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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1847.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY MAIL REPORT.

BY RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

In Congress, House of Representatives, 5th March, 183

the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the post offices on that day, a violation of religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another. Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish Decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week as a day of religious devotion; and by their memorial now before the Committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes. Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion and it has been regarded as the proper business of government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and, as argument has failed, the government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle the controversy. Congress acts under a Constitution of delegat-

ed and limited powers. The Committee look in vain to that instrument for a delegation of power authorizing this body to inquire and determine what part of time, or whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. On the contrary, among the few prohibitions which it contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares thal Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Committee might here rest the argument, upon the ground that the question referred to them, does not come within the cognizance of Congress; but the perseverance and zeal with which the memorialists pursue their object, seems to require a further elucidation of the subject. And as the opposers of Sunday mails disclaim all intention to unite church and state, the Committee do not feel disposed to impugn their motives; and whatever may be advanced in opposition to the measure, will arise from the fears entertained of its fata tendency to the peace and happiness of the na tion. The catastrophe of other nations, furnished the framers of the Constitution, a beacon of warning, and they have evinced the greatest possible care in guarding against the

The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the postmasters shall attend at all reasonable hours, in every day, to perform the duties of their offices; and the Postmaster General has given his instructions to all postmasters, that, at post offices, where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open one hour, or more, after the arrival and assorting the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meeting. This liberal construction of the law does not satisfy the memorialists. But the Committee believe that there is not just cause of complaint, unless it be conceded that they have a controlling power over the conseigness of others.

If Congress shall, by the authority of the law, tions of pagan emperors were exceeded in atroconstitute a legislative decision of a religious controversy, in which even Christians themselves are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political, and not religious

opinions, and pursue a corresponding practice man legislation, and his rights of conscience un- penal, to complete the system. Traveling on to God alone for his religious faith and worship, upon the subject of religion. However diver- alienable. Reasoning was not necessary to es- business or recreation, except to and from he demonstrated his sublime principle. To set sified these may be, we all harmonize as citi- tablish this truth; we are conscious of it in our church; all printing, carrying, receiving, and it forth, to vindicate it from the persecutions zens, while each is willing that the other shall own bosoms. It is this consciousness which, in reading newspapers; all conversations and so- with which it was assailed, to rescue it from the enjoy the same liberty which he claims for him- defiance of human laws, has sustained so many cial intercourse, except upon religious subjects, selfish ends to which it was perverted, this was cestors on the occasion of a festival, called "the little to be envied may be the lot of the Ameri-

leachers have attained great ascendency over neighbor? Do the petitioners alledge that they self into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will prac- banished, and which he toiled so long to estab- an eminent member of the society of Friends; it the minds of the people; and in every nation, cannot conscientiously participate in the profits tice upon the maxim laid down by the Founder lish, have become incorporated into our whole on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found six

gious obligation, even to the forms and cere- government which endangers its separation, but monies of worship, the endowment of the church, it is the difficulty and unfrequency of intercourse and the support of the clergy.

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Arkansas in less time than they reached Ken-

Divine Master, and we should all be admonish- tucky and Ohio in the infancy of their settleed, no matter what our faith may be, that the ments; and now, when there are three millions rights of conscience cannot be so successfully of people extending a thousand miles west of assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The the Alleghanies, we hear less of discontent, than Christian religion made its way into the world when there were a few thousand scattered in opposition to all human governments. Ban- along their western base.

shall attempt to unite, in the remotest degree, Who is it, that, in the full enjoyment of every institution, on Sunday, as well as every day of racy, and the first advocate, in modern Christenthey made a little go a great way. From the earliest period of time, religious to wrest a portion of these principles from his Although the government will not convert it- truths for whose sake he was persecuted and Reproofs of Murmuring. Ebenezer Adams,

it would be difficult for human sagacity to fore- gress to sanction by law their religious opinions ment will protect them in their efforts. When see how rapid would be the succession, or how and observances, then their efforts are to be re- they shall have so instructed the public mind, numerous the train of measures which might sisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and awakened the consciences of individuals, as follow, involving the dearest rights of all—the and political freedom. Why have the petition- to make them believe that it is a violation of rights of conscience. It is perhaps fortunate ers confined their prayers to the mails? Why God's law to carry the mail, open offices, or refor our country, that the proposition should have they not requested that the government ceive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they have been made at this early period, while the spirit of the revolution yet exists in full vigor. be required to suspend all its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require tion of the strong arm of the civil power. Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices us to enact that our ships shall not sail—that When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of the human mind; and, when misdirected, our armies shall not march—that officers of jus- becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a excites the worst passions of our nature, under tice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling, forhibiting the transportation of Mails and the the delusive pretext of doing God service. convict? They seem to forget that government gets the most sacred precepts of his creed, and opening of Post Offices, on Sunday, report— Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of is as necessary on Sunday as on any other day becomes ferocious and unrelenting. rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, toils; so persevering in its determinations; so that day. It is the government, ever active in when the mother country asserted and exercisappalling in its course; or so dangerous in its its functions, which enables us all, even the pe- ed an unconstitutional power over them. To consequences. The equality of rights secured titioners, to worship in our churches in peace. have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon by the Constitution, may bid defiance to mere Our government furnishes very few blessings a pound of tea, would have led the way to the political tyrants; but the robe of sanctity too like our mails. They bear, from the centre of most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand often glitters to deceive. The Constitution re- our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of against the principle, and liberty and independgards the conscience of the Jew as sacred as our legislative bodies, the decision of the judi- ence was the result. The petitioners have not that of the Christian, and gives no more author- ciary, and the orders of the executive. Their requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails ity to adopt a measure affecting the conscience speed is often essential to the defense of the upon the ground of political expediency, but beof a solitary individual, than that of a whole country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest cause they violate the sanctity of the first day community. The representative who would interests of the people. Were they suppressed of the week. violate this principle, would lose his delegated one day of the week, their absence must be character, and forfeit the confidence of his con-stituents. If Congress shall declare the first day sides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail politics and religion, may not the Committee of the week holy, it will not convert the Jew coaches would pursue their journey with their reasonably cherish the hope that they will feel nor the Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both; passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme reconciled to its decision in the case; especially, consequently, convert neither. Human power of the Union to the other, letters of relatives as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, may extort vain sacrifices; but Deity alone can and friends, preserving a communication of equally respectable, oppose the interference of command the affections of the heart. It must be heart between those far separated, and increas- Congress, upon the ground that it would be lerecollected, that, in the earliest settlement of ing the most pure and refined pleasures of our gislating upon a religious subject, and therefore this country, the spirit of persecution which existence; also the letters of commercial men unconstitutional drove the pilgrims from their native home, was convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous brought with them to their new habitations; speculations, and promote general as well as and that some Christians were scourged, and individual interest; they bear innumerable reothers were put to death, for no other crime ligious letters, newspapers, magazines, and than dissenting from the dogmas of their rulers. tracts, which reach almost every house through-With these facts before us, it must be a sub- out this wide republic. Is a conveyance of ject of deep regret, that a question should be these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance brought before Congress, which involves the of the human race in intelligence, virtue, and dearest privileges of the Constitution, and even religion itself, depends in part upon the speed by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. We in which the past is disseminated. Without an should all recollect that Cataline, a professed interchange between one country and another, patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a pro- and between different sections of the same fessed whig, was a traitor to America; and country, every improvement in moral and polit-Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his ical science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighborhood where it originated. With the exception of the United States, the The more rapid and the more frequent this inwhole human race, consisting it is supposed of terchange, the more rapid will be the march of eight hundred millions of rational beings, is in intellect, and the progress of improvement. religious bondage; and in reviewing the scenes | The mail is the chief means by which intellectof persecution which history every where pre- ual light irradiates to the extremes of the resents, unless the Committee could believe that public. Stop it one day in seven, and you rethe cries of the burning victim, and the flames tard one-seventh the advancement of our counby which he is consumed, bear to heaven a try. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, the Committee would recommend the use of all that the line cannot be too strongly drawn be- reasonable means to give it a greater expeditween church and state. If a solemn act of le- tion and a greater extension. What would be gislation shall, in one point, define the law of the elevation of our country, if every new con-God, or point out to the citizen one religious ception could be made to strike every mind in duty, it may with equal propriety define every the Union at the same time? It is not the dispart of divine revelation, and enforce every reli- tance of a province or state from the seat of

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

> GLORIES OF HEAVEN. " Far from these narrow scenes of night, Unbounded glories rise, And realms of joy and pure delight,

Unknown to mortal eyes." There is the throne of God and the Lamb. reign. In view of such bright scenes, bid adieu | ble, and always found it to answer. to the vanities and fading glories of this earth, by renouncing all sin, and by conforming to the doctrine of Christ, remembering,

That no cloud those blissful regions know-Realms ever bright and fair!
For sin, the source of mortal woe, Can never enter there. O may the heavenly prospect fire Our hearts with ardent love! Till wings of faith and strong desire, Bear all our thoughts above.

THE MISSION OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

But it is not upon his writings that the fame ishment, tortures, and death, were inflicted in | To stop the mails one day in seven, would be of Roger Williams most depends, or that his vain to stop its progress. But many of its pro- to thrust the whole western country, and other claims to the respect and gratitude of the world fessors, as soon as clothed with political power, distant parts of the republic, one day's journey principally rest. His name, especially in this lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcat- from the seat of government. But, were it ex- country, has long since become identified with ed, and began to inflict on other religions, and pedient to put an end to the transmission of let- the great principle of political philosophy, which on dissenting sects of their own religion, perseters and newspapers on Sunday, because it vio- he spent the greater part of his life, and his best cutions more aggravated than those which their lates the law of God, have not the petitioners energies, in supporting and carrying into praccity by the massacres and murders perpetrated respect and obey the laws of God, do not the now so familiar and well understood, was, in by Christian hands; and in vain shall we exam- State governments possess infinitely more power the age in which he lived, a startling paradox,

MODE OF PREACHING IN INDIA.

I one day preached on the general corruption of mankind, and the impossibility of being saved by our own works. A person present expressed his surprise at my assertions, and thought it strange that I should enforce the necessity of our keeping the whole law, if we desired to be saved not by our own merits. It was unjust, he urged, to consider a man cursed who confirmeth not all the words of the law to do them; and cried out, "How can this be true, that whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet. offend in one point, he is guilty of all? How can this be? If I keep six of the commandments, and break four, have I not kept the majority? And is not God in justice bound to give me heaven, because I have kept more than I have In explaining these results, we can easily

make ourselves understood to cultivated minds;

but I could never make the common people un-

derstand me without a parable. Instead of entering into an argument, I have often replied by describing a scene on the Ganges: "The day was dismal, the wind roared, the thunder pealed, the lightning was vivid, the waves of the Ganges raged, the stream was swollen, and the current rapid, the infuriated elements threatened destruction to every vessel on its waters; no boat could outlive the storm for any length of time. But, see, what is that? It is a boat in distress, filled with people, rapidly hurrying along by the waves. Between the peals of thunder, the shrieks of the people are heard; they fear the rocks on the shore to which the current is driving them. Could they but be drawn into this creek, they would be safe. Those on shore look anxiously around, and discover a chain lying near them. A man instantly fastens a stone to the rope, binds the other end to the chain, and flings the stone into the boat. The rope is caught; the people eagerly lay hold on the chain, while those on shore begin to draw them There the pure river of the water of life will amid the raging elements, toward the creek. flow forever and ever. There saints with angels | They already rejoice at the prospect of deliverwill offer unceasing praise. There our depart- ance; but when they are within a few yards of ed Christian friends are mingling their voices the land, one link of the chain breaks; I do not with the immortal choir. There they shout, say ten links, but one link, in the middle of the "Alleluia, Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipo- chain. What shall these distressed people do tent reigneth." Blessings and honor and now? Shall they cling to the unbroken links?" power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, "No! no!" exclaimed one of my hearers; and unto the Lamb, forever and ever." There "overboard with the chain, or it will sink them will be the eternal home of the humble Christ- the sooner." What then shall they do? "Cast Yes, to God be the glory, he will reach themselves upon the mercy of God," exclaimed that glorious place free from the cares and another. "True," I replied, "if one commandtroubles of life. There will be the consumma- ment be broken, it is as though all of them were tion of unending happiness. There will be an broken; we cannot be saved by them; we must abundance of pleasures increasing with the ex- trust in the mercy of God, and lay hold on the tending capacity of the immortals. Seek, then, almighty hand of Christ, which is stretched out these unending glories where unending glories to save us." I have frequently used this para-

Rev. C. B. Leupolt.

THE OLD BURMAN INQUIRER.

The Rev. Mr. Kincaid says, when he was traveling in the northern part of Burmah, on the borders of China, he was one evening, on the shore of the river, engaged in reading and expounding, and distributing tracts, until ten d'clock at night. He then put off in his little boat a short distance from the shore, to guard, against thieves, and lay down to sleep: About midnight he was awakened by a voice, calling, "Teacher, Teacher," in the Burman language. As he awoke the stars were shining dimly, and he could just see the outlines of the figure of an old man standing in the water, by the boat. He asked him what he wanted, and the old man replied, that he wanted a tract which told about God. With a very deferential air, the applicant appeared to think he had intruded, gave an account of his having been absent from the village the day previous, of his return in the evening, and of his reading one or two of the ine the records of imperial tyranny for an en- in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to and, in the judgment of his contemporaries, pro- books. He had never before heard of a book. tracts, and his great desire to obtain some of the gine of cruelty equal to the Holy Inquisition. them, and see if they can induce the passage of lific only of evils both to the church and the which so spoke of the divine law and God. He Every religious sect, however meek its origin, laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath; state. He alone conceived it in its true import spoke like a man who had been accustomed to commenced the work of persecution as soon as for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on and application, and he fearlessly announced it read and reflect. Paul's Epistle to the Epheral it acquired political power. The framers of the Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals as an elementary truth in morals. Starting with sians and another tract were given to him, and on Constitution recognized the eternal principle, to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would the great doctrines of the reformation, the right in the Oriental style he made profuse acknowl-line. In our individual character, we entertain that man's relation with his God is above huseem to require that these acts should be made of private judgment, and man's accountability edgements, and retired filled with great joy.

Traveling of to God slope for his religious faith and worshin

The Chinese worship the spirits of their and self. But in our representative character, our martyrs in tortures and in flames. They felt must necessarily be punished to suppress the the noble mission of his life, to which he sacri- feast of the tombs." They suppose that spirits a individual character is lost. The individual that their duty to God was superior to human evil. Would it not also follow, as an inevitable ficed comfort and case, and all his hopes of in the eternal world eat, drink, and sleep, and acts for himself—the representative, for his con- enactments, and that man could exercise no au- consequence, that every man, woman, and child worldly preferment. In the pursuit of this end need money, as we do in this life. Large sup and stituents. He is chosen to represent their po- thority over their consciences; it is an inborn should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as he never wavered. In public and private life, plies of food are provided, and gongs and drums in the public and private life, plies of food are provided, and gongs and drums in the public and private life, plies of food are provided, and gongs and drums in the public and private life, plies of food are provided. only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deem- as a minister and a legislator, amid the rudeness are beaten to give notice to the hungry ghosts the rights of man, not to restrict the rights of The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may ed orthodox, must it not be determined, by law, and penury of his plantation in the wilderness, that the feast is ready, and that they are welconscience. Despots may regard their subjects lose sight of it—but strip him of his authority; which that is, and compel all to have those or in the society of scholars and statesmen in come to feed on the savory fumes. In order to as their property, and usurp the divine pierog- prescribe a faith to him which his conscience teachers, and contribute to their support? If the mother country, he kept it constantly in send money to them, they burn paper covered ative of prescribing their religious faith. But rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon minor punishments would not restrain the Jew, view, as the pole-star of his hopes and aims. with gold and silver leaf, which they say is thus the history of the world furnishes the melancholy and the faggot; and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believe His days were passed amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel has been decreased amid the obscurity of turned into real money, passing with the smoke and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the spirit which God has or the Sabbatarian and the sp demonstration, that the disposition of one man implanted in him, rises up in rebellion and de-Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieve the a New England settlement, a sphere too nat into the invisible world. They also cut paper to coerce the religious homage of another, fies you. Did the primitive Christians ask that whole, would not the same system require that row and humble to call out the full energies of into the shape of coats and other garments. springs from an unchastened ambition, rather government should recognize and observe their we should resort to imprisonment, his character. Had he returned, like Sir Henry houses, chairs, tables, fans, pots, jugs, and varithan a sincere devotion to any religion. The religious institutions? All they asked was tolprinciples of our government do not recognize eration; all they complained of was persecutheir own consciences, or compel them to listen noble principles on the floor of the British Partheir friends receive the benefit of what is senting he majority, any authority over the mi- tion. What did the Protestants of Germany, to doctrines which they abhor? When State liament, or uttered them at the Board of the them. The dishes of food which they offer them 31. nority, except in matters which regard the or the Huguenots of France, ask of their Catho-governments shall have yielded to these measconduct of man to his fellow man. A Jewish monarch, by grasping the holy censer, lost both his scentre and his freedom and h longer break the silence of this despotism. It and best of the republican statesmen of the time, thinly scattered over the topid. When a mission-relation Do not all men in this country enjoy every is the duty of this government to afford to all— But he was reserved for a less conspicuous, ary asked them why they tried to cheat the site. can people, who hold the sovereignty of power, religious right which martyrs and saints ever to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian—the though scarcely an humbler destiny, to become spirits of their departed friends, they said that no if they, in the person of their representatives, asked? Whence, then, the voice of complaint? protection and the advantages of our benignant the founder of a state in the American confede the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better, and by this means the first advantage of the ghosts knew no better the ghosts knew no bet

ancient or modern, whether Pagan, Mohamedan, of mail contracts and post offices, because the of Christianity, that it is lawful to do good on social system, and like many of the most useful months after the death of her husband, on a tion of the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart arts, from their very commonness and familiarity sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dig. tion of their religious tenets with the political tive, then it is worldly gain which stimulates to the first day of the week as a time which man is ty, have now ceased to remind us of their ori- mity of wo, approached her with great solemnity and their oriinstitutions of their country. The Persian idols, action, and not virtue or religion. Do they bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to ginal discoverer and advocate. But he, who and gently taking her by the hand, thus addies of the Grecian oracles, the Roman auguries, and to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them, been the subject of popular adular to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them, been the subject of popular adular to the subject of popular

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 4, 1847.

HOW WAS THE SABBATH CHANGED?

Mr. Brown's Ninth Lecture upon the subject of the Sabbath, was delivered at the Seventhday Baptist Chapel in this City on Sunday evening last. Its object was to show the process by which the Sunday festival came to be substituted in place of the Bible Sabbath. We wish we could give an account of the Lecture which would leave such an impression upon the reader as we are sure was left upon every hearer. But as this is impossible in a hasty sketch, we must content ourselves with simply stating the several positions established by the speaker

He commenced by saying, that many persons will acknowledge, that so far as the scriptural argument is concerned, the evidence in favor of the seventh day is overwhelming. Nevertheless the fact stares them in the face, that almost the whole Christian world is in the observance of another day; and in their minds it is important to account for this. But however important this may be for other reasons, he could not admit that it is absolutely necessary in order that a Christian may decide what his duty is. As a Protestant, he could admit of no other rule of duty than the Bible. That is the only rule which will be recognized in the day of judgment, and it ought to be the only one recognized here. This was not said because he was unwilling to bring his cause to the test of history, but merely to show that he did not need any help from that source. Only those who are lame in the Scriptures need the crutch of history to help them along.

It is well, said the speaker, before entering upon an examination of history, to inquire what kind of historical developments the Word of God teaches us to expect. To assist in deciding this question, he reviewed the vision of the prophet Daniel concerning things to come, recorded in the seventh chapter of that prophecy. The "little horn," spoken of as thinking "to change times and laws," was shown to be nothing else than the Papal Power, or Man of Sin. In respect to the times and laws changed, he maintained that this could not refer to changes in any of the festivals or holy seasons peculiar to the Mosaic economy, because under that economy the "little horn" had no existence. It could not refer to the numerous festivals appointed by the church of Rome, because the prophet speaks not of the appointment of times, but of the change of them. It must therefore refer to some "times" of divine appointment, which continue to be binding upon men under the Christian dispensation. The only season answering to this description, binding upon Gentile Christians, is the Sabbath of the fourth commandment; and to this the prophecy of Daniel must be referred. History shows how completely the prophecy lias been fulfilled. The first day of the week, upon which God began his work, and commanded men to begin theirs, has been made a day of rest; while the last day of the week, upon which God rested from his work, and commanded men to rest, has been made the busiest day of the seven.

developments were to be expected, he next the Cincinnati Council, prohibiting trading, barproceeded to look at the facts in the case. The first fact to which he called attention, was that who conscientiously observe the seventh day as recorded in the second chapter of 2d Thessalonians, viz. that the mystery of iniquity began gious rights of the citizens of that State, and a to work even in Paul's time. From this he argued the fallacy of the common notion, that because the practice of observing the first day can be traced back to near the age of the apostles, and thereby most invidious and unjust distincit must therefore have commenced under their sanction and authority. There is abundant rea- leges among the compeers of the Republic. son to be suspicious on this point, since it is just as likely, in view of its age, to be one of the this place, who is a lawyer, and was a member fruits of the mystery of iniquity, as it is to be an of the last Legislature, and voted against the exapostolic practice. In this connection he wished to make one distinction which it is important to bear in mind—the distinction between a Sabbath and a festival. A Sabbath is a day in which no servile work may be done. But a festival is merely the commemoration of some important event by public worship during a part of a day, while the rest of the day may be spent in labor or amusement. In the investigation of this subject, it is necessary to inquire not only whether the first day of the week was observed and whether by divine authority.

always fall on a Friday; and the third whole civilized world. day after the Passover, on which the resurrection understanding some of the writers who are principles of the distinguished jurists now occupy nitude of the offences for which they were com- first instance."

Gazarrell's Mistory, entered on the important duties of life.

religious devotions, all returned home to their an unsullied Judiciary, labors." All the quotations commonly produced from the Fathers of the first three centuries were brought under consideration, and it was shown that not one of them testifies explicitly to the weekly observance of the first day, or that it was observed as the Sabbath. The annual observance of the day once adopted, it gradually grew into a weekly custom, in connection with the observance of several other holy days which are now rejected by all consistent Protestants.

Mr. Brown then took up three occurrences in the fourth century, which had an important bearing upon the subject-viz. the conversion of Constantine to Christianity, the Council of Nice, and the Council of Laodicea. He quoted the acts and decrees issued by the Emperor and these Councils, in favor of the first day, and in opposition to the Sabbath—thus showing that it Bishops of Rome, and the decisions of Councils, backed by the Roman Emperor, that the first day was raised to honor as a festival of the church, and the Sabbath of the Lord trampled under foot. Thus the "mystery of iniquity," which had been infusing itself into the churches from the days of Paul, and had at length become consolidated by a union with the civil power, succeeded at last in "changing times and laws," in fulfillment of the prophecy of

The lecturer concluded with a brief reference to what he regarded as the principal reasons which led to the change, viz. hatred of do what temperance men, ministers, and the the Jews, and a disposition to take advantage of the veneration which the heathen entertained for the first day of the week as the day of the Sun. His next lecture will be in continuation after that, it demands four dollars per year for of the historical argument, and will complete

TRIUMPH OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

The recent decision of the Supreme Cour of Ohio, in what is called the "Jew Case," and Having thus shown what kind of historical in which it is declared "that the ordinance of tering and selling on Sunday, is void as to those the Sabbath," is a full vindication of the reliperfect triumph for Sabbath-keepers throughout the land; upon whom onerous and unequal burdens have been imposed by the Sunday laws tions made in the enjoyment of religious privi- fees, and weekly and monthly dues. The in-

> The editor of the "Palladium," published in emption feature to favor the Seventh-day Bap- ites are doing, let them have the praise. But tists, on the passage of the Act to enforce the when they profess to be the embodiment of temobservance of Sunday, makes the following remarks on the above decision :-

> "This is an exceedingly important decision, settling, conclusively, a principle which has been long contended for by that respectable and Temperance and benevolence are the fruits of influential class of Christians, the Seventh-day religion; and every Christian aware of his re-Baptists. This sect is quite numerous in this State, and are every where distinguished as a quiet, intelligent and pious people."

Take courage, brethren, your deliverance is at an early period, but also how it was observed, at hand. An independent Judiciary—the constituted tribunal to test constitutional rights—is Mr. Brown then entered upon a minute ex- the true resort, and the only resort for Sabbathamination of the controversy which arose be- keepers, to demand the restoration of their tween the Eastern and Western Churches, in the | charter-rights as citizens of the Republic-not | the preamble, charging the President with mak- tiously observe the seventh day of the week, as second century, concerning the proper time and to beg, as a favor, what belongs to them as a ing war. To-day the Senate passed a bill, in the Sabbath." We do not doubt that a similar manner of observing the Passover. The Asiatic right, from truckling politicians, and compound churches maintained that it should begin at for stinted relief. We have rights, and by dethe same time that the Jews began their Pass- manding them, at the proper tribunal, they canover, and end in like manner, without regard to not be denied to us. I repeat what I asserted the particular day of the week. The Western in a former communication: the Supreme Court churches, on the other hand, maintained, that of our Republic will never declare to the world, the Passover should commence each year that the American Republic does not tolerate Reon the same day of the week; so that the ligious Freedom! They cannot, they never will, day after the Passover, on which the suffer stultify our Constitution, and make our Governings of Christ were commemorated, might ment a laughing stock to all Europe—to the

Nearly the same question will be brought bewas commemorated, might always occur on a fore the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the ercised the pardoning power vested in him, to- ment;—conscientious matters are however be-Sunday. The controversy about this question May Sessions, on an appeal of the German ward the Anti-Rent Convicts. They have, with tween man and his God. Persuasion here is the was continued until the Eastern Churches, for Seventh-day Baptists of Franklin County, who the exception of four, been restored to the instrument, not fine and imprisonment; the the sake of peace, partially adopted the have been prosecuted for laboring on Sunday rights of citizenship. These, viz., Dr. Boughton church or synagogue should work here, not the custom of the transfer of the partially adopted the have been prosecuted for laboring on Sunday (alias Big Thunder,) Moses Earl, Edward O'Con-court-house or the jail. But it is difficult to con-

quoted in favor of the first-day of the week. ingthat Bench, all being deeply versed in constitu-They lived and wrote during the progress of tional law, I have no apprehensions for the result. this controversy; and such is the nature of their | They must succeed in having that iniquitous law testimony concerning the observance of the removed, and having their inalienable religious first day, that it is not easy to determine whether privileges, as freemen, restored to them. If the they allude to it as being the constant weekly | Supreme Court of Ohio has decided thus in practice of the churches throughout the year, deference to the Jews, the Supreme Bench of or whether they simply have reference to an Pennsylvania will, certainly, extend the same annual observance of it during the progress of rights and immunities to an irreproachable body the Passover festival. Yet this point is ab- of Christians-to a people known from the solutely necessary to be settled before their earliest settlement of the State, as peaceable, testimony can be available. Take the testimony conscientious citizens, who rendered the Govof Justin Martyr, A. D. 140. He says, that ernment much good service during the war of "on the day called Sunday is an assembly of Independence, and made more sacrifices, as a all who live in city or country, and the memoirs | people, than any other denomination of Christour first page. It deserves, and will be sure to of the apostles and the writings of the prophets ians in the Commonwealth. Take courage, are read." It cannot be determined from this brethren, your deliverance is at hand. Thank which it maintains, that Congress has no mail facilities—in trying to curse their neighbor. that he intended any thing more than that they God, and persevere. Take courage, I say, the authority to legislate in favor of the first day of than in blessing themselves. We had formed a did this on the Sunday in which the church of foul blots, contravening your religious priv- the week, will find a response in the bosom of better opinion of them, however, and trust that Rome, a short time after, is known to have ileges, and oppressing your rights as freemen, every true friend of equal rights and religious closed the paschal feast, which was observed will be wiped from every statute book in the freedom. This principle, we rejoide to know annually. Nor is his testimony any more ex- land; you will no longer be robbed of an ad- has been carried out to a good degree in every plicit in regard to the extent of this practice, ditional sixth portion of your precious time, but department of the General Government. The since by the expression "in the city and in the soon you shall again worship God on his own | Constitutions of the several States are framed country," it is not certain that he intended any sanctified day, as your fathers did, and give the professedly after the model furnished by the thing more than the city of Rome and its remainder of the week to your own wonted, un- Constitution of the United States suburbs. Still less does this testimony make ostentatious industry; "there being none to nearly every State of the Union laws have been ing the new settlements, and preaching the any thing for the observance of the first day as the make you afraid," under the panoply of a free, passed to favor the first day of the week, which gospel with the vigor of youth. He says, "I Sabbath, because he adds, "and after certain rescued Constitution, and the trusty shield of necessarily restrict the freedom of those who W. M. F.

BORDENTOWN, N. J. Jan. 24th, 1847

MATTERS AND THINGS AT ALBANY

Rechabite Celebration-Mexican War-Anti-Rent Co ALBANY, January 28, 1847.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Daughters of Rechab, and of Temperance, held a celebration. A procession was formed in Broadway, which marched through State, South Pearl, and Hudson streets, to the Methodist church. The exercises at the church were designed to be a splendid exhibition of the exclusive benevolence and temperance of the Rechabites; and if full credit it, and religious controversies will open a wide is to be given to the speakers on that occasion, then the church, with its ministers and laboring members, had better yield, and conclude that wisdom, benevolence, and temperance, are to was through the fulminating decrees of the die with the Rechabites, and that they have both deceived themselves and others in insisting that the Gospel alone was necessary to make a man what he should be. The first speaker undertook to make the audience believe, that the present Order of Rechabites had its origin with the cotemporaries of Moses, and that it was instituted to reprove the prevailing crime of the Jews, to wit, drunkenness. In this effort, he made most palpable perversions of the Rechabite's Bible—the thirty-fifth chapter of Jeremiah.

> Modern Rechabiteism, I regard as one of the devices of satan to hinder the progress of the church. It comes professing to be the Simon Pure Temperance Organization, promising to church, have not done and can not do; and yet. in the outset, it demands from three to ten dollars of a man before it will extend to him any temperance influence or encouragement; and that continued influence, besides extras for regalia, rules and bye-laws, clearance cards, &c. This is the sine qua non temperance of the Rechabites. There is nothing in the rules of the Order, requiring any thing but individual influence in the cause of temperance. The drunkard who has become impoverished by his inebriation, is passed by of these exclusives, unless he can convince them by the plea of the three, five, or ten "almighty dollars," as his age may be, that he wishes to reform, and wishes their aid for this purpose. It next claims great benevolence, of which it has not a particle, and against the exercise of which it exerts a positive influence. It is nothing but a Mutual Insickness, are entitled to four dollars per week; n case of death, to thirty dollars for funeral expenses. And this he pays for by his initiation evitable result of this system is, to exclude all that they pay four dollars a year for benevolent purposes, let others do the same and all will be provided for. For all the good that the Rachabperance and benevolence, let them give better evidence of it than they have as yet, or be reiected as vain pretenders. No Christian can consistently become a Rechabite. In doing so, Temperance and benevolence are the fruits of sponsibilities and of his noble calling, must regard the exercise of these as only a part of his

slowly' with the people's business. Yesterday Court in the State in banc, sitting at the capital the Assembly passed a bill making an appropriation of \$10,000 for the first regiment of New declaring "the ordinance of the Cincinnati York State Volunteers. It was opposed and council prohibiting trading, bartering, and sellvoted against by the Democrats on account of ing on Sunday, void, as to those who conscienstructing Senators, and requesting Representa- decision would be given in Pennsylvania and tives in Congress, in substance, to oppose the Virginia, if a case of the kind should be carried annexation of any territory without first forever up to the highest tribunal, not to mention the prohibiting the introduction and existence of Supreme Court of the United States for if any slavery in it. These two subjects have occupied thing is certain in legislation, it is the emphatic the time of the Legislature several days, at an prohibition, by the fundamental law of the expense of some \$600 per diem, and have been land, to enact any regulation with respect to opposed and defended on party considerations. religion. Hence we have always regarded any A very long session is anticipated, and a few such enactments as gross violations of the conseem anxious to attend to business and let party stitution of the country; religion being the interests alone. This being the last long ses- business of every individual, and no affair of sion that we are to have, there will doubtless be the commonwealth, with which legislators have an effort, on the part of some, to make it as long to busy themselves. Moral regulations alone as possible, on account of the \$3 per diem it belong to the State; and in enforcing them lies places in their pockets. Gov. Young has ex- the conservative power of the judiciary depart

mitted. This, however, may be conferred when it shall be ascertained that they have proved

themselves worthy of it. We now say to those having petitions for the protection of Seventh-day Baptists, send them on without delay, POST PAID, to some Senator from the district in which you live, with the request enduring curse to both nations; but it cannot that he present them to the Senate. A bill will be prepared by Hon. Ira Harris, and handed to the Standing Committee to which the petitions are referred. Several Senators say they think the petitions will be granted. Let there be no delay about the petitions. J. BAILEY.

JOHNSON'S SUNDAY-MAIL REPORT.

This important document will be found on

observe the seventh day. Now the question naturally arises, if the General Government has no right to pass such laws, what right have the State Governments, acting under similar Constitutions, to pass them? In some of the States this question has never been raised, because there have been no inhabitants observing the seventh day. But the time has come when people are beginning to feel, that it is dangerous to acknowledge the principle of legislating upon religious questions, even where there is no difference of sentiment. If this principle is acknowledged in one case, who can tell in how many others it will be applied? Only encourage field for the exercise of legislative authority Nor will there be wanting applicants for the exercise of such authority. Bigots are always active, and will avail themselves of the first apportunity to secure the legal sanction of their favorite notions. The only safe course, in such circumstances, is to shut down the gate at once, by denying the right of Government to dictate in matters of religion. The Congress of the United States has done this. We believe the day is not far distant when the State Gov ernments will see the necessity of following the

REVIVAL IN GENESEE.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-Thinking that it may interest your readers to hear what the Lord is doing, I send you a notice of a revival of religion in the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church in West Genesee, N. Y. The Quarterly Meeting of the Friendship, Wirt, and Genesee Churches, took place with this Church on the second Sabbath in December. At the commencement of the meeting, the Lord gave his Spirit. Brethren Thomas E. Babcock and James L. Scott administered the word of life to the people on the Sabbath and first day. After Bro. Scott left, Bro. Babcock preached in the evening, and the Lord attended the word, to the awakening of backsliders, and the conviction of poor sinners. Such was the interest manifested, that the meeting continued fourteen evenings. Brother Babcock and myself labored from house to house during the day, and attended meetings in the evening. As a result of the surance Company. Its members, in case of meetings, the Church has been generally awakened, many backsliders in heart have been reclaimed, about twenty have been hopefully converted to God, and many more are under awakenings. Other denominations have shared from the benefit of their charity, by the plea in the blessed work. I have baptized twelve since the meeting commenced, and hope that others will soon follow. May this new year witness a revival of religion in all the Churches of every Christian denomination.

H. P. GREENE. LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE TRIUMPHANT.

The editor of the 'Occident and American Jewish Advocate, says :- "We some time since stated that the local Court of the City of Cincinnati had decided that the diffinance enforcing a compulsory resting on the Sunday wasinoperative as regards the Jews. We now January 27.—The Legislature is "hastening learn from the public papers that the Supreme Columbus, have also decided in the same way,

MILLIONS FOR A CURSE TO MAN, BUT NOTHING FOR A BLESSING.—The Government of the United States can afford millions of dollars to carry on most disgraceful war upon a feeble, half-civilized neighbor, which in any event must be an afford any thing to sustain one of the greatest blessings to the nation which its political rulers have ever devised—a cheap and expeditious mail for the people's letters and newspapers. Therefore it asks a change in the rates of postage, which will make the people pay up, dollar for dollar, to the full amount of the accommodations, and no trust. Perhaps the people of the nation think that the revenues are better expended receive, a careful perusal. The broad principle in wholesale butchery, than in sustaining cheap we were not entirely mistaken.

> A VETERAN MISSIONARY.—The Christian Mirror informs us that the first missionary sent from Massachusetts to the State of Maine, was Father Sewall, now upwards of 90 years of age; and though now thus advanced, he is still travershave just closed my mission of twelve weeks. I have visited Starks, Freeman, Phillips, and seven other towns. During the time of my short mission, I preached 90 times, made 158 family visits, attended 6 conference meetings, visited a few common schools, opened a few Sabbath schools with prayer and short addresses. People generally attended all the meetings well. and appeared to be attentive to the word. But alas! I fear that none have been turned from darkness to light, and the power of satan to God. It is a matter of deep humiliation that my labors in this respect should be so unproduc-

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—The N. Y. Evangelist earns from the reports of the various missionary institutions, for 1846, that the whole number of ordained missionaries, so far as reported, is eleven hundred and forty-seven; of whom sixtythree are laboring among the Indian tribes, one hundred and eighty-six in Africa, thirty-eight n Western Asia, three hundred and forty in India and Ceylon, thirty-two in Burmah and Siam, thirty-three in China, one hundred and seventeen in the Pacific Islands, three hundred and five in the West Indies, and forty-three among the Jews. They are aided by twenty-one hundred and forty native assistants, and have under their care one hundred and eighty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight commu.

ALTERING BOOKS.—It is stated that the Lon don Tract Society, which has heretofore taken great liberties with authors in their reprints, has come to the conclusion either to refuse books which have a sectarian aspect, or to publish them entire, with explanatory notes appended to passages of this kind. This is an important decision-important as a matter of justice to evidence of his presence by the outpouring of the character of the dead, and important as a measure to save the best theological works in our language from a process that divests them of their distinguishing spirit and energy, and converts them into milk-and-water productions which the most sickly stomachs can bear. So says the Christian Observer, to which we respond, Amen.

DEATH OF MRS. DEVAN.—The New York Recorder says that at the moment of going to press we have intelligence of the arrival of Rev. William Dean at Hong Kong in 105 days from New York—all well His letter brings likewise the distressing intelligence of the death of Mrs. Devan, after an illness which had continued for some time. We have no farther particulars. Dr. Devan had gone to Hong Kong. He was greatly sustained by the consolations of religion. Mrs. D. was a daughter of Mr. David Hale of the Journal of Commerce.

CONVERTED CATHOLICS.—The Boston Recorder says that two vessels have lately arrived at Trinidad, bringing about five hundred passengers from Maderia. They are all "Kalleyites," or followers of Dr. Kalley, a physician, who has succeded in converting large numbers of Maderians to the Protestant faith, and who has lately taken refuge in Trinidad. Report says that there are about three thousand more of these sectarians who have received notice to quit Madeira. They are decidedly superior in education and appearance to the majority of

LETTERS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—Packages of letters, newspapers, &c., will be forwarded o our missionary brethren, Carpenter and Wardner, by nearly every vessel which sails from New York for Canton. Persons wishing to communicate with them, should address their letters, pre-paid, to the care of Geo. B. Utter, New York. a people, whe hold the a racetyary

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE AND ROBERT MERRY'S Museum.—We have received the January and February numbers of this standard periodical for youth. It is edited by S. G. Goodrich, author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose world-wide reputation is a sufficient recommendation of the work. Published by G. W. & S.O. Post, at No. 5 Beeken man-st., Clinton Hall, N. Y. 79 3104 10 enorth frent

THE FARMER AED MECHANIC commences the custom of the Western Churches. This notice on their secluded farms. From some knowl- or, and John Van Steenberg, have not this vince some zealots; they, however injure their new year in a quarto form, and considerably of it well introduced to show the difficulty of edge of the legal acumen and purely republican right restored to them, on account of the mag-Starr, 135 Nassau-st:

The Sen after a grea draw the ti table. Mr the Legisla can War an A memori Pennsylvan of a colony the war aga to raise tend ed, and an soldier the per cent. sto of 160 acres In the Hot to increase t regulars and

> the President for the officer and English v the seamen of FROM. THE from Washing Jan. 31, says The brig Garrived at New arrived at Ta Victoria, with Gen. Shields. present. \mathbf{H} man on the Mexicaus be

passed. A

miles before were very rel Gen. Quitma pursue them. Taylor at Mu Gen. Quitman Tampico.
There was a Fuller and Ge though it was it is believed. soldiers seen i some fifteen hy in possession o Saltillo and S tanks in case t in force in th precludes the contemplated i the object of t watch upon the fore any advant

Indian Mas that an Indian cil Bluff, in wh a party of Siou has a letter con It was a cold children, in the the village. Q the letter states Indians defeate of the Omaha time at Wood's from this place warriors of the hunt; and the the camp, disc and children to was terrible; nineteen morta their escape; a trader in the and at the time He ran from and arrived at

Mr. Sarpy and

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earnest solicitately while in en The above a character seems to aut however, that markable and principle of cen given over by bled to death eternity.

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ALABMINO

Man, BUT NOTHING ment of the United dollars to carry on feeble, half-civilevent must be an ms; but it cannot of the greatest ts political rulers id expeditious mail spapers. Thererates of postage, y up, dollar for the accommodathe people of the re better expended n sustaining cheap rse their neighbor, We had formed a iver, and trust that

The Christian t missionary sent ate of Maine, was of 90 years of age; l, he is still traversind preaching the th. He says, "I of twelve weeks. an, Phillips, and the time of my times, made 158 ilerence meetings, s, opened a few nd short addresses. the meetings well, to the word. But been turned from wer of satan to humiliation that d be so unproduc-

various missionthe whole number far as reported; is n; of whom sixtye Indian tribes, one Africa, thirty-eight dred and forty in, ko in Burmah and one hundred and ands, three hundred es; and forty-three aided by twenty-one wistants, and have ed and eighty-four iixty-eight commu-ter in near to the second telegraphic and your

N. Y. Evangelist

tated that the Lon" heretofore taken in their reprints, der to refuse books ect, or to publish y notes appended bis is an important illier of justice to nd important as a ological works in that divests them energy, and water productions ichs can bear. So to which we rehour effer the tight The New York Res ntof going to press Parrival of Rev.

in 105 days from the term brings like man ce of the death of which had continue no farther particu-Hong Kong. He consolations of reduced the consolations of Mr. David Continue and a mi ling ending

The Boston Rehave lately arrived five hundred passare all "Kalleyto leu, a physician, ... ing large numbers. Kinidad. Report Areceived notice decidedly superior to the majority of Tupher Too, that Coetce Timespall

NAKIES. IPEČKEGES will be forwarded... aich sails from i BiUtter,

can psep**le, who** if there in **thing** LOBERT MERRY'S the January and dard periodical for Codrich, author of cord-wide repute in a constant of the story of the in encentrated antidocity oct

press the ""

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The SENATE passed the Treasury Note Bill after a great deal of talk. A resolution to withdraw the troops from Mexico was laid on the table. Mr. Upham presented a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont against the Mexican War and the acquisition of Slave Territory. A memorial was presented from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for aid in the formation of a colony in Oregon, and offering to serve in the war against Mexico without pay. The Bill to raise ten regiments of volunteers was discussed, and an amendment adopted giving each soldier the option to receive a certificate on six per cent, stock for four hundred dollars, instead

In the House of Representatives, the bill to increase the pay of, and grant bounties to. regulars and/volunteers in the army, was finally passed. A joint resolution was passed directing the President to procure gold and silver medals for the officers and men of the French, Spanish, and English vessels of war, who aided in rescuing the seamen of the brig Somers.

of 160 acres of land.

From the Army.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the N.Y. Tribune, dated Jan. 31, says:-

The brig Georgiana, from Tampico 14th inst. arrived at New Orleans 22d inst. Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th, direct from Victoria, with dispatches from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Shields, to suspend operations for the present. He entered Victoria with Gen. Quitman on the 9th. Gen. Quitman drove the Mexicans before him the last thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexicans were very reluctant to give up the place, but went out one side as Quitman entered the other. Gen. Quitman having no cavalry, could not pursue them. Col. Kinney parted with Gen. Taylor at Montemorales and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria, and thence alone to Tampico.

Fuller and Gen. Worth had moved from Saltillo, though it was so reported. The Mexican army, one who saw him. What is very singular, since soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are now supposed to have been advanced parties of parent disease, become even more of a skeleton lock. Mr. Hobbs, locksmith of this city, was Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water ordinary stature of men, 5 1-2 feet, and yet \$500 richer than when he entered. tanks in case the American army should move | weighs but 49 lbs; is cheerful and sociable, and in force in the direction of San Luis, which will entertain you for hours with his lively and precludes the idea of any serious attack being | agreeable conversation. contemplated upon Gefi. Worth or Gen. Wool, the object of the Mexicans being only to keep watch upon the American forces, to retreat before any advance—and cut off supplies of water.

Indian Massacre.—We briefly announced that an Indian fight had taken place near Council Bluff, in which sixty Omahas were killed by a party of Sioux. The St. Louis Republican has a letter containing the following particulars: It was a cold-blooded butchery of women and the village. On the night of the 12th and 13th, the letter states, a war party of Yancton Sioux | this Society. Indians defeated and destroyed fourteen lodges of the Omaha tribe of Indians, located at the time at Wood's Bluffs, situated about sixty miles a trader in the employ of Mr. Peter A. Sarpy, and at the time in charge of states of goods. human life." He ran from the scene of blood bare-footed, and arrived at Belleview with both feet frozen. Mr. Sarpy and Maj. Miller, the present agent, dispatched a party of men to ascertain the facts, and they confirmed, on their return, the report of Lafleche. They also reported that five of the Sioux Indians had been killed, no doubt stabbed by the Omaha squaws. Going twenty miles farther than the ground of the massacre, they found the place where the goods of the trader had been divided among the robbers.

the workmen on the Central Railroad, between after an illness of only about three weeks here and Montpelier, was killed last week in Thus has ended the career of a man endowed the following distressing manner. A rock that by nature with talents that might have fitted him they were blasting not going off readily, one of for eminent usefulness, but which were prostitutthe hands went to the rock, supposing the match ed to the injury of his fellowmen and the destruchad gone out; but while on the rock the tion of his own peace and happiness. No relacharge went off, producing a seam sufficiently tions or friends, save his companions in punishlarge to take in his legs and a part of his body. The seam then partly closed up, confining him his last hours, and he will sleep in the prison is the gold watch of the late Dr. Armstrong. closely. After using every means in their power | burial ground with no memorial of his name or | It was stopped at 33 minutes past four, and is to extricate him, with no hope of success, a consultation of physicians was called, and at his earnest solicitation a blood vessel was opened, by which an end was put to his sufferings.

[Burlington, Vt., Liberty Gaz. The above statement is of so extraordinary a character that we felt some hesitation in crediting it; yet the source from which it comes seems to authorized full belief. It strikes us, the macmine, or which the Clerk desks, one for Yeas, one for Nays. The Clerk however, that the decision and action of the physicians consulted in this case were most remarkable and reprehensible. On the same principle of reasoning, any person whose life is given over by consulting physicians, may be bled to death, or otherwise hastened into eternity. [Boston Trav.

yards, sweeping everything before it, accompa- in the case.

nied by a dreadful noise. This happened eight

attended with the heavy thundering sound heard at Grafton.

PARDON OF THE ANTI-RENTERS.—The Anti-Renters in the State Prison have all been pardoned. Their names are as follows: Daniel W. Squires, Zerah Preston, John Phænix, Calvin Madison, Isaac S. Burhans, John Burch, W Reside, Daniel Northrop, John Latham, W. Brisbane, W. Jocelin, C. T. McComber, John B. Coons, Thomas Morgan. The foregoing were all confined in the Clinton Prison, and are not only pardoned, but restored to the rights of citizenship.

The following named persons have been parloned, but not restored to citizenship: Smith A. Boughton, Edward O'Conner, John Van-Steenburgh, Moses Earle. O'Conner and Van-Steenburgh have been in the Sing Sing, and Boughton and Earle in the Clinton Prison.

SUMMARY.

A postmaster in the interior of Pennsylvania recently had judgment given against him for the price of a subscription of several years to a distant newspaper, on the plea that he had not given sufficient legal notice to the publisher to stop it, and had continued to receive the postage. The magistrate decided that merely returning a copy of "John Smith's" papers with "stop this" written on it, without postmark, or other indication of locality, was not sufficient or legal notice, but a written notice, with name, place, date, and reason, must be sent the publisher, and "franked," that it may be aken out by him.

Almost every one has heard of an individual by the name of Calvin Edson, who, several years since, was exhibited around the country There was no reason to suppose that Gen. as a living skeleton, and who was regarded at the time as an object of great curiosity by every

The Twenty-third Annual Report of the New York Bible Society auxiliary to the American been published. The distribution of the past year has been greater than that of any previous year, and amounts to 9,451 Bibles, and 9,782 Testaments, making a total of 19,233 volumes. It is now twenty-three years since the Society was organized. During the first twenty-two years it distributed 62,274 Bibles, and 121,263 Testaments, making 183,537 volumes; adding children, in the absence of all the warriors of to this the distribution of the present year, 202, 770 volumes have been put into circulation by

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, the following resolution has been ordered to a third reading:-" That the people of Massachusetts, from this place—Belleview. The men and actuated by high regard for the honor of our warriors of the Omahas had left the camp on a country and the best interests of the whole hunt; and the Sioux, soon after they reached people, do, upon a calm review of all the causes the camp, discovered that they only had women put forth in justification of the war now exist-and children to contend with. The slaughter ing between the United States and the Republic was terrible; seventy-three were killed, and of Mexico, believe it to be wrong; and that the nineteen mortally wounded. Two men made true glory of both nations demands that it be their escape; one of them named Jos. Lafleche, brought to a speedy and honorable termination, without farther effusion of blood and loss of

> The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution, "that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law, upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes, shall be forever prohibited."

The New York Tribune says that Monroe slaves. Edwards died on Friday morning last, in the EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—We learn that one of Prison Hospital at Sing Sing, of consumption, ment, were present to mitigate the suffering of fate. Is not the way of the transgressor hard? so injured that it will not move again.

The Trenton Daily News has a description of a machine invented by Francis Karl Coffin, a convict for house-robbing in the New Jersey State Prison. The purpose of the machine is to take the Yeas and Nays in legislative bodies. Members vote by pulling a nob connected with the machine, of which two are attached to the then turns a small crank, and certain figures appear to him by which each man's vote is reported, all in the space of a single minute, with perfect accuracy. There is said to be no possibility of its getting out of order in a million times working.

The Supreme Court of the United States is ALARMING OCCURRENCES.—The Coburg, (Can- occupied with an important admiralty case, ada) Star has a letter from Grafton Steam growing out of an action brought to recover the Mills, Grafton Harbor, Jan. 9, which states that value of \$20,000 in specie, which was on board a most singular phenomenon occurred at that the steamer Lexington on the night of her fatal place on the afternoon of the 8th, about 3 passage between New York and Stonington. o'clock, The lake was calm and the wind in Mr. Webster is one of the counsel in the case. the north, when suddenly the lake receded The owners of the Lexington claim that as the from the shore in one immense wave, upward accident was an unusual one, and not arising of 350 feet, leaving the beach perfectly dry for from any fault in the boat, they are not liable. that distance; it seemed to gather itself into a They say farther that if any parties are respon-vast one, and immediately returned in one un-sible it is not the owners of the Lexington, but broken wave, four feet higher than it usually is, Messrs. Harnden & Co., under whom the conburying the wharf completely, and overflowing tract was made for the shipment of the money.

the usual boundaries upward of a hundred The Merchants' Bank, Boston, are the plaintiffs

A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th of or nine different times, gradually decreasing in December, has the following: News has been from Cincinnati with 4,475 bbls. pork, 1,273 violence, until the lake resumed its usual ap- received from Persia that the cholera was still bbls. lard, 150 half bbls. and 4,017 kegs of lard, raging and sweeping off thousands. At Oroo- 713 bbls. flour, 155 bbls. beef, 400 bbls. and 31 The Coburg Star farther states, that their mish the mortality was upward of 200 a day on hhds. hams, 449 bbls, whiskey, besides beeswax, readers will remember that in 1845 they chron- the poor population of 10,000. I have just ginseng, corn, oats, hemp, rope, tobacco, 100 icled an occurrence similar to the above, as hav- seen a doctor assuring me that, according to his kegs of pigs' feet, butter, ale, &c. ing taken place in their own harbor. The same statistics, the deaths had greatly exceeded the convulsion that affected the lake at Grafton worst year of the plague; he calculates that Harbor on Friday, ran along the coast from more than 100,000 have been destroyed. I do that place to Port Hope. It was, however, un- not think the statement exaggerated in the least.

> men have been killed and wounded in the three habitants are returning to their houses from battles fought in Mexico. The Ledger says :- their temporary residence, the United States "The loss by sickness cannot be so accurately | Barrack. ascertained; reports, evidently greatly exaggerated, say from 1400 to 4000. These reports have been authenticated by no official statement, and there is strong reason to believe that the whole number of deaths by sickness does not exceed five hundred."

The Rochester printers have determined to erect a suitable monument over the remains of Benjamin Franklin, which are deposited in the Arch street (Phila.) burying ground under a plain slab. The ground belongs to the Friends or Quakers, and they may object to the erection of any ostentatious monument.

Emigration from Germany is setting into Texas very largely. It is estimated that during the last three years not less than 1,000,000 dollars in specie have been introduced into Texas by German emigrants. Upwards of 1200, nearly all from Bremen, arrived at Galveston during the week ending December 29.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, Ct. has completed the ninety-third year of his life, and on the 13th of March next it will be seventy-five years since he was ordained and innumbers for several years and sell them for the stalled over the church in Franklin. His health had been so good up to his ninety-first year, that he had been detained from church only two Sundays during his ministry. He performs the 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she marriduties of his office without an assistant.

> We stated last week, that the factory burnt in Westerly, R. I., was insured. It now seems that the loss is estimated at about \$25,000. In Isaac H. Wright, Lt. Colonel. surance about \$15,000. The cotton factory contained about 50 looms for the manufacture of printing cloths, and the woolen factory contain- to its catalogue just published, has forty students

Some time ago Mr. Woodbridge, agent for Day, Newell & Day, patent safe manufacturers, placed in the Exchange a safe, with a recently it is believed, was not far off. The Mexican his death, which happened some 12 years since, invented lock, and in the safe enclosed \$500 as some fifteen hundred or two thousand men kept than he was. The present one (the doctor) is shut up one night in the building, and at a little in possession on this side of the desert between in the enjoyment of perfect health, is of the before 7 o'clock the next morning left the place

> Mr. Everett, the United States Commissioner to China, arrived on the 6th of October. On or about the 20th, he proceeded from Macao in the United States sloop of war Vincennes to Canton, where he had an interview with the Gov-Bible Society, with the Constitution, &c., has ernor General of the Province. He was afterward invited by the Governor General, Keying, Ruyter. to a dinner party, which was conducted in the Chinese and Tartar style.

The Earl of Elgin, who has been appointed Governor General of Canada, and who came out in the Hibernia, has been received with appropriate honors in Boston. He visited the State House on Monday, and each of the branches of Legislature during their sessions, and also other objects of interest in the city, accompanied by Miss Sarah L. Coon. his Honor the Mayor.

The Hibernia, it now appears, brought a much larger amount of specie than was looked for. She has on her manifest £526,000, or in town. round numbers \$2,600,000, and is believed to have on board nearer £600,000, or \$3,000,000. The steamer would have taken more, but that no more could be insured at Lloyd's.

A Theological Seminary is to be erected in the vicinity of Cincinnati, by the Catholics, and them for any sum from five to ten thousand dollars towards erecting the necessary edifices.

A Mr. Paulding, in attempting to correct a refractory slave in New Orleans, seriously hurt his hand. In the course of a year he paid one Utter, Henry P. Green, James Bailey, Albert Utter, John R. physician's bill for attendance of \$500, another of \$600, a third of \$1,000, a fourth of \$300, Sanford P. Stillman. and is now carrying on a suit against another doctor who claims \$1,600 for attendance and medicine for that unfortunate hand. The doctors' bills alone would have purchased a dozen

An immense iceberg recently found its way nto the harbor of Eastport, Me., and dashed in pieces some vessels lying at the wharves. It was supposed to have been blown from the Arctic sea by the strong wintry gales.

A large amount of property from the dead of the Atlantic has been discovered in New London, having been stolen by a man on Fisher's Island, at the time of the wreck, Amongst it

Monroe Edwards, the great forger, who was committed to the State Prison at Sing Sing several years ago, and whose name has become familiar to all who know any thing of the history of crime in our country, is now in a rapid consumption aed can hardly live more than a

The Housatonic Railroad averages about 1, ness this year that it has any season previous.

A bill for taking the sense of the people of the State of Kentucky upon the calling of a We hope that every subscriber who is in arrears will avail Convention to amend the State Constitution, has himself of this opportunity to settle up without the additional passed both branches of the General Assembly.

The people will vote upon the subject at the remainder of the contents of the subject at the remainder of the contents of the letter, and a description of the bills is retained. regular election next August.

and from this city, for an exemption of the homestead from liability for debt, and that land-

poods and 31 pounds during the first six months of 1846. The aggregate is about 5,950 English pounds of gold, worth about \$370,000.

The steamer Charles Carrol, recently cleared

The city of Key West is fast recovering from the effects of the late hurricane. New houses have been built in the place of those blown down; and those that were unroofed, and other According to the official reports, about 800 wise injured, have been repaired, and the in-

By a late enumeration of the inhabitants of Buffalo, it appears that the entire population care of now is 30,000. Of these 17,944 are adults; 7,558 are over 5 and under 16 years of age, and 5,398 are under 5. Of the entire population 531 are colored people

A female from Poughkeepsie has claimed an old gentleman of Hagerstown, Md., for her father. She asserts she was his daughter by a former wife, whom he had married some forty years ago, deserted, and is now living under a fictitious name. She is crazy.

Isaac Clemen was on Monday bound in \$3,000 to appear for trial, having presented a pistol to the breast of Amelia Livingston, and threatened to shoot her if she refused to marry him.

The misery existing in Flanders is immense. Not fewer than 13,000 persons emigrated last year for America from the province, and in the ensuing year the number will be still greater.

The packet ship Garrick went ashore on Squam Beach in the hight of Jan. 26, in thick weather. She has singe been brought up to this

The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is ed her fifth husband.

Caleb Cushing has been chosen Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and

The Union Theological Seminary, according ed 22 looms for the manufacture of linsey plaids. in the senior class, thirty-two in the middle, and forty-three in the junior, with six resident licen-

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, FEB. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee and Ohio Flour \$7 00. GRAIN-Genesee Wheat \$1 55. Corn 1 03 a 1 07. Oats 48 a 50c. Barley 80c. Rye 100c. Beans 9s. a 12s.

PROVISIONS-Prime Fork \$11 50. Mess Pork 14 50. Beef 8 50 a 10 50. Butter has advanced 1c. per pound. Cheese has advanced 4c., being 6 a 74c.

MARRIED.

In Truxton, N. Y., on the 29th Dec., by Rev. James Bailey Mr. Thomas L. Maxson to Miss Sarah Reed, both of De-

Also on the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. REUBEN KINNEY O Miss ELIZABETH PATRICE, both of DeRuyter. And on the 23d ult., in DeRhyter, by the same, Mr. Dwight CRUMB to Miss LYDIA JANE CRANDALL, daughter of William Crandall, Esq., all of DeRuyler.

In Adams, on the 21st ultil by Rev. G. M. Langworthy, Mr. Russel C. Langworther, of Alfred, Allegany Co., to Miss Lois M. Maxson, of the former place.

In Adams, at the house of Mr. Joseph Green, on the 13th ult., by Rev. G. M. Langworthy, Mr. OLIVER W. GREEN to At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. John G. Nichols, to Miss Cornella B. Green, all of Adams.

At Adams Centre, on the 2th ult., by Esq. Dewey, Mr. BARTON WHITFORD and Miss SARAH ANN BAKER, all of that

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Dec 29th, of a disease of the heart Sylvester Crumb, aged 68 years. He has been many years a member of our denomination. He has left the church in Otselic to join the church in heaven. Those who have been acquainted with him, have no doubt that by his sole Messrs. J. & J. Selvin, merchants of Cincinnati, life and Christian benevolence, he has been freely admitted an unreserved compliance with which, no student should to join the glorified ones above, and receive the end of his think of entering the Institution. faith, the salvation of his soul

LETTERS.

Wm. M. Fahnestock, Charles Rowley, John Whitford, E Konigmacher, Reuben W. Utter, Geo. R. Wheeler, Ira W. Butts, Wm. P. Langworthy, Clark Rogers, M. T. Davis, P. L. Berry, E. C. Wells, G. W. Hinckley, Charles Potter (yes.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

John O Frazier, Shiloh, NJ \$2 00 Pays to vol. 3 No. 52

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the 9th, fifty cars full of freight came down, and lenient manner possible, particularly towards those who on Monday morning another train of fifty. The road is doing about double the amount of busiforward their money before that day, will be credited for the present year as if paid in advance. But all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be made out at \$2 50.

In the New York Legislature, Mr. Walsh has decided that "publishers of newspapers may send to presented several petitions, from Westchester, subscribers their bills for subscriptions DUE, free of postage."

We shall avail ourselves of this privilege to forward bills to and from this city, for an exemption of the homestead from liability for debt, and that land-holders may be limited as to the quantity of real estate they can hold.

The gold mines of Russia produced 165 poods and 31 pounds during the first six months

The gold mines of Russia produced 165 poods and 31 pounds during the first six months in our papers, as heretofore, but shall indicate in our acknowledges.

ALMERIN P. STILLMAN has removed to Onondaga, Ingham Co., Mich., and wishes his correspondents to address cordingly.

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

NOTICE. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the eventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be attended in New York, February 8th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the house of T. B. Stillman. W. B. GILLETT, Sec. New Market, N. J., Jan. 20, 1847.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE. The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the

6th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the care of J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS. DERUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

FORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book. L. A. GODEY.

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber, wishing to be relieved from the charge I of the carriage business, is desirous of either letting his shops, or procuring some one to take charge of them, on advantageous conditions. As he has become proprietor of a new and valuable improvement in carriage springs and hangings, his shop will be capable of competing with any in this section of the country. Any person wishing to obtain the situation may address the subscriber at DeRuyter, N. Y. JOHN MAXSON.

BEALES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES.

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. Attendance from eight in the morning until sunset.

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

from past success of giving entire satisfaction. 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 lar attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his colored likenesses.

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

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. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them therough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most de dependence on the grace of Christ, manifested by his correct | sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

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

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 llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the diff ferent departments of Natural Science.

Notice.

Notice.

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

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and and and Indian Thursday, November 19th, 1846

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

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

As the classes are arranged at the commercement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend. half completed, and yet many of our accounts for the volume remain unpaid. According to our published terms, all such accounts might now be made out at \$2 50 instead of \$2 00.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term 000 passengers a week. On Saturday night, We desire, however, to conduct our business in the most 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 terms a dolow land olds

oldertor () ... Expenses. 9 and owners new and to: Board, per week,

Room-rent, per term,
Tuition, per term,
Incidental expendes the second seco Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte,

Piano Forte,

Oil Painting,

Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including to board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense, in the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense, in the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense, in the convenience of the sale o

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

The Wandering Jew once said to me, I passed through a city in the cool of the year; A man in the garden plucked fruit from a tree. l'asked, "How long has the city been here?" And he answered me, and he placked away— "It has always stood where it stands to-day, And here it will stand for ever and aye.' Five hundred years rolled by, and then I traveled the selfsame road again.

No trace of a city there I found;
A shepherd sat blowing his pipe alone,
His flock went quietly nibbling round.
I asked, "How long has the city been gone?" And he answered me, and he piped away—
"The new ones bloom and the old decay, This is my pasture ground for aye."

Five hundred years rolled by, and then I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I came to a sea, and the waves did roar, And a fisherman threw his net out clear, And, when heavy laden, he dragged it ashore. I asked, "How long has the sea been here?" And he laughed, and he said, and he laughed away-"As long as you billows have tossed their spray They've fished and they've fished in this selfsame bay. Five hundred years rolled by, and then I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I came to a forest, vast and free,

And a woodman stood in the thicket near— His axe he laid at the foot of a tree. I asked, "How long have the woods been here?" And he answered, "These woods are a covert for aye; My ancestors dwelt here alway, And the trees have been here since creation's day." Five hundred years rolled by, and then I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I found there a city, and far and near Resounded the hum of toil and glee, And I asked, "How long has the city been here, And where is the pipe, and the wood, and the sea? And they answered me, as they went their way-"Things always have stood as they stand to-day. And so they will stand for ever and aye.' I'll wait five hundred years, and then

I'll travel the selfsame road again. [C. T. Brooks.

PREMATURE OLD AGE IN FEMALES.

The Reverend Hubbard Winslow, in the "Journal of Health," makes the following are much larger and vastly more comfortable truthful remarks in relation to the exercise of than in the villages; composed, however, of the the mental powers in this country-remarks, which, if attentively read, will, we hope, stir up our young females to a greater degree of than the same class would be in our country. intellectual activity, and to those admirable exercises which are the results of liberal culture, and consequently of a more health-imparting and life-sustaining influence:-

"Nor does the premature old age, of which Trinkgeld,' or the voluntary contributions of we are speaking, come of too much study. We travelers, for their compensation. This is an in Germany, nor as many do in England or amount of the doceur is arbitrary, and depends France. It is a common thing among the ed- upon a stranger's ability, and his own peculiar ucated ladies of Germany, to find those who views of liberality or justice." can read and speak three or four different languages, and extensively versed in Mathemat-

ics and Natural Philosophy. "It is clearly proved that the high cultivation of the intellect is favorable to protracted youthfulness and long life. Highly educated men and women, on an average, live longer and enlittle or no mental culture. The mind is lifethe very essence of life, and where there is most of mind, other things equal, there is most of that which imparts life and vigor to the body. annually die some twenty years sooner than they would, had they bestowed a higher cultivation upon their intellect. We must be more intellectual and less sensual—more of that

us is mortal. It is said to be better to wear out than to rust out. The truth is, after all. very few in this country can claim the honor of wearing out, intellectually. But hundreds are daily dying through mental rust. Why does the man of business languish and die so soon on retiring to enjoy in idleness his gains? Just before the life-giving power, the mind, ceases to act, rust, stagnation, disease, gloomy spirits cess. A lady is seated on the roof, or balcony and death, must inevitably come. The perpetual tug and excitement of business, as it is done in this country, frequently

overtaxes and breaks down the mind; not so much by the intellectual labor, as by the excitement attending it. Now the study of the a coup de soliel, is a wonder, and truly of all languages, sciences, &c., and the putting forth | the multifarious freaks of fashion and vanity, I of the mental energies in the form of written thoughts for the world, affords just that kind of the contrivance of the women of Antigua to mental effort which is most favorable to long obtain a new natural complexion." and vigorous life. Accordingly literary and scientific men are, as a class, long lived. If our families would give up their dissipations, renounce their novels and their indolence, put away both their inglorious excitements together -and rise higher in the scale of intellectual, thinking, spiritual being, they might secure to themselves and to their children a far more healthy, youthful, prolonged earthly existence, than most of them now enjoy."

THE LION TAMER.

Van Amburgh was recently one of the great- "There is a piece of music, sir, which you gives of his intercourse with wild animals is first trial." very interesting. Van Amburgh has a novel and practical theory to account for his power "that I have power to tear every one of them ping all at once, he exclaimed: in pieces if they do not act as I say. I tell them "How's this, Mozart? How's this? Here so, and have frequently enforced it with a heavy my hands are stretched out to both ends of the crowbar." The personal strength, the peculiar piano, and yet there's a middle key to be touchcast of his eye, the rapidity of his movements, ed? Nobody can play such music—not even the tone of his voice, all tend to present to these | the composer himself." animals an idea of superior power, which in Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation sudden bursts of his passion, makes them crouch and perplexity of the great master, and taking in the corner of the cage. Van Amburgh's the seat he had quitted struck the instrument eyes are peculiar; one of them has a remark with an air of self-assurance that Haydn began able cast, which rather heightens the impression to think himself duped. Running along through hair and eyes are usually robust and sanguine, of his expressive face, as is said of the "terrible the simple passages, he came to that part which have strong passions, are generally furious eye of Caliph Vatheck." On one occasion, in his teacher had pronounced impossible to be maniacs, and have marked crises—while those New York, the tiger became ferocious. Van played. Mozart, as anybody is aware, was with intensely black hair and eyes are of a nerv-Amburgh took his crowbar and gave him a tre- favored, or at least endowed, with an extremely ous temperament, and are more subject to mendous blow over the head. He said to him, long nose—a prodigious nose, which in modern melancholia; those of brown hair have less enin good English, as if he were a human creature, dialect "stuck out about a feet." Reaching the ergetic paroxysms—while light-haired persons, "You big scoundrel, if you show me any more difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the with blue eyes, being of the lymphatic temperaof your pranks, I'll knock your brains out," ac- extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward ment, although subject to mania and monomania companying it with loud menaces and strong bobbed his nose against the midle key which have often pleasing and agreeable reveries, and gesticulation. After this the tiger behaved like "nobody could play!" a gentleman for a couple of months. In going Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laugh- more chronic, and pass into dementia; while over to England, Van Amburgh was separated ter; and after acknowledging the "corn," de-red-haired lunatics are very treacherous and passed a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee animals for several weeks. They clared that nature had endowed Mozart with a dangerous; and are never to be trusted, the same mittee to inquire into the propriety of reporting President of the Peard of Trustness. Pros. of the control of the control

his appearance outside the cage, one of the strangest scenes presented that ever was beheld. The lions, tigers and all recognized him at once. When he entered among the group, they crouched, they lashed their tails, with every demonscratched the neck of the big lion, and his majesty growled his pleasure in tones like the thrift. sound of distant thunder. In ancient and mod-ern history we have heard of attempts made to tame single animals; but till the present era we presents. The lion and the lamb literally lie down together.

FARMERS IN GERMANY.

The Rev. Mr. Kurtz, editor of the Lutheran Observer, who is now traveling in Europe, gives his readers, in a letter from Hamburg, the following sketch of rural life in Germany:-

"The farmers do not live scattered about, each upon his own farm, as in our country, but in small villages; and hence the whole region round about is sprinkled with clumps of humble dwellings, thrown together apparently promiscuously, with thatched roofs, mostly overgrown with moss. The material is a strong wooden frame, the interstices of which are filled up with bricks; and generally the house, barn and stable, constitute one large building, under one common roof, so that horses, cows, poultry, pigs and peasantry, all dwell together, in much closer proximity than would be thought comfortable with us. And yet the domestic relations, even of the peasantry, are not so uncomfortable and unclean as one might suppose from these statements, as much more attention is bestowed upon cattle, &c., than in our built on the public thoroughfares, the houses same material, and mostly fronting the street with the gable end, but covered with tiles. The inns in these towns are in some respects better We however seldom become acquainted with the landlord, and scarcely get a sight at the great number, and who/depend upon their

THE VENETIAN WOMEN AND THEIR HAIR.

Mrs. Jamieson, in her late agreeable work called Memoirs and Essays, speaking of the Venetian women, says:---

"With regard to the Venetian women, every joy more even and pure health, than those of one must remember in the Venetian pictures not only the peculiar luxuriance, but the peculiar color of the hair, of every golden tint, from a rich full shade of auburn to a soft yellow flaxen hue, or rather not flaxen, but like raw The ox is of no use unless he is in the yoke, or tions, as curiosities to be seen on the plains, It is believed that thousands in this country silk, such as we have seen the peasants in Lom- beef-tub, and the borse must be continually bardy carrying over their arms or on their cramming his maw with the best, or the crows heads, in great, shining, twisted heaps. I have are disputing your title to him. But the cow, sometimes heard it asked with wonder, whether those pale gold masses of hair, the true 'bonwhich dies not, and less of that which dies—if dina' tint, could have been always natural? On we would invigorate and prolong whatever of the contrary, it was often artificial; the color, not the hair. In the days of the elder Palma and Giorgione, yellow hair was the fashion, and of our errors in the most effectual way. The the paler the tint the more admired. The Egyptians worshiped the ox, and the children women had a method of discharging the natural of Israel a calf, and thousands now-a-days bow color by first washing their tresses in some to the material of which said calf was made; chemical preparation, and then exposing them but if we were to turn pagan ourselves, we to the sun. I have seen a curious old Venetian | would worship the cow. print, perhaps satirical, representing this proof her house, wearing a sort of broad brimmed hat without a crown; the long hair is drawn over these wide brims, and spread out in the sunshine, while the face is completely shaded. How they contrived to escape a brain fever, or knew none more strange than this, unless it be

USE OF A NOSE.

A good story is told of Mozart, at the time he was a pupil of Haydn. The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a supper and champagne were to be the forfeit. Every thing being arranged between the two composers. Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the surprise of Haydn handed it to him, saying:

est lion tamers in London. The account he cannot play, and I can-you are to give it the

Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes over them. From the first moment of his inter- before him, struck the keys of the instrument course with them, he talked to them as he would Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away until to a human being. "They believe," says he, he reached the middle of the piece, when, stop-

COLD WATER FOR STOCK.—Farmers, are you aware that very cold water in the winter, as well as summer, is injurious to your stock? If not, we can assure you that it is the fact. It often causes disease, especially of the bowels; stration of delight at beholding him again. He and under no circumstances will cattle drink so much of it as is absolutely necessary for their

Water, if possible, should be obtained from a spring, and be drunk as it bubbles out, at a moderate temperature, or be pumped up fresh have never seen such a mighty exhibition of from a well, or be taken from holes cut through human over animal power as Mr. Van Amburgh the ice of a deep stream or clear pond. The water of a swift running stream, where more or less of its surface is exposed to the frosty atmosphere, is usually quite too cool for healthy drink. That also taken from standing troughs or shallow pools, with the ice broken up in it, is equally injurious. It is better to have the water brought from a spring, into the yard or stable, and when wanted, turn it into a trough easily accessible to the stock. When they have drunk sufficiently, stop the running of the water, and draw the troughs dry, then no ice is made comrades should be drowned, and began to to chill the water excessively, to the injury of count; but, as each omitted himself, could only the animals drinking it. Am. Agriculturalist. make eight of the party. All concluded, there-

scription of the Rio Grande river, says :-

you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition have known how to count nine. of this crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber But after all, a New England village, or an can't find their way out. Birds frequently at-English cottage, presents a very different tempt to fly across the river, and light on the spectacle from the same objects in Germany; same side they start from, being deceived by the latter have at best but a sombre and rather the different crooks! Indeed, you may be derepulsive aspect. In the larger country towns, ceived when you think you see across it, and some of the b'hoys say it is so twisting there isn't but one side to it.

A Word to Boys .- The 'Learned Black this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats railroads, and magnetic telegraphs; with all its landlady—all the wants of the traveler being millions of darkly groping men, and all the attended to by the servants of whom there is a sciences and progress of ages, will soon be any one of its superior utility. given over to the hands of the boys of the Teachers, Men, of the future, are all Boys, and may thee !' whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated upon the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

> mild, and motherly withal, that we are half last to see the man hanged." tempted to doff our beaver when we pass her. generous brute! is always willing to return your kindness with interest; and though she may sometimes raise her heel, it is only a mute, but

A Solution.—The following is from a communication in the Southern Standard, written by Beverly Tucker: "Now, the most rational account I ever heard of the mark \$ is this: The Straits of Gibraltar, called of old 'the pillars of Hercules,' were also then called the ne prop the falling credit of an acquaintance, he plus ultra of the world. Spain pushed her dis- replied: "The man was my friend when friends home the wealth that rewarded her enterprise, she coined it into dollars, and stamped them with a triumphant allusion to her great achievement. The pillars they bear are the pillars of Hercules, and across them is twined a fillet marked with the beautiful words 'plus ultra.' Farther yet; the two straight lines are supposed to represent these pillars, and the line that waves across them stands for the fillet; and part of the impression."

STAGE COACHES IN OLDEN TIME.—In the year 1672, when throughout Great Britain only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter House, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance, is the following:-" These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they the night and resort to the hills;; and when daywould not do, but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come up, who, rather than come such long journies on horseback, would stay at home, Here, when they have come to town, they must ciple of law, that a physician is not entitled to presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to payment if the patient dies under his treatment. the plays and treats, and by these means such a habit of idleness, and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after. [Spring Rep

The Medical Times says that men with dark arrived in London, he in Liverpool. As soon capacity for music with which he had never also applies to white-haired maniacs, who are a bill to exempt the family homestead from exempt to the family homestead from the family had been found from the family homestead from the family had been family homestead from the family homestead from the family had been almost always furious and traitorous.

VARIETY

A paper passed through the post office at Canandaigua,

Now speed thee like the bounding rpe And to East Bloomfield Centre go, In old Ontario's fertile fields, And where New York her sceptre Then silently and quickly call On Mrs. MARY HANNAH HALL; To show her, what I dare not tell, That we, her Ogden friends, are well And thankful for her favors kind, Which the late Patriot brought to mind Should Uncle Sam, with curious eyes Attempt to pierce this simple guise Just say to him, there's nought within Like mark of pencil, pen, or pin. To make his sordid nerves recoil. Or prove a guerdon for his toil. And thanks to his weak legislation.

The envelope's free throughout the inition. W. C. W. G.

Kohl says that nine of the men of Busum swam out some distance into the sea, one day. As they returned, each feared lest one of his fore, that one must have been drowned. On A CROOKED SUBJECT .- A Matamoros corres- reaching the shore, and finding that this was not pondent of an Indiana paper, in giving a de- so, they mentioned their perplexity to a foreigner, begging him to teach them how to count Imagine four of the crookedest things in the rightly. He advised them, after all lying down world, then imagine four more twice as crooked, and sticking their noses into the said, to rise and and then fancy to yourself a large river three count the number of impressions. This they times as crooked as all these put together, and did; and since that time, the men of Busum

"Well, my lad, where are you traveling this stormy weather, alone ?" asked an inquisitive can't find its way far enough down to lodge two landlord in the north of Vermont, during the sticks together—but few snakes, because it is last war, of a small lad, whose father was ennot straight enough to swim in, and the fish are gaged in smuggling, and had sent him, as young country, and there are other mitigating habits. all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they as he was, with an important message in advance of the party. "Going to draw my pension," was the reply. "Pension," echoed the scribers. astonished landlord, "what does so small a boy as you draw a pension for ?" Minding my own businesss and letting that of others alone.

The best composition that can be prepared, to relieve carriage wheels and machinery from friction, is composed of hog's lard, wheat flour, smith' says: "Boys, did you ever think that and black lead, (plumbago.) The lard is to be melted over a gentle fire, and the other ingredient—equal in weight—may be added, till the stature of a perfect man. Avoiding all controverted tenets composition is brought into a consistency of of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the common paste, without raising the heat near the Gospela PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY which shall pervade boiling point. One trial of this paste will satisfy all the enterprises of Christian benevolence, it will speak for

present age? boys like you, assembled in school a devoted and faithful wife. Let no man, as he It wil do not begin to study in this country as they do exceedingly annoying arrangement, as the of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look abroad unfilial nature. In spite of the guile of Iago, rooms, or playing without them, on both sides values his own happiness, marry a woman of an upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter there was much wisdom in the remark to Othello upon its possession. The Kings, Presidents, when exciting the Moor to suspicion of Desde-Governors, Statesmen, Philosophers, Ministers, mona's integrity, "She has deceived her father,

In 1791, Horne went to take possession of his episcopal palace at Norwich. When on the steps, he looked round and said "Bless us! bless us! what a multitude of people!" Some one near, not of malice, but because his head THE Cow.—Of all beasts of the field, we re- was filled with Norfolk dumplings, said :- "O! spect the cow the most heartily. She is so meek, my lord, this is nothing to the crowd on Friday

springs of soda, and says :- "The Independence rock is about 150 feet high, and covers something near six acres of ground. There are engraved upon this rock between two and three thousand names. I left my name on it, July 2d, impressive way of telling you that you are doing lakes of saleratus, you would scarcely believe 1846. If I were to tell you that we crossed me, but it is true; we traveled over them with our teams, and used it in our bread, and it is as good, if not better, than you buy in the States."

A poor laboror in New Haven not long since bought a lottery ticket in the forlorn hope of bettering his condition; but before the lottery was drawn, he was so hard beset by a creditor to whom he owed a few shillings, that he was constrained to surrender his ticket to secure the debt. This ticket soon after turned up a prize of \$10,000.

When Sir Walter Scott was urged not to coveries to this continent, and when she carried were few, and I will be his now that his enemies are many."

The North American Lakes have been found to contain 1,700 cubic miles of water, or more than half the fresh water on the globe, covering a space of about 80,000 square miles, and chaining a country of not less surface than 40,-

Died, at the residence of his daughter, at Point thus the mark \$ is but a rude picture of this Pleasant, on Friday, the 15th inst. John Chamberlain, in his 105th year. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and has lived to a very ripe old age. He raised eleven children, whose offspring amount to 175-children, grand, great, and great great grand. His memory lives in the hearts of a large circle of friends. He enjoyed extraordinary health and a vigorous

> During the late flood in Olio, many of the people of Dayton had to leave their houses in light appeared, their houses were almost cover-

An English judge has laid it down as a prin-The colporteurs in France are said to have distributed thirty thousand copies of the Bible

A single drop of the oil of lavender, put into a bottle of ink, will prevent its moulding for any. length of time.

within the last three months.

Peter R. Livingston, long and honorable connected with the political history of this State, died at Rhinebeck a few days since at the advanced age of 81 years.

A bill has been introduced into the Michigan House of Representives to charten a Company to construct a Ship Canal around the Salt St. Marie tail over man ve at a toud

ecution.

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EDITED. VÓL

The "Sal religious ob ed an article in not the b the Rev. E. and on the week, deliv the followin To the Editor

My DEAR

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passed over ment, that first day o Christian w meet on the and that it ed fact,""a together on t is denied by 47-" They the temple, house, did singleness o favor with a to the churc Acts 16: 5-in the faith, I ask, do the ference to a Does this w passages in that all days ians had no .If this is no quoted? the week w together on ship, and th (specified) can understa of worship a by faith wor disciples had refers to Lu Nazareth, w as his custon and stood u was the cus gogde and r proves nothi Luke 23: 5 the Sabbath ment." Th of Christ, an 12: 13 is qu to Antioch i gogue on t preached, of the synag these words next Sabbat came almosi word of God and his fell every oppor Jews and G the people. there is vast days of the then the pe and his fell ian assembl no Christian therefore, it special day, The abov D." to dispi to reëxamin Mount Sina Gospel.—"I disciples) of preference ! sanctioned b Mr. K. tell u two affirmat does this; we

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