledged in their preaching; but the law, in associated. He finally concluded, however, that ORDINATION, DESIGNATION, AND SAILING OF OUR bless their efforts to any great extent, until they might follow from obedience to His laws. In the afternoon and evening of fifth-day last, honor? These remarks, he said, were not offer- ion. The subject of missions, and especially in the observance of the Sabbath as fully as Dec. 31, meetings were held with the church in ed in the least spirit of unkindness towards foreign missions, having been thus presented, has others have, who observe the first day of the Plainfield, N. J., for the purpose of ordaining others; but they were the honest sentiments of led him to reflect upon its importance much Bro. Nathan Wardner to the gospel ministry, his heart. He did not know but our own operaand of setting apart brethren Carpenter and tions might meet with as little success as others Wardner as missionaries to China. We wish we had. There might be many things amongst us could convey to our readers a just impression of to hinder God from blessing our labors. We the time this enterprise was determined upon the interest and solemnity of those meetings, might be so cursed with worldly-mindednessbecause we are sure it would warm their hearts | we might hold our distinguishing truth, as well and strengthen their hands in the missionary as all other truth, in unrighteousness—so that God could not, consistently, smile upon us. Nevertheless, where other things were equal, a correct and scriptural theology must possess a power towards the conversion of souls, which no system, containing an important error, did.

Bro. B. concluded by saying, that he rejoiced in that evening's opportunity, and he did not doubt that our humble offering to the God of missions would be accepted.

The Missionaries being introduced to the assembly, Mr. Carpenter rose, and after referring to the difficulty he had in realizing that he was then looking upon the faces of his brethren, probably, for the last time in this world, he spoke of the heartfelt satisfaction he enjoyed from the knowledge of the fact, that the deep sympathies of many of the brethren in different parts of the denomination had been manifested toward him and his companions, and toward the work to which they had devoted themselves. He thought he could perceive in this an indication from God, that His hand and His counsel were in the undertaking, and that therefore it would succeed.

which the Lord giveth, to obey the last injuncto go forth from his native land in obedience to that command. But he could assure his friends, both on his own and on the behalf of his companions in toil, that they enter upon this work with cheerfulness; that it would be one of the severest trials that could come upon them, not to be permitted to testify to the heathen the Gospel of the Grace of God; that although this labor would require them to separate from their brethren for a season, it would not sunder the ties of Christian fellowship which bound them together. He felt assured that they should love those whom they loved now none the less when

A life of ease they did not look for; they did not wish it. But if they might be permitted to labor together with God in the cause of the salvation of the heathen, the joy that would follow would be an abundant reward for their labor. He hoped that his brethren at home would have the happiness of participating in that joy. He alluded to what had been said of the utter hopelessness of attempting the conversion of the heathen by any other instrumentality than that chosen and ordained of God. It was through the foolishness of preaching that He would save them that believe. With the faithful exhibition of divine truth. He had connected the converting power of the Holy Ghost. The simplicity of the means, and the glory of the result, bespoke the wisdom of God. Here was the ground of his confidence in going forth to a nation of idolaters.

After requesting the brethren to pray to Him who controlls the winds of heaven and the waves they plead that the simple divinity of Christ is magnitude. These obstacles were still in the of the deep, that He would grant them a safe

all the warrant they need. Occasionally they way, but there were those amongst us who and prosperous voyage, he wished to impress even labor to prove that Christ himself placed begun to feel that we must no longer be inactive. upon their minds one other request, viz. that the right on the ground of his divinity, quoting In proportion to our resources we were respon- if, in the inscrutable allotments of Divine Provthat passage, "The Son of Man is Lord of the sible, and it was therefore high time, in a reli- idence, he and his followers should find a watery the ship Honqua, Capt. Theo. D. Palmer, bound Sabbath day." But he asserts his authority ance upon Him who had said, "Lo I am with grave, his brethren at home would not abandon for Canton. Many friends met them at the ship, the enterprise, but humble themselves under the a part of whom took leave before sailing, and mighty hand of God, and come up to the work with greater reliance on his holy arm. He then bade the audience an affectionate farewell.

Mr. WARDNER followed, and referred to the

mysterious ways of Providence, in bringing

about results so much at variance with our ex-

pectations. He remarked, that a little more than two years after he made a public profession of religion, being impelled by a sense of duty, he engaged in a course of mental training preparatory to some station of usefulness, which circumstances and the providence of God After some brief remarks upon the nature of should designate after that course should be advantages, &c., he remarked, that there was no mind was called up to the investigation of the ence of God, has no converting power. But the practice. This led to a consideration of his law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. future prospects, and the condition of that peoa mere handful of disciples, crippled in means, and in all their operations; in consequence of which, they were standing aloof from a participation in those great enterprises which agitate more popular denominations, and especially the was not there. Jesus, the mercy seat, was there a sufficient excuse for the neglect of that duty the blood of atonement was there—the priestly | which he felt imposed upon him, and for remaining all its fullness and perfection, was wanting. God was wiser than himself, and that He would And how could they expect the God of truth to become responsible for all the results which restored the divine law to its proper place and There was no excuse that could palliate rebellmore than formerly. He had fixed his eye upon the Mississippi Valley as his field of labor, after having completed his preparatory course. About by the denomination, it was suggested to him by some of his brethren, that he ought to prepare himself for the field. After some reflection, he resolved to pursue the course he had commenced, and when ready to engage in active life, he would submit the matter to the direction of Providence. On receiving the communication of the Board last August, he was inclined to regard it as a call from God. After much meditation and prayer, and advising with friends in other States, we have the gratifying assurand counesllors upon the subject, he finally resolved, that if it was the unanimous wish of his brethren, he would comply with the invitation. Accordingly he now appeared before them as a candidate for this great undertaking. He said his heart beat strong with anxiety and interest in view of that dark and benighted land of heathenism which is to become his future home. The undertaking is not without a sacrifice. The thought of tearing away from the fond embrace of his gray-headed parents, his affectionate brothers and sisters, and all that life holds dear, calls forth emotions which are beyond the power of language to describe, Yet, if God could make him the instrument of the salvation of one poor heathen he felt that this, with all that he might hereafter be called to suffer, would be of little importance. And He alluded briefly to the solemnity of the should he be permitted to see that soul in rapscene, when, in that same house, one year ago tures of glory, vieing with kindred spirits in swelllast May, a few brethren resolved, in the strength ing the notes of redeeming love, he trusted he should not look back upon these sufferings with tion of their risen Savior. At that time, he lit- regret. It matters but little whether his pathtle thought that he should be one of the number way in this life be strewed with flowers or thorns, can he but answer the end of his existence and honor his Creator.

The consecrating prayer was then offered by

Eld. Lucius Crandall Tihis was followed by the instructions and charge to the missionaries delivered by GEO. B. UTTER. He spoke of the telf-denying character of the missionary work, in that it calls upon the candidate to sacrifice many social comforts. At the same time, he regarded it as a noble and blessed work, which could not fail to open new and higher sources of enjoyment. He then referred to the relation which the missionary sustains to the churches from whom he goes forth. It is not the relation of a servant him; to Christ, the Head of the church, he is rences. Price two dollars a year in advance. responsible for faithful efforts to carry forward the interests of His kingdom. The duties and dangers of the missionary on shipbdard, and after reaching the field of his labors, were next the enterprise will be a blessing both to the heathen abroad, and to the churches at home.

Eld. Lucius Crandall, after appropriate and affeeting remarks, gave the missionaries the hand of fellowship, and bade them farewell, on behalf of the churches. The exercises were got off Thursday morning, and towed to New closed with prayer by Eld. W. B. GILLETT. York. listod sii ui cavili

Sailing of the Missionaries.

On third-day, Jan. 5, brethren Carpenter and Wardner, with their wives, embarked on board the remainder accompanied them down the Bay, returning by steamboat. On board they found Rev. E.C. Lord and wife, missionaries of the Baptist Union, with their friends. After the ship was under weigh, brief religious exercises were held. Rev. Elisha Tucker, pastor of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, introduced the exercises by a few remarks relative to the attending circumstances. Prayer was then offered by Mr. Tucker, and also by Eld. Lucius Crandall, of Hopkinton, R. I.; after which, we bade them tarewell, and returned to our homes.

All the exercises connected with the ordination, designation, and sailing of our missionaries, have been of an exceedingly interesting character. At Plainfield, the meetings did much to deepen the interest in the missionary work. The missionaries, and several brethren from abroad, spent the last Sabbath with the church in New York, of which brother and sister Carpenter are members, where an affecting and solemn communion season was enjoyed. The exercises on shipboard, though brief, were very welcome. We think the feelings of all concerned were expressed by one of the missionaries, whose last words were, "These have been the happiest days of my life."

#### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION ON SABBATH LEGISLATION. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Having been appointed by the Semi-Annual Central Association to present to the friends of the Sabbath their views on Sabbath Legislation. I submit to you a resolution passed by that body. at its late session, which is as follows:-

"Resolved, That we deem it impolitic to petition our Legislature to pass a bill of equal rights in the observance of a Sabbath, or for the repeal of any laws now existing relative to the observance of Sunday, as a sacred or non-judicial day; but merely to petition for protection

I deem it my duty further to say, that they have observed with anxiety, the movements of some in other parts, for the abolishing of Sabbath laws, and also a petition, published in the 'Recorder," addressed to the Legislature of this State, for protection in various observances. It is the opinion of this Association, that such movements would tend greatly to embarrass the cause, if not defeat the object for which we have been laboring. It is thought advisable to stay such action, and if such petitions have been put in circulation, that they may retain them at least for the present. Whatever may be the case rances, that our rights will be respected and secured in New York, if prudence is observed in conducting our cause. When our rights are secured, and we are placed in equal circumstances with our fellow citizens in this matter now the subject of concernment, we shall be able to afford that encouragement to other objects which their importance demands.

I am, with respect, yours &c., JOHN MAXSON.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday last, contains an account of a public meeting held on the previous evening, in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, at which Rev. E. C. Lord, Missionary to China, received his instructions from the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Prayer having been offered by Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., delivered an address on the magnitude of the work of evangelizing China, the means to be employed, and the grounds of hope for success. It was written with great felicity of diction, and gave evidence of remarkable knowledge of the history and genius of the Chinese. It will probably be published. The prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. J. L. Hodge, of Brooklyn. The instructions of the committee were read by Rev. S. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. These instructions formed an admirable document, on the duties of the missionary, and the relations subsisting between him and the committee. Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., then gave the right hand of fellowship, accompanying it with a few remarks by way of counsel and encouragement, after which the benediction was pronounced by the venerable Rev. John Peck. Mr. and Mrs.

GAZETTE OF THE UNION, is the title of a to his master. The missionary professes a weekly Journal of the Age, just issued from desire to plant the Gospel upon heathen No. 171 Nassau-st. N. Y., by J. T. Harris & Co. ground; the churches promise to support him It is a large and handsome sheet, devoted to by their sympathy and contributions in carrying Literature, Science and the Arts, Agricultural out that desire. To the churches he is respon- Information, Commercial Affairs, Army and sible for the proper use of what they commit to Navy Intelligence, Politics and Passing Occur-

Lord will be associated with Rev. Mr. Dean and

Dr. and Mrs. Devan at Hong Kong.

THE WATERTOWN SPECTATOR is the title of a neatly-printed paper recently started by Joel Greene at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. It brought under review. The address closed is devoted to the cause of Temperance, and with a reference to the reasons for hoping that particularly to the advocacy of the present excise law of the State of New York. Published once a week, at \$1,50 per annum.

> The steamer Mohegan, which, having struck a rock near Sand's Point, Long, Island Sound, was run ashore to prevent her from sinking, was

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IN MAXSON. Commercial Adins an account of previous evening, h; at which Rev. na received his e Committee of Union. Prayer C. G. Sommers, D.j.delivered an he work of evanpe employed, and ess ... It was writion, and gave evige of the history It will probably consecration was c: of Brooklyn. nittee were read ing Secretary of LyUnion Th**èse** ole document, on ind the relations committee, Rev. up fl with a few tensouregement, preparaced by Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Dean and spoken of its To Disease 270 the title of a ust issued from T. Hartis & Co.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

There was not much business done in Conoress last week, in consequence of the death of Senator Barrow of Louisiana, and the occurrence of the New Year Holiday.

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was passed providing for the purchase of the papers of Alexander Hamilton; the Vice President signed the bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union. On Tuesday, the Senate adjourned immediately after the announcement of the decease of Mr. Barrow. On Wednesday, the usual resolutions were introduced relative to Mr. Barrow's death, and several members spoke in a very feeling and impressive manner of his noble heart and manly virtues. On Thursday, both Houses of Congress assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union was signed by the Speaker; a joint resoto the several States the expenditures necessary service. On Tuesday, a bill was reported from the Military Committee to raise ten additional regiments for the regular army, to serve five joint resolution, which was adopted, closing the refectories in the basement of the capitol, unless the proprietors suspend entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks. A memorial was, presented from nine thousand members of the Yearly Meeting of Friends in New England in opposition to the war. On Wednesday and Thursday but little was done except what related to the death and burial of Senator Barrow.

#### STORM, WRECK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

on the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported the people. from aloft, she was got under way, and stood out & for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams on her return from Tampico.

in. As the Somers was approaching her anchorage on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz, apparently with the inpassing one of the cells, a sentry heard some-Raritan, dated the 13th, states that eight men workshop. belonging to the Somers had been picked up by the Mexicans on the beach near Anton Lizardo,

Mexican News .- A telegraphic dispatch for the New York Tribune, dated at Washington, Jan. 3, says: The Southern mail brings advices from Campeachy to the 9th ult. There had been another outbreak in that city. In an address dated the 8th of Dec., Domingo Barret, yielding a reluctant acquiescence to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, presents himself as their chief. "A glorious revolution" that day commenced. The object of the outbreak is to sunder entirely all political connection between Yucatan and the Government of Mexico.

Farther correspondence had taken place between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna. Taylor's gave his decision in a case of much importance. letter concludes with a hope that the Mexican It was one which called into question the con-Congress will accept the offer of the United stitutionality of the act regulating the residence. States, and enter on negotiations for a termina- in the State, of free colored persons. He detion of hostilities and a permanent peace. Santa cided in favor of the law, and expressed the Anna's reply is dated at San Luis Potosi. It is opinion that none but free white persons could courteously worded. In conclusion, he hopes enjoy any of the rights of citizenship. This, of the sovereign National Congress will act as shall course, excludes the Indian as well as the Nebe most conductive to the interests of the Re- gro. Under this decision of Judge Krum, the public, but believes that neither Congress nor County Court had five negro men, and two neany Mexican will ever be able to listen to over- gro women, professing or claiming to be free, tures of peace unless the National Territory is whipped and sent out of the city. first evacuated by the American forses, and the vessels of war withdrawn. Until that is done the Mexican Nation is determined to defend at every hazard inch by inch of its territory.

and Illinois, and the Territory of Wisconsin. It is, however, very desirable to divide Wisconsin, and to attain that end without violating the ordinance, it is proposed to divide it by a line running nearly due north from the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and a bill to that effect has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Martin, Delegate from Wisconsin. He Proposes to christen the new Territory Minesota, (Mi-ne-so-ta) and, in some few years, if sanctioned by Congress, it will be cleared, settled, peopled, and covered with a net-work of railroads and canals, and become a powerful State, represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and a legion of members, and all as acad

COULDN'T GET TRUSTED .- The Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives having sent an order for several copies of the Chronotype to be sent to Members of Congress, with the usual offer to pay at the close of the session, the edtor responds to the application rather tartly as

"We take this mode of replying, that we do not furnish the Chronotype on trust. If Uncle Samuel wants it from this date to the fourth of March, he is hereby informed that he may have t for 62 cents in advance, which he may send to us in gold, silver or copper, or go without the paper. This is the way we treat all others, and we do not see why we should treat differently an old gentleman who is squandering his money in quarrelling with his neighbors, and who has less gumption in finance than any of the thousands of individuals who have heretofore subscribed for our 'valuable paper.'"

WHALING.—On Monday morning, says the Boston Post, two large fin-backs (whales) were seen playing side and side in Provincetown harbor, whereupon Capt. Cook, of the bark Fairy, and Capt. Soper, late of the brig Samuel Thomas, manned two boats and pounced upon the leviathans before they could see them. Captain Cook gave his customer a harpoon and a lance as quick as he could dart, and turned lution was introduced, providing for refunding him up in about fifteen minutes. Captain Soper also fastened to the other, but so far aft as not for the subsistence of the volunteers previous to affect the vitals, in consequence of which he to their being mustered into the United States | could not get along side to lance him. The whale ran his boat to Truro, and after cutting down the chocks of the boat with the line and making her leak, the line was cut and the whale went away with the harpoon and about whale to Provincetown in triumph. It is over capture, on account of their uncommon speed.

LICENSE QUESTION IN VERMONT.—The N. Y Tribune says that the license law of Vermont was so altered at the last session of the Legislature as to provide for submitting to the people of the State at large the question of license or no license. If a majority vote for license, it will be the duty of the courts to grant a retail license to every applicant of good moral charac-The bark Morgan Dix, arrived at New Or- | ter-that is, in effect, to every one who has not Lizardo to the 13th inst. Full particulars have majority vote no license, the traffic will be enpeen received of the total wreck of the United tirely prohibited, so far as the State law can which accompanied it. The Somers was main- to be decided on the first Tuesday in March Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken | called a special meeting, which will be held at shelter under Green Island, there being every | Springfield on the 20th of January, to concert

A FALSE HAND.—One of the prisoners escaped from Sing Sing prison by an ingenious ex-Her appearance caused great satisfaction to workshops to the cells in parties of fifty, and the officers of the Somers, as Com. Perry had when all are in their cells the keepers go round informed them that she was to relieve them from | and count them, each convict putting his hand maintaining the blockade as soon as she came through the bars to indicate his presence. All tention of running the blockade. She immediate- thing fall. He rapped, and receiving no anly made all sail to intercept her, and in the effort | swer, opened the cell. Lo! the bird had flown, to avoid falling on the reef to her leeward, she leaving a beautiful wooden hand, ingeniously was struck by the Norther, and thrown upon carved. The facts were soon known. The her beam ends. The Somers commenced ca- fugitive employed one of the convicts to stick reening over with great rapidity, and in about the hand in the bars of his cell, while he remainhalf an hour afterward sunk, carrying down ed in the workshops, from which he easily esto a watery grave between thirty and forty per- caped. He had carved the hand in his cell, sons. A letter received from on board the carrying out the shavings every morning to the

The efforts of the crew of the French and Eng- daughter of the Schah, had been attacked, but saving. lish vessels to save the lives of the crew of the had recovered under the treatment of Dr. Col-Somers, are spoken of with warm commenda- quet. Among the victims is the celebrated Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was a Minister in this country in the year 1820. Another Minister of the Schah, the Vizier of the Prince Royal, and other high functionaries of the court, have been cut off by the cholera. The disease appears to have been particularly fatal among the upper classes. It was spreading in all directions, and had taken the course of Astrachan and Moscow. It was expected, however, that its progress would be arrested by the cold of winter.

> IMPORTANT DECISION.—The St. Louis Repub licon says that in the Circuit Court, Judge Krum

INAUGURATION OF GOV. YOUNG.—The inauguration of Hon. John Young as Governor of the State of New York took place in the Executive Chamber at Albany on Friday, the 1st inst. Wisconsin.—The Territory of Wisconsin | The Chamber was filled by an assembly comcomprises an area of something like eighty or posed in good part of the most eminent citizens ninety thousand square miles, large enough to of the State. The oath of office was adminisform two great States. By the ordinance of tered by the Secretary of State. Gov. Young 1787, it was provided that but five States should made no address on the occasion, deeming it be organized in the region lying between the best in the present state of his health to reserve Ohio and Mississippi rivers; or what is now the remarks appropriate to his entrance upon known as the States of Ohio, Indiania, Michigan the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Empire State until the meeting of the Legislature.

Tribune.

It is stated that the experiment of free labor by white people is to be tried in Milledgeville, Ga. A factory is to be started in that place, in which only white persons are to be employed.

A "regular full-grown grind-stone," weighing over thirty pounds, was recently exhumed at St. Louis from a thin coating of beeswax, in which it had been purchased at the rate of 23 cents per pound. and ode see of ed or bourseager

Sixteen of the students of Richmond College, Va., have been baptized recently. Spitters stand of 300,000 soldiers.

SUMMARY.

The King of Prussia has presented to the New York State Library six splendid folio volumes, by way of acknowledgment for the "Natural History of New York," a copy of which had been forwarded to him. His Majesty denly in Birmingham, England, on the 21st ult. also intends to present to the Library a copy of of consumption. the Government edition of the works of Frederick the Great, as soon as the printing of the same shall be completed. The Albany Argus says :- "Since the Regents took charge of the Library, it has increased about fifty per cent. in extent. It now numbers some fifteen or sixteen thousand volumes, against ten thousand some rare and valuable books for the United States. three years since. And this collection includes | and for several States, cities, &c. Among them One of the latest additions is the Warden Li- most splendid works ever issued from the press brary, famous for its interest and value."

Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor day at five cents a glass-in a week he spends one dollar and forty cents, and in a year seventytwo dollars and eighty cents. This will buy the

one deliale and organity contest. This	44 111 D.C	. 7 -	
following articles:		•	
Four barrels of flour, say,	\$24	00	
Four pair of boots, say,	15	00	
Forty pounds of butter,	10	00	
A hundred pounds of beef,	8	00	
A new hat,	4	00	
A new satin vest,	<b>5</b>	00	
A bonnet for wife,	5	00	
Sugar plumbs, etc., for children,	1	80	
	<b>₩</b>	$\alpha$	

The following paragraph is extracted from Washington letter in the True Sun: "Yester- Parts day the last will of Capt. McCavet, of the 8th years, or during the war. Mr. Hamlin offered a 50 fathoms of line. Capt. Cook brought his infantry, killed in Worth's division, at the storming of Monterey, arrived in the city. It was eighteen foundries at which it is made, and 50 feet long, and will make about 25 bbls. oil. found in his trunk after the battle, and appeared these make over one hundred and twenty thou-Fin-backs are the most dangerous whales to to have been written the night previous. He sand tons per annum. This amount is sufficient New York, and some money due him as pay.'

The editor of the Detroit Advertiser, has received a letter from J. Houghton, Jr., stating been made in the Mineral Regions of Lake Su- left Washington as the friend of the Hon. G. science. It is the discovery of native Load- which had led to a challenge to fight a duel. leans, brings dates from the squadron off Anton been convicted of some immoral act. If the stone, a variety of the pleisto-magnetic iron ore. He was taken ill very suddenly and so violently It was discovered by Bela Hubbard, Esq. who as to baffle the skill of the best medical advisers was carrying on a geological, in connection with States brig Somers, and the great loss of life effect it, throughout the State. The question is a United States linear survey, and who has coltaining the blockade off the harbor of Vera | Meanwhile the State Temperance Society has | region. He was led to the discovery by noticing the great fluctuations in the bearing of the

> Mr. Isaac Franklin died on the 27th of April last, on a plantation which belonged to him, in the parish of West Feliciana, leaving, at the usually vigorous age of fifty-five, a fortune amounting to nearly a million of dollars. With pedient. The prisoners are conducted from the a rare benevolence and consideration for the ren living there. The locality chosen by Mr. York city on the 8th of Jan. 1846. F. for the erection of the seminary, to which he devoted the chief part of his large fortune, is Fairvue plantation, County of Summer,

The Norfolk Herald, of Dec. 29, says that on the dock at that place. on Sunday a party of our colored population, consisting, as we are informed, of three men (including the boatmen,) two women, and five children, set off in a sail-boat to visit a farm at Newtown, on the Eastern Branch. The wind blew in heavy flaws at intervals; but, it seems, of keeping the sail up till he had passed some taxation in that State THE ASIATIC CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—According distance above the drawbridge, when, in attemptwhither they had been driven by the gale, cling- to the Gazette Medicale, six Princes and sev- ing to take it down in a heavy flaw, the boat ing to hen-coops. They were held at Vera eral Princesses of the Court of Persia have upset, and all were drowned but himself and Cruz as prisoners of war; one had since died. been cut off by the Asiatic cholera. The one of his children who was of the party, This makes 44 saved out of 80 souls on board. mother of the Prince Royal, and the only whom he (being a good swimmer) succeeded in

> The Madison (Wisconsin) Democrat states that there have been sold in the Milwaukie land district during the last year 700,000 acres of and, which leave but 500,000 acres in the whole district now subject to entry. Should the demand of the next year be half as great as the present one, there will not be an acre undisposed of there which is not entirely valueless; for, of this amount of half a million of acres ed for several years at least.

Justice, at last, has been done to the celebrated Rowland Hill, who first suggested, and for Baptist Church in Berlin his lost a much-beloved member, years so zealously struggled for, the universal years so zealously struggled for, the universal was attended at the Seventh-day Baptist church in Berlin, on Sabbath, the 26th. Sermon by Eld. W. B. Maxson, from Secretary to the Postmaster General, with a 2 Tim 4: 7, 8—"I have fought a good fight," &c. She is salary of £1,200 a year. As the Postmaster interred in Berlin by the grave of her former husband. General is always a nobleman and a member of the Cabinet existing for the time, going out of office with a change of ministry, Mr. Row- years, and had during all that time adorned the doctrine land Hill will, in reality, be the actual chief which she professed. For the last seven years of her pilof office with a change of ministry, Mr. Rowdirector of the Post Office, his office being per- grimage, she had been a conscientious observer of the Sab-

with Time. Forgive those who have injured you. Dismiss prejudices from your mind. After a close scrutiny, resolve to correct your past life. In a word, seek to do to others as you would that others should do to you.

plying gun cotton (newly invented powder) to your rest." the propulsion of machinery, in a manner which promises to be of great use to the mechanical

We learn that books are to be opened in Baltimore for subscriptions, preparatory to building a line of Magnetic Telegraph from Washington to New Orleans, passing through Charleston and all the important commercial cities on the route. DeRuyter-Willard D Wilcox, Ira Spencer, Robert Lang-

Col. J. F. H. Clairborne, of New Orleans, met with a serious loss by the sinking of the steamer Maria in the Mississippi. A manuscript volume illustrating the history of the south-west, with biographical sketches and incidents of frontier adventures, upon which he had been engaged for several years, and which he had just got ready for the press, was lost.

It is stated on good authority that there have been more deserters from our army of 10.000 men the past year than from the French army

Letters have been received from Mr. King, by the relatives of Mr. John Starr, one of the inventors of the Magnetic Light, who left this city nearly two years since, in company with his partner, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. King, for the purpose of patenting the invention in England, acquainting them with his death. He died sud-

Mr. Alexander Vattemare, we learn from the Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, is again about to visit the United States, the French Government having appropriated 6,000 francs to pay his expenses. He will bring many some of the choicest and rarest books extant. is Denon's great work on Egypt, one of the

The clerk of the Post Office at Nashua, N H., while distributing the mail a few days since, noticed that a sealed newspaper felt rather heavy. Thinking a newspaper would bear squeezing, he pressed it with his hand, when c-r-a-c-k! went something inside. Looking in at the end, he saw something which he found to be a rich gold locket, containing one of the most charming faces imaginable.

A few weeks since while engaged in digging a well in the lower part of Lowndes county, Ga., within about a mile of the Florida line, the workmen found a human body, completely turned to chalk. They had mutilated the body considerably before they were aware what it was. After they discovered it was a human body, they succeeded in getting nearly or quite all the

The first bar of American Railroad Iron was made in 1844, and there are now sixteen or wills to the Orphan Asylum, in New York city, to lay four miles of mailroad per day, or twelve where he was nurtured in his childhood, nearly hundred miles per year. The progress of this all his effects, including a farm in the State of manufacture, in the short space of two years, in this country, is very itemarkable, and is a strong manifestation of Américan enterprise and skill

Hon. Alexander Barrow, U. S. Senator from that among the many discoveries which have Louisiana, died in Baltimore, Dec. 29. He had perior during the past season, there has been Davis of Kentucky with a view to the adjustone which is of great interest to the man of ment of the difficulty with Mr. Bailey, of Va.,

Mr. Elisha F. Westell, of Jamestown, Chaulected the only specimens ever obtained in that tauque Co., while engaged in skidding logs, was killed by the sudden falling of a tree with such 6th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the force upon his head as to crack the skull in several places, Mr. W. was in the 22d year of

> The steamer Charles Carrol when on her way from the Upper Mississippi to New Orleans lately, ran afoul of the river bank below Grand Gulf, and was damaged to the amount of \$4,000.

If John Moore is in the land of the living, prosperity of the rising generation, he be- he will confer a favor on his brother, B. B. queathed the principal part of his property Moore, Esq. of Detroit, Michigan, by informing toward building and endowing an institution of him of his whereabouts. He left Wayne Counlearning in Summer county, Tennessee, his na- ty, New York, in 1826, since which time the tive State, for the use of the necessitous child- only information of him is, that he was in New

The New London Morning News, under date

A Bible Society has just been formed in Kane Co. Illinois, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society. President, Hon. Isaac Wilson, of Batavia, Ill.

The general Court of Virginia has decided the boatman was not admonished of the danger that the salaries of ministers are not subject to

MARRIED.

In Stowcreek township, N. J., on the evening of the 19th inst., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. Samuel J. Ayers and By the same, in the same township, on the evening of the

25th inst., Mr. Howel RANDOLPH and Mrs. Julia Ann

On the 24th of Dec. by Eld. V. Hull, Mr. Amos Rogers

Jr., to Miss Jane Louisa Rogers, all of Preston.

In Berlin, Rensselaer Cd., N. Y.. on the 24th inst., Mrs. JUDITH SATERLEE, relief of Mr. Sylvester Saterlee, and former widow of Eld. Asa Coon, in the 88th year of her age. Through a long course of years, the deceased exhibited a lovely pattern of a Christian life. She was one of the happy few whose life, in all its vicissitudes, testified to her unnow unsold, there must necessarily be a large wavering steadfastness in the doctrine and duties of Christamount of marsh land, which will not be enter- lianity; especially during the official life of her former husband, Eld. C., who denyed much spiritual aid from her prayers and conversation in instructing the ignorant and comforting the afflicted. In her death the Seventh-day and one of its ancient and prightest ornaments. Her funeral

In Cussewago, Crawford Co., Pa., on the 18th of Nov. last, Mrs. Many Thickston, aged 77 years. Mrs. T. had bath of the Bible, and was, at the time of her decease, a worthy and much beloved member of the Seventh-day Baptist Look back upon the Past. Hold a reckoning Church in Hayfield. She had been confined to her room imperfections, and avoid the errors of your circle of friends, to mount their bereavement. "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."

years. Mrs. Lewis was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, when a sermon was preached the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction had control in the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, when a sermon was preached the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction had control in the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, when a sermon was preached the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction had control in the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, when a sermon was preached the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction had control in the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to the commencement of the seventh-day Baptist Church in Preston. Her funeral was attended to t

LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, Wm M Fahnestock, H W Stillman, J G Maxson, E D Randolph, A. B Burdick, W B Maxson, W Prosser, Clarke Rogers, Erastus Harris, B G Stillman, Geo Crandall, Maxson Green, S. G. Newton.

RECEIPTS. worthy, Pardon Coon, Wm G Crandall, Arza Coon, Eli 8 Colgrove, \$2 each; Barton G Stillman, Thomas Stillman,

\$1 each. Alfred-Alfred Lewis, Nathan Lamphear, Jeremiah Burdick. Lippitt, R I—Edwin Johnson, Wanton Whitford, \$2 each; James Warner, Jr, \$1. Petersburg-John Clarke, Potter Kenyon, \$2 each.

Petersourg—John Clarge, Potter Kenyon, \$2 each.
Olney, Eng.—Holling Head \$2.
Berlin—Daniel G Smith \$1.
North Stephentown—David Whitford \$2.
Shiloh, N J.—John David \$2.
Mystic Bridge, Ct.—Charles Grinnell \$2. Vernon, Vt. Erastus Harris \$2.7 175600 with lo onto. Westerly, B.I.—Welcome Prosser \$2. Olding responsivor Oxford—Nathan Rogers 1st \$2. COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC.

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BEALES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES

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MR. A. J. BEALES invites the attention of the public to his Premium One Dollar Daguerrian Galleries, at Nos. 156 and 175 Broadway, New-York. Having adopted the latest improvements, he has reduced his prices one-half, and guarantees to take pictures equal to any in the city, in any position or dress, and with any desirable shade or color. Gold lockets of all descriptions constantly on hand. Attendnce from eight in the morning until sunset.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

CURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 U Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade, and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in locality, materials used, and scientific application of all the ineans necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. n again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

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

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

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS. DERUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department. THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another

Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. of the 25th ult. says a considerable quantity of the Atlantic's engine has been taken out and is are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air. method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical

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

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

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

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

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the egular 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.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification 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 Torms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms. as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846. and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. In Preston, N. Y., Dec. 27th, Wid. Sally Lewis, aged 70 ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Board, per week, \$1.00 1.50 \$3\$50 to \$.00 Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, 17 5725 EXTRAS PER TERM. Tibon RESE COSIT Piano Forte. \$10 00 / 1/L Oil Painting.

Drawing, 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 thirtin must be settled in ad. vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. The satisfactory arrangement of the Board of Trusteen Alyand, June 23, 1846.

#### MONOR TO THE PLOUGH.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky, And seem to dim the sun, We will not down in languor lie, Or deem the day is done: The rural arts we loved before No less we'll cherish now; And crown the banquet, as of yore, With Honor to the Plough.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful spoil To faith and hope are given, We'll seek the prize with honest toil, And leave the rest to Heaven. We'll gird us to our work like men Who own a holy vow, And if in joy we meet again, Give Honor to the Plough

Let Art, arrayed in magic power, With Labor hand in hand Go forth, and now in peril's hour Sustain a sinking land. Let never Sloth unnerve the arm. Or Fear the spirit cow; These words alone should work a charm— All Honor to the Plough.

The heath redress, the meadow drain, The latent swamp explore, And o'er the long-expecting plain Diffuse the quickening store; Then fearless urge the furrow deep Up to the mountain brow, And when the rich results you reap Give Honoro t the Plough.

So still shall Health by pastures green And nodding harvests roam, And still behind her rustic screen Shall Virtue find a home; And while their bower the muses build Beneath the neighboring bough, Shall many a greatful verse be filled With Honor to the Plough. [Blackwood.

#### FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT VOYAGE.

We find in the last number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, an interesting description of Albany, which "opened the door to a progress for the human race, equivalent, at one bound, to the march of ages." The following extract from this description will be read with pleas-

"Judge Wilson resided in the city of New York when Fulton was building his boat, and frequently saw her on the stocks. She was a queer-looking craft, and excited much attention. and not a little ridicule. When she was launched, and the steam engine placed in her, that also was looked upon of a piece with the boat raising the Manhattan water into the reservoir back of the alms-house; but to the people at large, the whole thing was a hidden mystery. Curiosity was greatly excited. When it was announced in the New York papers, that the boat would start from the foot of Cortland-st., at six and a half o'clock on Friday morning, the 4th of September, and take passengers to Albany, there was a broad smile on every face, as the inquiry was made, if any one would be fool enough to go? A friend of the writer, hearing that he intended to venture, accosted him in the street, 'John, will thee risk thy life in such a concern! I tell thee she is the most fearful wild fowl living, and thy father ought to restrain thee.' When Friday morning came, the wharves, piers, house-tops, and every 'coigne of vantage' from which a sight could be obtained, were filled with spectators. "There were twelve berths, and every one

was taken through to Albany. The fare was seven dollars. All the machinery was uncovered and exposed to view. The periphery of the balance-wheels, of cast iron, some four or more inches square, ran just clear of the water. There were no outside guards-the balancewheels being supported by their respective shafts, which projected over the sides of the boat. The forward part was covered by a deck, which afforded shelter to the hands. The after part was fitted up, in a rough manner, for passengers. The entrance into the cabin was from the stern, in front of the steersman, who worked a tiller as in an ordinary sloop. Black smoke issued from the chimney, steam hissed from every ill-fitted valve and crevice of the engine. Fulton himself was there. His remarkably clear and sharp voice was heard above the hum of the multitude and the noise of the engine; his step was confident and decided; he heeded not the fearfulness, doubts, or sarcasms of those by whom he was surrounded. The whole scene combined had in it an individuality and an interest which comes but once, and is remembered

"When every thing was ready, the engine was set in motion, and the boat moved steadily but slowly from the wharf; as she turned up the such a huzza as ten thousand throats never gave before. The passengers returned the cheer, ran to see what was the matter, but could disbut Fulton stood upon the deck, his eye flashing tinguish nothing through the dust raised in the with an unusual brilliancy, as he surveyed the crowd. He felt that the magic wand of success was waving over him, and he was silent. "When coming up Haverstraw Bay, a man

in a skiff lay waiting for us. His appearance the latter dashed out through the bystanders indicated a miller; the paddle-wheels had very naturally attracted his attention; he asked per- had been rather seriously bitten in the encounter, mission to come on board. Fulton ordered a line to be thrown to him, and he was drawn along side; he said he 'did not know about a mill going up stream, and came to inquire about it. One of the passengers, an Irishman, seeing which he could discern from any other, peeping through the simple-minded miller at a glance, became his cicerone; showed him all the ma- animal instantly withdrew his head, and held chinery, and contrivances by which one wheel forward one of his companions as a target in could be thrown out of gear, when the mill was stead of himself, chattering loudly as in defirequired to come about. After finishing the ex- ance, so that the man was compelled to return amination, said he, 'That will do; now show me foiled and disappointed. the mill-stones.' 'O!' said the other, 'that is a secret which the master, pointing to Fulton, has not told us yet; but when we come back from Albany with a load of corn, then if you come been issued by the Post-office department, dion board, you'll see the meal fly. Dennis kept recting Deputy Postmasters to remove the wraphis countenance, and the miller left,

ed his hat and exclaimed, 'That is the finest sight we have seen yet.'

"Fulton, in his letter to Barlow, (22d August, 1807,) adds to these reminiscences:—'My steamboat voyage to Albany and back, has the European custom, or rather, as they know turned out rather more favorable than I had nothing of the Europeans, they set the civilized calculated. The distance to Albany is one hundred and fifty miles. I ran up in thirty-two bravery in it. In our country, death by the hours, and down in thirty hours. The latter is | hands of a duellist is, or ought to be, murder. just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze and all duels are the result of cowardice, and against me the whole way going and coming, so nothing else. Any fool can nerve himself to that no use was made of my sails, and this voyage has been performed wholly by the power lacking in moral courage; but it requires moral of the steam engine. I overtook many sloops and physical courage both, to go into a duel in and schooners beating to the windward, and the Japanese fashion. The manner of fighting passed them as if they had been at anchor."

#### SHAKER FARM.

Brethren, at New Lebanon, was the first spot on which this sect ever located. They com- is considered a lighter misfortune than infamy menced here about forty years ago. The society consists at present of about 600 persons, tance are no trifling matters in Japan. The more than half of whom are females. From small beginnings they have acquired large posthousand acres of land, mostly lying contiguithe world of what might have been known beously. We spent a few hours examining variously. We spent a few hours examining variously. We spent a few hours examining various objects connected with this community.

Their buildings are all built in the most substantial manner, and are constructed with particular regard to convenience. One of their barns is considered in all respects the best contrived and the most perfect of any we have seen. It is one hundred and forty-one feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty-five feet high in the walls. It consists of three stories. The basement is devoted to the stock and the storage of vegetables in winter, the second and third to hav and grain. The main entrance for produce is in the third story, which, from the barn being on the side of a hill, is nearly level with the ground. A floor runs lengthwise through the barn on this of Deputies, raises his hand, and fixes his eagle Robert Fulton's first voyage from New York to story, and the hay and other articles are pitched glance upon the rebellious spirits in those barn is capable of containing two hundred tons of hay, and it is so disposed that scarcely any of it has to be raised higher than the wagon from which it is thrown. Only two hands are necessary to unload—one to pitch off, and one to keep the mow level, thus saving a great amount of labor, compared with what is required in barns of common construction.

> The apartments for the cattle are complete. The walls, which are of very solid stone-work. that no frost would be found there; windows in people in the most fearless manner. A few each side permit free ventilation. The fodder weeks ago he was in Warsaw, and did not hesis thrown into racks for the stock from the itate to go on foot, openly among the crowd, "feeding floor" in the second story. In front of which was before his palace at night; just as if the racks are mangers to catch any straw that he were a common man. And yet every body drops from the racks, as the fodder is pulled out knew him. It would have been easy to kill him, by the animals. An open space is left between one would suppose. A poor carpenter fell the racks and mangers, which allows the animals from the top of a house in that city, and in this barn, with less labor than he could man- sum to the poor afflicted father of the unfortuage twenty in any other barn he ever saw. The nate man. If a fire occurs in St. Petersburgh cattle stand on a platform with a gentle slope, he is at it as soon as possible, and so is his son, which renders it easier to keep them clean and the heir apparent; and no men are more active neck, and are always milked in their stalls, sum- emperor is often seen among the men, taking mer and winter. They are milked exactly at hold with his own hands, and doing all that he fixed times. So punctual are the attendants to can. He is certainly no common man. this, that a clock is kept in the apartment, and the herdsman told us at what moment the cows would be in their places.

The barnyard is so contrived that none of the nanure is wasted. It is kept littered with straw and such waste matter as can be procured, and the manure from the stalls is made into compost with that in the yard, mixed with muck, and is not used until it has become fine by decomposi-

# THE BABOON AND HOTTENTOT.

Many are the extraordinary anecdotes related Koranna, who possessed a tame baboon, which, in common with all the monkey race, entertained an intense dread of snakes. Its master, from snake round the baboon's neck, when the animal sat motionless for upwards of an hour, stupfied short lapse of time the baboon was, according ranna rose and struck it with a stick, and imme- required for a good editor." river and was fairly under weigh, there arose diately the enraged and aggrieved animal sprang upon him. The neighbors, hearing the scuffle hut, except hot cinders, which were kicked about in all directions from a fire-place in the centre of the abode. The screams of the man and the baboon were intermingled, till at length and escaped to some mountain. The Koranna and was some weeks in recovering, but ultirevenge, scoured the mountain in search of his antagonist. He at last descried his baboon, over a crag, and leveled a gun at him; but the

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular has pers from all transient newspapers, printed cir-"As we passed West Point, the whole gar- culars, price currents, pamphlets and magazines rison was out, and cheered us as we passed. received at their respective offices, and if found At Newberg it seemed as if all Orange county to contain any manuscript or memorandum of was collected there; the whole side hill city any kind, either written or stamped, or any seemed animated with life. Every sail-boat and marks or signs, except the name and address

Dueling in Japan.—The Japanese have a most capital mode of dueling, and dueling is very fashionable and very frequent, especially among the military. They have improved apon world an example that has at least something of stand up and be shot at, particularly if he is in Japan, is the exact opposite of ours, and is a great test of courage and fortitude. They meet, and the party who desires satisfaction or revenge takes out his hanger and rips open his own belly, The present settlement of Shakers, or United and infamy is the portion of his adversary for ever after, if he does not do the same. Death and dishonor—so that a challenge and accept the potato to putrify rapidly. Rev. F. Dauvetance are no trifling matters in Japan. The noy states, in the Taunton Courier, that he has parties who quarrel in that country, make no boy's play, as we do, and have no long corressessions, holding at this time not less than seven | pondence to publish in newspapers to convince | in the midst of potato milder, evidently feeding

M. Guizot.—No one can better illustrate the superiority of moral over physical beauty; M Guizot is a pigamy in stature, his clothes though, neat, are ill made, and the tails of his coat are long enough for a giant. Still, at first sight he commands respect, and nothing can be more engaging than the mild, kindly look of his fine eyes. He always carries his head thrown back; his contemplation seems fixed upon the heavens, as if from thence he had descended, and there he was to return. But it is when excited that M. Guizot's appearance becomes imposing. When he ascends the tribune, in the Chamber downward into the bays on each side. The stormy precincts, every enemy seems to quail, and William Penn, the Quaker, the founder of and such silence and observance prevail, that Pennsylvania. James once condescended to use you might hear the buzzing of a fly against the aplayful reproof to the peculiarity of the Quaker, fan light. The impression, however, becomes who, the first time he entered his presence after far more imposing when his sonorous and har- he became king, did so with his hat on. James monious voice, and his accent of command, con- immediately took off his own. "Friend James," vey to his hearers the dictates of an intellect said Penn, "why dost thee uncover thy head?" fraught with practical views, and full of home "Because," replied his majesty, with a smile, thrusts, with a command of eloquence, flowing, full, continuous and irresistible.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The emperor was The cows are tied with chains around the in trying to put it out. On such occasions, the

Dr. Baird.

EDITORIAL ABILITY.—An English paper says: -" Newspaper writing has grown to be an art of itself. Many a literary man who, thought be- accession to the throne, he has derived, it is cause the 'greater includes the less,' every author is ex-officio qualified to be an editor, has sunk back into the rear place of the press, after some smart writings had shown his bookish talent and his inability to deal with facts. Others, who could pour forth volumes, have fail ed, because they could not cope with hydraulic pressure, or prompt selection of salient points needed for the space and rapid comments of the of the baboon. One was told me by Moffatt, of journal. Take the best papers of London or Paris, different as the circumstances of the case may be, and you must allow that it is not every booby that could seize the moral spirit of passmere wantonness, forcibly entwined a dead ing history. The same may be said, with equal justice, of the American press. People of some little talent fancy they can edit a newspaper, it with fear, and on the snake being removed stole they can do nothing else; but they essentially brightly polished order. If instead of the chalk, timidly into the hut of the Koranna. After a find their mistake. Not only is intellect, but a knowledge of the world, miscellaneous informto custom, called on by his master to scratch his ation, tact, industry, rapidity of thought, a nervhead; but, although summoned several times in ous style, and a capacity at once to catch the an angry voice, it refused to move. The Ko- strong and weak points of every subject, are

Broken Wind in Horses.—Science has at last demonstrated that this troublesome and generally fatal disease, is occasioned by the rupture of the air cells, or vessels, of the lungs. The difficult and laborious respiration manifested by persons after violent and prolonged exertion, is unquestionably the result of the same cause; and in many cases, is no doubt hereditary. 'Dr Jackson,' says a contemporary, 'found that of twenty-eight persons affected with this rupture of the air cells, eighteen were the offspring of mately regained his strength, and bent upon parents, (fathers or mothers,) affected with the same disease, and that several of them had died from this cause. In some instances the brothers and sisters of these persons were similarly affected. On the other hand, of fifty persons unaffected, three only were the offspring of parents who had suffered from it whence it follows that rupture of the air cells of the lungs is fre- potate on the stump of the branch, and bound quently a hereditary disease, a fact important to man and beast, at all events to the breeder of the latter.'

Brazilian Monkeys.—Mr. Campbell, the tray eler, relates the following anecdote: "As I was passing through the woods of Brazil, I saw a shining black monkey, called the preacher, with bright eyes, round ears, and a round beard under his chin and throat, sitting at the top of a tree, while a swarm of monkeys sat below him. He sat up a most frightful howling, and then, after a pause of some time gave a signal to the water-craft was out; the ferry boat from Fish of the person to whom it is directed, shall be rest, who all began to how together. The kill was filled with ladies. Fulton was engaged charged with letter postage; by weight; and if monkey at the top, made another sign for them in seeing a passenger landed, and did not ob the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to be silent, and began again, in his turn, to how serve the boat until she bore up nearly alongto pay such postage, the Postmaster is to send
by himself. This was continued until the party
to the office whence it came and have the ofI was with, being tired, fired a few shots among to the office whence it came and have the office and said at the party fender prosecuted for the penalty of \$5. The handkerchieff and the smiles of bright and have the penalty of \$5. The happy faces, struck him with surprise, he rais
to the office whence it came and have the office whence it c

#### VARIETY

Miss Edgeworth says, that a man in a furious passion is terrible to his enemies, but a woman in a passion is disgusting to her friends; she loses the respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other species of respect. These circumstances should be well considered by writers who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes. We cannot help thinking that their happiness is of more consequence than their speculative rights; and we wish to educate women so that they may be happy in the situations in which they are most likely to

Baron Liebig imagines the essence of the po tato disease to consist in the conversion of the albumen, a usual constituent of healthy potatoes, into caseine, a principle which, by its great instability of composition, is supposed to cause discovered by the microscope a minute insect, crystal-like and transparent, resembling a spider, be more than 100 in a single tuber.

We understand, says the Boston Traveler, that the American Peace Society have taken steps to offer a large premium (\$500,) for an impartial but strong and searching Review of the Mexican War, in its origin, progress and results, pecuniary, political, and moral; the work to be published after the close of the war-if it should come to a close soon—and to be circulated generally throughout the land, as a warning against similar evils in future. A good design, and one in which good men of all parties may well take an interest; and we wish it all possible success.

It is a singular historical fact, that a confidential intimacy subsisted between King James II. "it is the fashion here for ouly one man to wear

are plastered, and though cool in summer, we fifty years old on the 7th inst. He seems to be telligencer, says that among other novelties of as may honor it with their thoughts, or be supposed by the should suppose they would be so warm in winter in perfect health, and moves about among his the day, may be mentioned an improved printing editor to do so. It will be his endeavor to give such a varie ress, which was recently tested in London, and threw off the astonishing number of 17,500 impressions an hour. The inventor is Mr. Little, a gentleman connected with the office of the Illustrated News. He is said to have refused the sum of £10,000 for his invention.

Land along the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway, which previous to its construction was not ready access to fresh air, prevents the hay in the was killed, just as the emperor passed in his worth five shillings an acre, now commands racks from being made unpalatable by their carriage. Instantly he sprang out, took up the from thirty to forty shillings in acre, on account breath, and gives room also to slip in boxes, dying man in his arms, and did every thing that of the superior facilities for the transport of when it is wished to feed with slops or roots. he could for him. When he saw that life was farm produce, and materials for improving the The man who had charge of the stock said he extinct, and not till then, he entered his carriage fertility of the soil. It is estimated that not less could feed and take care of a hundred animals again. The next day he sent a very hands me than 200,000 men are now employed in Great Britain in the construction of railways.

Louis Philippe is allowed by the nation 500-000 pounds per annum in addition to his immense private fortune. He also receives a large allowance for the Duchess d'Orleans, and 40,000 for the Comte de Paris. He has also 13 or 14 magnificent palaces at his disposal, besides Neuilly and the Chateau d'Eu, which are his own private property. He is entitled to all the fire-wood and timber cut in the royal forests, which are of immense extent. Since his stated, upwards of 5,000,000 sterling from this source, equal to \$25,000,000.

There can be no such thing as true politeness without a sincere desire to please; and there can be no true desire-to please, without the sentiments of love and goodwill to all; anything short of this, is affectation, a species of hypocrisy. And there can be no universal sentiment of goodwill in the heart of man, but by the Divine influence, which is only given through the Christian faith. Therefore Christianity constitutes the only genuine principles of politeness.

One of the most important of all household duties, is to keep the door nobs, the lamps, the spoons, the plate, and 'all that sort of thing,' ln and preparations, ladies will use camphine oil and rotten stone, a far brighter, more durable, aud quicker polish can be obtained than in any other way. Camphine is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of the Daguerreotype plates and nothing has been found to equal it. So says the Bangor Counter.

King Richard I., in one of his battles with the French, took Philip de Dreux, Bishop of Beauvais prisoner. The Pope interceded for his liberty in a letter, wherein he styled the fighting Prelate his 'dearly beloved sqn.' The King, by way of answer, sent the Bishop's suit of armor, stained with blood and covered with dust, to the Pope, and asked, 'whether he knew his son's coat, or no? The Pope was ashsmed at the sight, and left the Bishop's at Richard's mercy.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the card-table, and those cutting passions which naturally attend them, Haggard looks and pale complexions are the natural indications of a female gamester.

A case is reported of a gentleman who hav- Scott-Luke P. Babcock. ing occasion to prune a vine, stuck half of a a piece of cloth over it to preserve it from the weather. On examining the cloth a few months afterwards he was surprised to find a number of new potatoes grown from the piece thus en-

A society has lately been formed in England, entitled "The British and Foreign Society for promoting the colonization of the Holy Land." It is stated that "there is a growing, and now very general desire among the Jews to return thither, and that in many parts of the world there are large classes of Jews who are purely agriculturalists, and therefore just the people to flourish there; that whereas some years ago there were but about 2,000 Dews resident in

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He will not take an oath never to be wiser. He will not not flatter the poor because he is one of them. He will not he will endeavor to establish a better understanding between the extremes of society-showing both ends that happiness is most likely to be found between them-consisting in a great measure in a mutual endeaver to abolish idleness, disease, coverty and roguery.

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