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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

WHOLE NO. 139.

VOL. III -NO. 35.

For the Recorder.

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

School Union, or some other publishing estab-

lishment, has issued, within a few years past, a

work entitled, The Teacher Taught. However

prove, of which I am entirely ignorant beyond

the mere title of the book, certain it is, that the title

can scarcely be more appropriate to it, than it

is to a recent instance, and a very impressive

instance, of that kind, brought to my attention

by the individual himself involved in the cir-

circumstance, which is replete with instruc-

the pure, unadulterated Word of God, that

ed by the effrontery of an assumed infallible

church, or covertly cherished and sustained un-

The individual who communicated the fol-

lowing occurrence to me, is a teacher and the

superintendant of a Sunday School. In giving

the lesson for the week ensuing, which embrac-

ed the subject of the Sabbath, he directed his

class to commit to memory all the texts of Scrip-

ture referred to in the " Question Book," and all

that they might find in the "Union Dictionary."

The week passed away, as the teacher said, with

After going over the authorities for the "Di-

17, 12: 12, and Mark 2: 27, were adduced,

they arrived at the all-important one, "The

change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first

day of the week." Here they proceeded with

the passages referred to under this head in re-

1. And on the seventh day God ended his work

which he had made; and he rested on the seventh

day from all his work which he had made. Gen.

"Why, Mr. T.," says the boy that repeated it,

"Go on, Harry," said the teacher to the next

2. For in six days the Lord made heaven and

"These," replied the teacher, "are only to

show the foundation for the institution; the re-

ferences in the New Testament will establish

the change of the day. What is the first refer-

3. And they returned and prepared spices and

ointments, and rested the Sabbath day, according

"What commandment does that refer to, Mr.

"Go on, James, with the next, you may find

4. Then the same day at evening, being the first

day of the week, when the doors were shut where

the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews,

them, Peace be unto you. John 20: 19.

-does that make it the Sab---'

Acts 20: 7.

said the teacher, interrupting James.

that was desecrating the Sabbath."

ence in the New Testament, Charles?"

to the commandment. Luke 23: 56.

T.?" asked Charles.

Sabbath day, and hallowed it. Ex. 20: 11.

gular succession, as follows:-

"that is still the old seventh day."

boy, "with the next reference."

der the cloak of a Protestant God-Mother.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

day a Sabbath, or alike appropriate for holy The Sabbath Recorder. purposes?" Acts 2: 46.

go on with the next." 6. Upon the first day of the week, let every one If I am not mistaken, the American Sunday

of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come. 1 Cor. 16: 2.

Robert, who is the son of a merchant, cried out, "That cannot, certainly, mean the Sabbath. that may be, or whatever the illustration may Father never has any summing up of his books an Sunday. That would make us do a great deal of work, and keep me from Sunday School, and brother Richard from getting to meeting at all. It would make a working-day for us all in the counting-house, instead of a rest-day." "Come, Stephen, what is the next?"

heard behind me a great voice of a trumpet. Rev. tion, and highly encouraging to the friends of 1: 10.

"What is the meaning of Lord's day, Mr. T.? I have never seen it in any other part of the must eventually prevail, to the pulling down of Scriptures.

the strong-holds of the Man of Sin, and the complete subversion of all Papal traditions and insynonymously with Sabbath." novations, whether boldly asserted and defend-

"It don't say so here, Mr. T.," rejoined Stephen; "there is nothing said about first day or Sabbath; I haven't seen any command to keep a single passage." first day or Lord's day, but only the seventh day. You always tell us, that we must 'prove Scripture by Scripture;' can you inform us where there is any corresponding term in the Scrip-

The teacher was silent. "I suppose," said Edward, thinking he had a clue to unravel the difficulty, "it is like one of day, St. John's day, St. Paul's day, St. Bartholo. Judices always abound in proportion to igno-

mew's day, and---' ic inventions. This is the day to which the his mind so much engrossed with pressing busi-Psalmist alluded: 'This is the day which the

ness engagements, that he had not time to ex-Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad amine the subject; but taking a hasty glance in it." Ps. 118: 24. into the Question Book and the Union Dictionresumed Stephen, "and you then said, that it iquity," which has taken its last refuge in the ary, he found that the latter had each proposireferred to the Gospel day-the day in which distracted ranks of deluded Protestants, and has tion distinctly arranged, and a great supply of Christ should reign triumphant. We were references to fortify its positions, and so detertaught that it was the day the Redeemer himself mined to follow that book in the examination. vine institution of the Sabbath," (all referring exthing yet to come: 'That ye may approve things plicitly to the seventh day,) and the passages in that are excellent; that ye may be sincere, and reference to the "sacredness" of the Sabbath, without offence, till the day of Christ.' Phil. (still all referring to the seventh day,) and proving "the Jewish Sabbath RE-ESTABLISHED under I may rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have Mother, is ill concealed by the slattern vestnot run in vain.' Id. 2: 16. 'Who shall con- ments of many of the rebellious daughters, who, the Gospel dispensation," (for such is the precise language of the heading of the proposition in in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ.' 1 Cor. 1: 8 the Union Dictionary,) to which end Matt. 5: And in writing to the Thessalonians, the same Apostle speaks of it as being at hand: 'Now the leaven of maternal inconsistency. Until the we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of Protestant Host cast off, entirely, all taint of the our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering bold Harlot, (under whatever guise she may together unto him, that ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that the playing on every fold, "to the law and the testiday of Christ is at hand?' 2 Thes. 2: 1, 2. mony," and never skulk their covenant badge-Again, we have been taught that it means the we cannot expect to see the downfall of the judgment: 'The day of the Lord will come as a reign of superstition and false tradition, which thief in the night, in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up.' 2 Peter 2: 10. So it appears that the day of the Lord, or the day of Christ, according to the

"Still the old seventh day, Mr. T.," said mean?" "Are there no other references than these,

Scriptures, is not present, and consequently must

mean something else; and if Lord's day is not

Samuel, in the Question Book?" "No, sir," answered Samuel.

earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the day of the Lord, and as there is no evidence

the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the that the inspired writer used it 'synonymously'

"I was completely confounded," remarked the teacher to the writer, "and I shut up the book determined that if the New Testament gave no better authority than that, I would not attempt to perpetuate error by urging the traditions of men. My dear friend," said he, continuing his remarks, "I was not aware that the New Testament was so meagre in proofs to sustain the transfer of the Sabbath from the sev enth to the first day of the week. I took it for granted, that it was clearly appointed and estab ished in the New Testament."

came Jesus, and stood in the midst, and satth unto The reader must not suppose that I have given "Is that a commandment?" asked James. a caricature of a very ignorant teacher. Far "I was always taught, that a commandment is otherwise. He is a man of good understanding, a mandate from one in high authority, requiring and, like thousands of others, had never investia subject to perform certain acts or duties. gated the subject, but had taken it as a received This only describes a circumstance, and gives the reason for being together-for fear of the Jews' truth, and believed that the New Testament contains all that is needful to establish, most "You can proceed, John, with the next," conclusively, that Christ and his apostles had substituted the first day in place of the seventh 5. And upon the first day of the week, when the as the Sabbath. Such is the case with thousands disciples came together to break bread, Paul of men of the most intelligence on other subpreached unto them, ready to depart on the mor- jects. Even among ministers of the Gospel, the row; and continued his speech until midnight. like delusion exists, for want of a rigid scrutiny "Why, Mr. T.," said John, bristling up, as into the matter. When soliciting signatures to he was considered rather a dull boy, and who the Petition to the Legislature of this State, for thought he might display some reflection as well the exemption provision in favor of the observers as the others, "you told us the other Sunday, of the seventh day, in the revised statutes, and that a day in old times was counted, the eve-having obtained, among other distinguished citizens, the names of three first-day ministers on the evening of the first day, and after preaching till midnight, Paul departed on the morof the Gospel, I called on a minister of considrow, he must have traveled on the Sabbath, and erable reputation abroad as a public speaker, and particularly in the metropolis of the Empire "But, John, you see they had met together State attracts immense crowds whenever he to break bread on first day; that is an example visits that region. He replied:and authority to meet together for holy purposes

"Sir, I love liberty of conscience, and wish But the Scriptures say also," rejoined John, to concede it to others, but I cannot sign any "they continued daily with one accord in the thing against the commandments of the New temple, and breaking bread from house to house. Testament, or any thing that will militate against Don't that, on the same principle, make every the sanctity of the Sabbath."

"But, my dear sir, you do not mean that the much at a loss for an answer as a first-day man not at the pole. His idea of preaching was New Testament commands you to observe the is to give Scripture authority for the use of that "Never mind that, John; Robert, you may first day of the week as the Sabbath, much less requires you to enforce its observance by fines and penalties?"

> "Certainly, it does recognize the first day as the Sabbath.

"Where?"

"In twenty places."

"Point out one, my good sir!"

"O, you can find them in almost any part of the writings of the apostles." "Direct me to one, and I will cast the peti-

tion into the fire." "O, my good neighbor, you know well enough, that it is commanded in many places, to keep

the first day holy.' "I certainly do not know that, but I did think, 7. I was in the spirit on the Lord's day, and that you had read your Bible to more purpose. You must be aware, that you have not a single passage which directs the transfer of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day, or that at-

taches any sacredness whatever to the latter.' "There is no doubt, sir, that Christ changed "It is another term for first day, and is used it, and that the apostles observed the first day as spired man know that there was a danger of the Sabbrth."

"Blank assertion, sir, will not answer in this

case-'to the law and the testimony'-I challenge

To this challenge, to find a single passage, he has not replied to this day, although more than twelve months have passed away. If the "blind tures to elucidate the expression, Lord's day?" lead the blind," what can we expect?—or why should we be surprized at the great prevailing ignorance on the subject, and the inveterate the saints' days—St. Matthew's day, St. Mark's prejudices existing in reference to it?—for prerance of any matter. It then behooves those "No," replied the teacher, "those are Catho- who have received light, to let that light shine -to be up and doing, in the dissemination of the truth; and with the truth, and nothing but the simple, unadulterated truth, battle, and bat-"That was in our lesson a few weeks ago," the valiantly, until we rout the "mystery of ininfused its insidious poison, so as to make even alluded to when he said, 'Your father Abraham them "believe a lie;" whose falchion it deems rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was its surest weapon; whose buckler its best deglad.' John 8: 56. Paul speaks of it as some- fense; and whose obsequious service must eventually prove its dernier resort to bolster up its tottering pretensions The cloven foot dis-1: 10. 'Holding forth the word of life, that covered beneath the flowing robes of the mitred firm you unto the end, that ye may be blameless, although they have gone out, have still carried with them, (and in many instances insensibly,) assume,) and unfurl the banner of the Bible-disnow sways the multitude, as a mighty flood, and unblushingly stultifies the imperative commandments of the Most High.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

REPLY TO "D. E. M." ON TEMPERANCE.

Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 7, 1847.

It seems unnecessary to controvert with a with the first day of the week, what day can it brother a point on which we both agree in the main. There is only one thing in which we differ. I assume that the Scriptures do not absolutely prohibit the use of stimulants; and he, that they do. I suppose the drink used in the age of the world when the Scriptures were written, was principally wine, as we have no intimation of any other except in indefinite terms. The wine used at that early period was evidently well known by every man of observation, that the tendency to fermentation is so natural that it requires a considerable effort to suppress it. The warmer the climate, the stronger is this tendency. Hence, in the east, (where in old times the fruit of the vine was considered a great blessing, and the withholding of it a curse,) it is well known that the grapes will ferment while they are carried from the vinethat our Lord talks about new wine bursting old bottles, which is perfectly unintelligible unless there was a strong principle of fermentation The old bottles, being stiff and hard, would rend with the pressure of the wine.

to raise a fabric that will stand, I must have a good foundation. If I assail a drunkard with an argument against drunkenness, I give him that we love thee." In his prayers Mr. Mc- her clasped hands and streaming eyes, discovertheir force; he knows they are true; he feels presence of his God and Saviour, and hence ty for which she chiefly praised the boy, formed, that the evils portrayed in such vivid colors are not merely imaginary, or bug-bears brought to view to terrify him, but realites. When I wish of total abstinence as the only cure for a real drunkard, and tell him that the Scriptures equally forbid the use of stimulants, if he has shall never convert a soul." He compared himcommon sense he will ask for chapter and verse self to the pole on which the brazen serpent ner, (Louisville, Ky.,) ascribes this declension where they are forbidden, and I shall feel as was elevated; the dying must look at the serpent, to the blighting influence of abolition principles?

day as a Sabbath. Suppose I give him the texts you have brought to view, he will look at truly forbid drunkenness, but do not require en- thing about him that sorely affected me." tire abstinence. He will say, If texts are to be considered in this sense, I might be starved to death, for they prohibit gluttony as well as drunkenness, and if I am to refrain eating because I am not to be a glutton, I shall soon be in my grave. He may say, Did not Christ know what an evil king drunkenness was ?and yet he made wine of the richest kind, at a marriage feast, to supply a deficiency of the same drink. He may say, Did not Paul know that Noah disgraced himself by intoxication ?and yet he says to Timothy, take a "little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." He may say also, Did not the same ineven Christians going beyond the bounds of sobriety ?-hence he says, "be not filled with wine, wherein is excess," and yet he does not prohibit its use. It is true I might tell him of a father, and the other an especial care for a peculiar end. To get at the man effectually, I evil of drunkenness must be brought to view. | man's." both as it regards himself and others. He must be urged to break away from such a destructive foe-to make a decided effort to dash the cup that you and your family are healthy and happy vithout the use of it; bring up to his view cases of reform, and press upon him to note the wide contrast between his present and past circumstances, and indeed whatever sound arguments you please, and I go with you. I do not wish to enter upon a long discussion about this point, however, and if my friend will maintain that a threat against drunkenness, and a prohibition of the use of stimulants altogether, are perfectly alike, I have nothing more to say, only let us be temperate in the temperance cause. lest we stab the thing we intend to foster.

SALEM, N. J. Jan. 29, 1847.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD. O! tell me the form of the soft summer air, Which tossess so gently the curls of my hair; It breathes on my lip, and it fans my warm cheek Yet it gives me no answer, though often I speak; I feel it play o'er me, refreshing and kind. Yet touch it I cannot-I'm blind, O! I'm blind!

And music, what is it, and where does it dwell? I sink and I muont with its cadence and swell; While touch'd to my heart with its deep thrilling strai Till pleasure, e'en pleasure is turning to pain; What brightness of hue is with music combined? Will any one tell me?-I'm blind, O! I'm blind!

The perfumes of flowers which are hovering nigh, What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly Are not they sweet angels who come to delight A poor little boy who knows nothing of sight? The sun, moon, and stars, are to me undefined! O! tell me what light is-I'm blind, O! I'm blind!

A CONSTANT REVIVAL.

The late Rev. Mr. McChevne, a young Scotch minister, who was called to his rest at the early age of twenty-nine, left an example of singleness of purpose, and of ardent, devoted and intelligent piety, eminently worthy of record. In his ministry he was determined to know nothing but Christ and him crucified, and he was wise in the application of this knowledge in such a way as to promote the spiritual interests inebriating when used to excess, or Noah could of others. His preaching was accompanied not have made himself drunk. Indeed, it is with a constant revival—and though he labored earnestly, and with his whole heart, his early death was occasioned, not by excessive work,

but by typhus fever. Among Mr. McCheyne's parishoners we are told there was a gentle, noiseless, but almost constant awakening. "He entertained so full a persussion that a faithful minister has every reason to expect to see souls converted under him, that when this was withheld, he began to fear that some hidden evil was provoking the Lord, and grieving the Spirit." In one of his yard to the wine-vat. My friend will remember MSS. he says: "As I was walking in the fields, the thought came over me, with almost overwhelming power, that every one of my flock must soon be in heaven or hell." "Ah, sinners! you little know how I fear that you will in the new wine. The bottles in common use lay the blame of your damnation at my door." then were made of leather. The new bottles, Of a sermon that he preached on 1. Cor. ix. 27. being elastic, were proper to use for new wine. a hearer said:—"It was like the blast of the trumpet that would awaken the dead!" A Travels through Africa, relates that a party of stranger wrote to him on one occasion: "It armed Moors having made a predatory attack pleased God to bless that sermon to my soul. on the flocks of a village at which he was stop-But to come at the point upon which I wish It was not so much what you said, as your man- ping, a youth of the place was mortally woundto defend myself, I would remark, that in order ner of speaking, that struck me. I saw in you ed in the affray. The natives placed him on a beauty in holiness, that I never saw before. horseback, and conducted him home; while his the passages D. E. M. has cited, and he feels Cheyne appeared always as in the immediate ed the inward anguish of her soul. The qualithe impression made by his manner of uttering of itself, an epistle so noble, that even civilized

wrote: "I see a man cannot be a faithful minto impress his mind with the duty and necessity ister until he preaches Christ for Christ's sake -until he gives up striving to attract people to

that of one, like Ahimaaz, coming with all-important tidings, and intent on making these tidings known. A countryman who happened to hear him, said: "Before he opened his lips, them, and will very naturally say, Why, these as he came along the passage, there was some-

His aim was to preach the gospel, and not "about the gospel," as he called it. In a memorandum of a pastoral visit, he says: "M. G. lies sore upon my conscience; I did no good to that woman; she always managed to speak of things about the truth." "It is through the truth that souls are sanctified, and not by essays upon the truth." "Are you not afraid of being hort of sermons?" one asked. "No! I am just the interpreter of scripture in my sermons; and when the Bible runs dry, then I will." His divisions are described as "so textual and so feeling; and they brought out the spirit of a passage so surprisingly." He aimed to preach the mind of the Spirit in the passage, and was afraid he should grieve the Spirit if he did not. After an absence of considerable time, he closed his first sermon to his people on returning, in this way: "Dearly beloved and longed for, I now begin another year of my ministry among you; and I am resolved, if God give me health and strength, that I will not let a man, woman or child among you alone, until you have at about the Rechabites and Sampson, and he will least heard the testimony of God concerning be awake to the fact, that one was the request | his Son, either to your condemnation or salvation. And I will pray, as I have done before, that if the Lord will indeed give us a great outpouring of his Spirit, he will do it in such a way must reason with him in another way. The as to show that it is the Lord's work, and not

SOURCES OF MENTAL CULTURE.

To say that education is valuable, is almost a truism. In our own country, and under our own. from him, lest he drink and die. Let him know institutions, it has come to be regarded by the great mass of the people as indispensable. Yet the full meaning of the comprehensive term education, is not so generally understood. Many regard education as referring merely to that course of instruction which a pupil enjoys in the primary school, the high school, the college, or the university. Professor Haddock, of Dartmouth College, in an article in the Bibliotheca Sacra, makes the following just remarks on the sources of mental culture, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We will only add, that the education which he depicts. is one that is going on at every stage of life. The scenes, and associations, and influences of to-day, are preparing us to enter on the morrow -the morrow will prepare us for a still more distant day; and thus day by day the work of education will be going on. And where willwhere can the process end? "The truth seems to be, that systematic edu-

cation is but an element in our mental culture. Other influences unite with it, and modify it more than we are aware. No system of instruction can be made to monopolize the pupil's atattention; no vigilance can guard all the avenues of thought; no agency of ours can entire. ly control the mental habits of the most docile and confiding. Our own voice is but one of the hundred that are constantly addressing him. The most engaging train of thought we can inspire in him is not a tithe of those which incessantly follow one another through his mind every waking hour of his life. Impressions are everywhere forced upon him; the ear is always open; the eye drinks in ideas from all around and above him. Every office of friendship, every reflection of influence of which he is the source or the object, every consciousness of the presence of external objects, animate or inanimate, every hope awakened or blasted, every change without or within him that serves to mark the progress of his existence, is so much done to form his character, so much to give shape and color to his intellectual and moral being. In this sense of the word, a sense much more comprehensive than that in which we have hitherto used it in these pages, education is always and everywhere going on. We are educated by all we think, and by all we do; by what we see and what we hear. Day and night instruct us; morning- and evening, the rising and the setting sun; the moon and the stars. the sunshine and the storm, are all eloquent teachers. Secret influences are incessantly stealing into the heart from every scene of nature, and from every incident of life. It is a great mistake to suppose that precepts and restraints are the principal instruments of education. Your circumstances, your wealth, your poverty, your business, your recreations, your history, your prospects, are all efficient instructors of your children. What you do not say, as well as what you do say; what you omit to do, no less than what you do; where you are and what you are, in public or in private, have as much to do in forming the character of your son, as the institutions you select for him, and the tuition you provide."

life could not asprie to a higher. "He never," Just after entering upon his ministry, he said she with pathetic energy, "never, never told

The Northern Baptist papers represent the himself, and seeks only to attract them to condition of that church in the Northern States. Christ." "If worldly motives go with me. I as deplorable, because of the general declension

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 18, 1847.

HOW WAS THE SABBATH CHANGED?

This question was farther discussed by Mr. Brown in his Lecture on Sunday evening last. His historical researches had already been conducted through a period of about six hundred years, from the apostles down to the acknowledgment of the Bishop of Rome as the Supreme Head of the Churches. It is the opinion of many, that this was the age of the church's greatest purity. In such an opinion he could not fully coincide. Indeed, he had no doubt that the first hundred years immediately following the age of the apostles did vastly more towards the corruption of the church than is generally supposed. His reasons for believing so, were drawn not only from the developments of history, but also from the multiplied admonitions of the sacred writes concerning the evils which should come in after their departure.

During the period of six hundred years which had been examined, the Sabbath had been losing its glory, and a humanly-devised festival aiming to usurp its place. Among the measures adopted by the church of Rome to destroy the Sabbath, was the conversion of it into a fast-day. This was a direct perversion of its original design, because the day was given to contemplate the glory of God as displayed in creation, and its return was to be hailed with joy, rather than with sadness, as fasting would imply. But notwithstanding the effort of Rome to take away every vestige of the original sacredness of the Sabbath, there were many who continued to keep it. In the early part of the seventh century, there was a class of people who declared "that it was not lawful to do any manner of work on the Saturday." Nearly five hundred years afterward, a similar class of people arose again. In both instances, they were opposed by severe papal censures. In the latter part of the eleventh century, to heap still greater contempt upon the Sabbath, it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary with a mass, by order of Pope Urban II. As for the Dominical Day, superstitious doc-

trines concerning its sanctity were promulgated more and more. Some even held that it was the Sabbath of Christians-not, however, in the same way that it was afterwards held by the Puritans. Though they called it the Christian Sabbath, no one ever presumed to appeal to the fourth commandment for its sanction. It was called the Sabbath of Christians merely by way of analogy. They were careful to guard against the notion that it was required as such by any commandment of Scripture, because they had discernment enough to see, that the Word of God inculcated no other Sabbath than the seventh day. But notwithstanding the fourth commandment was not resorted to for a sanction of Sunday, they taught that it displeased God for men to work on that day. Hence the Almighty was represented as interposing by his providence to defend the sanctity of the day. Not only were the afflictive dispensations which actually did happen construed as divine judgments upon the profaners of the day, but a thousand fabulous events were manufactured for the same purpose. The lecturer here introduced serve to show by what frauds the Sunday festival was wrought into the texture of society, and with what unremitting zeal the papacy pursued this object.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century, an effort was made to procure greater religious regard for the Dominical day in Great Britain. tially kept from three o'clock in the afternoon had not been kept so strictly as was desired. tent distributed. The markets were opened, and Parliament met to attend to the affairs of State. Many of the were Rufus, Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., and John. Richard I. was crowned twiceter all, whether the Catholics, who never pre- although they were not ready to make the sac- But when a large body of philanthropists, look- of the American revolution.

by Scripture, are more guilty in this matter also supplied several school-districts with tracts, than their Protestant brethren, who have at- by furnishing them at the school-houses to memtempted to father a man-made institution upon bers of each family. He hopes that the seed Christ and his apostles.

The lecturer next took up the Sabbath con- and bring forth fruit. troversy in connection with the Reformation. The great point upon which the Reformation from Popery turned, was the doctrine of justificaothers. The successors of these men are now laboring, under encouraging circumstances, to restore the Sabbath, and induce men to count it the "holy of the Lord, honorable."

[Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention to deiver his concluding lecture on Sunday evening next, the design of which will be to make a practical application of the whole subject.]

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Baptist Missionary Association held a meeting him in the conclusion that the seventh day is the in New York, on second-day evening, 8th inst., at which reports from missionaries were read. of the city churches, being present on one occa-The following abstract of two of the reports will sion, he called for his argument for keeping Sunencourage the friends of the Association :-

Eld. A. A. F. RANDOLPH is laboring in Crawford Co., Pa. He preaches regularly to the several stories of this kind, invented to restrain | Hayfield Church, where a good degree of union the simple, which are narrated at length in exists, and the meetings on the Sabbath are Heylin's History of the Sabbath. In connection | well attended. He has also started an interestwith these stories, a superstitious fancy was ing Sabbath School and Bible Class, and has taught, that on every Sunday the torments of preached once in two weeks in a part of the so-Purgatory were intermitted. Superstitions ciety remote from the place of worship, on Sablike these abounded in the dark ages; and they bath afternoons. Recently there has been an encouraging state of feeling in this church, the members having been somewhat aroused, and a small addition having been made by baptism. At the village of Mosiertown, he has preached once in two weeks, on Sunday, and taken charge of a Bible Class and Sunday School. A series of evening meetings has been This was done by the inculcation upon the held at this place, in connection with which minds of the people of unscriptural notions professors have been much revived, a few have very like those made use of on the Continent. been hopefully converted, and many others are Previous to that time, the festival had been par- seeking salvation. There are several in this vicinity investigating the Sabhath question, of Saturday till day-break on Monday. But it among whom our tracts have been to some ex-

Eld. Azor Estee has been on a missionary tour in Massachusetts. He remained several kings were coronated on Sunday, among whom days at Springfield, where a brother Morgan embraced the Sabbath some years ago. The circumstances of his change have already been once in the beginning of his reign, and again made public. After having been brought up a upon his return from the Holy Land—and both Congregationalist, he embraced the views of for and against license. It is not probable that times on the Sunday. The daughter of Henry the Baptists. This led to a discourse from his II. was on Sunday crowned Queen of Sicily at former pastor upon the subject of baptism, in eral very large petitions have been presented Palermo. King John was first inaugurated which it was stated that there was as much Duke of Normandy, and afterwards crowned scripture authority for sprinkling children as King, each event transpiring on the Sunday. In- for keeping the first day of the week as the Sabdeed, down to the time of the Reformation, and bath. Instead of being drawn back to a belief even later, so much business was transacted on in pedobaptist doctrines by this assertion, he that day that it was any thing but a Sabbath. was led to examine the subject of the Sabbath, to see the reception which these petitions meet These facts do not result from an abuse of the and came out a decided Sabbath-keeper. In sacredness of the day, but are the necessary re- this vicinity Eld. Estee preached to attentive sult of those principles which brought the Sun- audiences four times on the Sabbath question, day festival into use in the first place. From and distributed our publications. One discourse the beginning it was upheld merely as a festival, was delivered at the Town-House on New and was not intended to be regarded as a Sab- Year's Evening; another on the following evebath. In most Roman Catholic countries, its ning in a distant part of the society; and twice original character is still retained, with the ex- on Sunday he preached at the Methodist Church ception that labor is interdicted. The after- in Springfield. Besides his regular discourses lature has constantly refused to legislate part or evening of the day is spent in recreation upon the subject, he conversed with a great upon this subject, thus presenting one of the and amusement. For this Roman Catholics number of persons, both ministers and laymen, are denounced by many Protestants as awfully whom he furnished with tracts, many of whom condeprayed. But there is reason to question, af fessed their conviction of the claims of the Sabbath,

tend that the observance of Sunday is enjoined rifices necessary to keep it. The missionary which has thus been sown will yet spring up

THE GREEK CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

A letter from Rev. Dr. Baird, published in tion. This doctrine, which is the central one of the Quarterly Paper of the Foreign Evangel-Christianity, had been well-nigh lost to the ical Society, gives a very full account of the world. The unfolding of it necessarily led to Greek Church in Russia. It seems that this the discussion of a great many kindred topics, is the national and favorite Church of the and among others the doctrine concerning fes- empire, although nearly every form of religion tivals. The Roman Church had multiplied her is tolerated. The Greek Church in Russia festivals to a most burdensome extent, and probably embraces forty-six millions, while maintained that there was a great deal of merit there are only six millions of Protestants. The in observing them, and that the days on which | Imperial Family, and most of the officers of the they were observed were inherently more holy Government, belong to the Greek Church. In than other days. In their zeal to oppose this theory, the Doctor thinks it is better than the pernicious doctrine, the reformers went to the Roman Catholic Church, since the parish priests other extreme of maintaining that under the must be married men, the Apocrypha is no part Gospel all days were alike. Accordingly the of the Sacred Canon by any decisions of the Sabbath was rejected. But they soon saw that church, the people are not forbidden by any it was necessary to have some public occasion decree or canon to read the Scriptures, there is on which to bring the truths of religion into no Pope or any other authority claiming infalcontact with the minds of the people. They libility, the Eucharist is given in both kinds, could not go back to the ancient Sabbath, be- (that is, bread and wine are administered to the cause that might subject them to the charge of people,) and the doctrine of justification by Judaizing. Hence they advanced the senti- faith is not denied and rejected. But in fact, ment that the church itself had power to appoint | the Greek church does not differ materially such festivals as were necessary to its prosper- from the Latin; both are apostate, though not ity, and might alter them to any other day at in the same sense in all respects, nor equally in pleasure. The first day of the week was chosen, heinousness. All the great practical errors of New York have enjoyed precious revivals within a few because it was already in common use. But it Rome are held in the Greek church—prayers is said of John Calvin, that he once designed to the Virgin Mary, and other saints, veneration 2d Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., will encourage the hear to translate the weekly festival to the Thursday, of relics, praying to the dead, belief in purgaas an instance of Christian liberty. In process tory, in absolution, etc. Though the priests, of time, these sentiments respecting the day of take them as a body, are more moral than those worship were found to operate disastrously. of Rome, there is nevertheless a great deal of which continued for nearly three weeks, day Hence a class of reformers sprung up who ad- drunkenness and avarice among those of Russia. and night, from which most blessed results have vocated the morality of the fourth command- They are but little respected, even by the been realized. I have had the pleasure of ment, but so interpreted it as to require only vulgar, in the large cities, especially when they leading into the waters of baptism sixty-three one-seventh part of time, or a day of rest after are out of the church. They are, generally penitent believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, who any six days of labor. Probably the first book speaking, very ignorant. But few of them are bave been added to the church. Many oldwritten in the English language advocating this capable of preaching a sermon of their own standing backsliders have been reclaimed, and view, was that of Dr. Bound, published in 1595. composition; the greater part do not attempt it. the church as a whole have been revived and The doctrine spread rapidly, and was generally Liturgical services constitute almost all that greatly encouraged. The good work continues \$1,000 for missions. The church to which she adopted by the Puritans, although opposed by is done in the churches, either on the Sundays, to progress. Some are anxiously inquiring some of the most learned writers in the estab- or the saints' days; and these are performed in what they shall do to be saved, whilst others are lished church of England. At an early stage in the Qld Slavonic, which is unintelligible to the saying, Here is water-what hinders that we this controversy, we find several able and zeal- masses. As to the Scriptures, the common should be baptized? ous defenders of the original Sabbath of Jeho- priests are generally indifferent to their diffusion vah, among whom might be named Brabourne, among the people, and the most of the higher the meaning of that expression of our Saviour Ockford, the two Bampfields, the Stennetts, and clergy are afraid of it, and therefore oppose it. to Nicodemus, in speaking of the office work of

> MATTERS AND THINGS AT ALBANY. The Sabbath---License---Licentiousness---Sabbath Pro-

At my boarding place, I am known as a Seventh-day Baptist Domine. The Sabbath is frequently a subject of conversation; so that I have had several opportunities of giving something of the scriptural argument for the Sabbath. This, in connection with the "Address to the Baptists," which I put into the hands of a The Executive Board of the Seventh-day physician, who is one of the boarders, has settled Sabbath. ABaptist clergyman, and pastor of one day as the Sabbath, which, when given, he very readily refuted in the main. The clergyman's argument was chiefly, that the disciples kept it after the resurrection of Christ, and that apostolic practice was equal to a precept. Being referred to, I informed him that I would here take the issue with him, and rest the argument on the practice of the apostles. He however seemed unwilling to enter upon the argument, though hard pressed by the doctor. And after making sundry assertions, which he wished to have received as conclusive, that it is impossible to keep the Sabbath, that all through the New Testament the disciples could be found observing Sunday, &c., which were promptly objected to, he retired, seemingly disappointed. Now all that this is good for is, to show for "the thousandth time," that ministers generally are both very ignorant of the truth upon this subject, and very unwilling to receive it, and that private individuals are much more ready to acknowledge the truth than to obey it. More petitions come in daily for the repeal of the

present License Law, than for any other object. A Member from New York presented one with 5,000 names for this purpose. I have learned that a very happy method has been adopted of testing the influence that these petitions should have before the Legislature; and that is, by comparing them with the vote that was given on the nineteenth of May last, in the same place, the law will be repealed, though some members from New York City for the extension of the

license law to that city and against its repeal. Several petitions, numerously signed by ladies and gentlemen, have come in for a law to suppress licentiousness, and punish seduction and adultery. It is a matter of serious lamentation. from Members, and Hon. (?) Senators. Some there are who take no pains to conceal their contempt for these petitions, and allow a contemptuous grin to disgrace their countenances whenever such petitions are announced. It is in the knowledge of some at least, that several "Members" were arrested last winter at a house of ill-fame, by the city police. And it is more than hinted, that some of them this year are no better. Our Legisstrangest anomalies imaginable. Every matter involving dollars and cents is gravely debated and framed into a law. Every man's pecuniary

ing upon the moral character of society, and seeing virtue dethroned, the best affections of human nature crushed, the brightest hopes of doating parents destroyed, and every thing that renders life pleasant, and without which this world would be a charnel-house, completely at the mercy of the soulless seducer, send their and challenge the writer to show. God says, petitions for the protection of virtue, innocence, "The seventh day is the Sabbath; in it thou purity, our grave legislators refuse to grant the request. Thus they say that a dollar is worth more than a soul; property is better than character; that your pecuniary interests shall be thoroughly guarded, but your daughters, your sisters, shall be ruined by the basest of men, by denouncing them for working upon a day with impunity; and that, while they are left to wear out a life more dreadful than death itself, their destroyers are permitted to roam at large in society, to repeat their hellish mischief. It is time to elect men to our Legislature who regard humanity.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported a bill, in answer to our petitions. It covers, I think, the whole ground we ask. This. however, I am not able to determine, as I have not a copy. It will be printed in a few days, and should it need any amending, there are several Senators ready to propose the amendments, when it comes before the Committee of the Whole. The matter has now passed the most firey ordeal, and from all that I can learn, I think it will not meet any serious opposition. This, however, is not certain. There are several, in both Houses, who have agreed to use their influence to secure its passage into a law. I will endeavor to send you a copy next week.

REVIVAL IN THE 2D ALFRED CHURCH.

We rejoice to learn that several of our churches in Wester months past. The following account, given by Bro. James H. Cochran, of what the Lord has done in the vicinity of the of those who love the ways Zion:-

Elder John Green and myself have held meeting of days in the 2d Church in Alfred

I have never seen a work of the kind where the Holy Spirit-" The wind bloweth where it received less than ten dollars; but since then listeth, and thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth"-was more beautifully il- per year. This shows how much might easily lustrated in a practical manner, than it was in be done for the cause of missions, were all this instance. Human agency was, comparatively speaking, unnoticed, from the all-pervading sense which I may almost say that every one had, that 'a greater than David was there. One who made no pretensions to religion, said he never saw a work like it-no noise, no up roar, no confusion, yet every one in the vicinity was searched out. In conclusion, I can truly say, that it is the desire of all our hearts, tha the lofty looks of man should be humbled, and the haughtiness of men should be bowed down and that the Lord alone should be exalted.

Eight of those who have joined the church are converts to the Sabbath.

REVIVAL IN THE 1ST ALFRED CHURCH.—A le ter from Eld. N. V. Hull informs us that Eld. John Green has been laboring with him for a season past in the 1st Church of Alfred Twenty-two persons have been baptized, many of those who were backslidden in heart have been reclaimed, and the saints have been great ly encouraged.

CANAL-BOATS AND SABBATH-KEEPERS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

I wish, through the medium of your paper, to ask a few questions, and wish also that some one or more who can give correct answers will do so through the same medium :-

1st. Is there, or has there been, a line of canalboats running upon the Erie canal, owned by observers of the Sabbath !-If not,

2d. Are there a sufficient number of boats owned by Sabbatarians to form a line?

3d. Is there time enough between this and the opening of the canal next spring, to make arrangments for forming such a line?

4th. How have those of our brethren managed who have been engaged in running boats, and what inconveniences have they met with?

5th. Would it not be well, if there is property enough of this kind owned by our brethren, were elected for that specific purpose. Sev- to form a compact, and maintain a consistent course of Sabbath-keeping on the canal, and by resolved at once to subscribe for and read it. the aid of each other avoid some of the inconveniencies which evidently must attend those who go single handed?

> The above queries were suggested to me from the fact that one of my neighbors, who has lately embraced the Sabbath, owns a canal-boat, and wishes to run it, and would like an answer to WM. V. HUBBARD. these questions. RICHLAND, Feb. 7, 1847.

the good people of Franklin held a jubilee on Monday, the 25th of January, at the house of their venerable pastor, Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D., who, on the Saturday previous, had attained the patriarchal age of ninety-three years, and who will have completed, on the 13th of March next, the 65th year of his ministry since his ciaim or grievance, is properly attended to. ordination, which took place during the period

The following paragraph, from the Philadelphia Presbyterian, is going the rounds of the papers. No doubt the evil against which it declaims is a crying one. But that it is an "impious defiance of God's law," we do not believe, shalt not do any work." Now while Christian people continue to make that sanctified day the busiest of the week, we have but little hope that they will reform the reckless and profane concerning the sanctification of which God has given neither commandment nor promise:-

"DARING OUTRAGE ON THE SABBATH.—No one, who observes passing events, can fail to perceive that iniquity abounds, and transgressors grow bold. One of the most glaring instances of impious defiance of God's law, has recently occurred, which should be held up for public execration. The Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company made an arrangement, and ran a special express train to Boston on last Sabbath, for the purpose of accommodating a company of foreign dancers!! Thus the whole Sabbath was occupied, all the men on the line were forced to violate the Sabbath, and this fearful example of reckless disregard of every thing sacred was exhibited, that a corrupt public taste might be gratified by an earlier arrival of a set of foreign sturdy beggars, the Viennoise children, who are to receive thousands of dollars for their fantastic capers, and that, too, from those who cry out against the extravagance of those who devote a small proportion of the sum thus miserably expended, in the moral and spiritual improvement of their fellow creatures."

A FEMALE AGENT.—Rev. E. Hutchins, in a communication upon the subject of missions, published in the Morning Star, says that for more than twenty years a female member of a church in Massachusetts has annually visited every family belonging to the congregation with which she worships, and asked them to give something for the cause of missions. Some years she has walked more than forty miles for this purpose. She writes the names of all the donors in a little book, which she always carries with her when she goes on her soliciting tours. During these twenty years she has collected not less than belongs has not one rich and liberal member norisitmore wealthy than several other churches in the Association; yet at its last session that one church reported nearly as large a subscription to the benevolent objects, as all the other churches composing that body. The first year of her agency, for which she takes no pay, she the subscriptions have amounted to nearly \$100 Christians to become suitably interested in it.

THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST AND THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—A correspondent of the Mornng Star talks some plain things to the editor of the N. Y. Evangelist, which ought to lead to an explanation or confession. It seems that certain disaffected members of the Free-Will Bapist denomination have held a convention, in which they expressed their views on several points in opposition to the sentiments which that people generally entertain. The Evangelist published a notice of the proceedings of this convention, representing them as expressive of the sentiments of Free-Will Baptists at large, and commenting upon them with considerable severity. Soon afterwards a communication was forwarded to the editor, setting forth the true character of the members of the convention alluded to, and requesting him to recall his slanderous misrepresentation of fifty-five thousand professing Christians." This, true to his established character, he has not deigned to do. For our part, we are not so much surprised at the result, as we are that any thing different should have been expected.

SHORT ARTICLES.—The editor of the National Era talks to his correspondents in the following language, which we doubt not many of his brethren would cheerfully adopt as expressive of their own feelings upon the subject :- " Brevity is the life of a good newspaper. The parting words of a worthy mechanic in Cincinnati were, 'give us short articles.' Correspondents must remember this. We claim the prerogative of writing all the long, dull articles in the paper. Correspondents must be short and spicy. A long communication has not half the chance of publication that a short one has."

From the Congregational Journal. HOW TO PAY FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Wood—Dear Sir:—While waiting in the store of one of your subscribers, I took up the last Congregational Journal, and was very agreeably disappointed to find it so well filled with interesting and useful reading matter, and I am now taking as many papers as I can afford. I have resolved to begin the new year by throwing off one somewhat expensive and very injurious habit—that of smoking—by which I shall save money to pay for the Journal and all other papers which I take, and in the latter paper shall have one suitable for my children

NOTE BY THE EDITOR [OF THE JOURNAL.]-The gentleman from whom we received the above kind note is not, as we believe, a member of The New Haven Courier says that many of any church, though an attendant upon public worship, and a man of intelligence and taste. How much does his example shame the conduct of many professed Christians, who complain that they are unable to take a religious paper, even when they are living in competence if not in affluence, and who would shrink from any self-denial, like that of our new subscriber, that they might procure it for themselves and their children!

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or promise :--ABBATH.—No one s can fail to per-and transgressors st glaring instances od's law, has reild be held up for rectors of the Long made an arrangeress train to Boston se of accommodatcers!! Thus the d, all the men on e the Sabbath, and kless disregard of bited, that a corrupt hed by an earlier arsturdy beggars, the toreceive thousands apers, and that, too, st the extravagance proportion of the l, in the moral and r fellow creatures." E. Hutchins, in a

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litor of the National ints in the following nt not many of his adopt as expressive he subject :—" Brevwapaper. The partchanic in Cincinnati Correspondents claim the prerogative articles in the paper. hort and spicy. A thalf the chance of

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S. Journat.]—The received the above lieve, a member of cadant upon public lligance and taste. e shame the con-Listians who com-Ake a religious in competence and sprink from ser subscriber, memselven sid by the stant General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bill appropriating three millions of dol lars for the purpose of securing peace with Mexico, was the principal topic of discussion before both branches of Congress last week. In the Senate, speeches were made by Messrs Calhoun, Corwin, Cass, Bagley, and others. Mr. Calhoun was in favor of abandoning all offensive operations in the war, and establishing a line, commencing at the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the river to El Passo thence due west, striking the Gulf of California near its head; this line to be held subject to a treaty of peace; thus showing Mexico that we are undertaking only what we have strength to perform, and that we are not attempting to destroy her national existence. Other speakers had different plans for carrying on the war and "conquering peace." In the House, speeches were madd by Cobb, Broadhead, Dickinson, Rathbun, Kaufman, Foote, Brinkerhoff, Paris, Wood, &c. A Committee of Conference on the Ten Regiment Bill, made a report, which was uary. adopted, and the Bill was afterwards signed by the President. It gives the President power to appoint officers of regiments below the grade of field officers, in the recess of the Senate, and without the necessity of subsequent confirmation by the Senate. A resolution was introduced and discussed with much warmth in the Senate to exclude from the privileges of the floor and the reporters' gallery the editors and reporters of the "Union," on the ground of abusive and one-sided reports of the proceedings. There was little else done during the week.

The Three Million Bill was passed by the Senate on Monday, with the Wilmot Proviso against any farther extension of Slavery by the arms or the laws of the United States.]

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The new steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon last, bringing English news to the 20th of January. The news is important and cheering.

since the sailing of the previous steamer. There was, however, some trouble in the money market, which, in connection with the increased facilities for importation, it was thought would put a slight check upon the provision markets, and perhaps give them a downward tendency.

Parliament commenced its session on the 19th of Jan., and was opened by the Queen in person. Her speech briefly enumerated the principal subjects which would be brought before Parliament, and referred to the plans of the Ministry for a more full account of them. The following are said to be the three principal things which the Ministry are determined to carry out :--

They are determined to suspend the Navigation Laws, so as to allow the vessels of every country to bring provisions to the British shores. They are determined to repeal the duties of the last session on the importation of grain, which, under the present emergency, have not only favor of France and other countries where corn hypothecation or sale of certain goods of the the use of grain in breweries and distilleries, and permit the use of sugar and molasses, under certain restrictions, so that the great quantity of human food required in the distillation of fermented liquors may be saved to the nation. Finally, the whole of the available British navy will be occupied in bringing food from every quarter of the world where it can be had, to arrest the starvation of which Ireland is the

The speech of the King of France, delivered at the opening of the session, was received by this steamer. It calls the attention of Government to the sufferings of the poor population, and requests cooperation for their relief; says that a protest has been issued against the incorporation of the independent and neutral Republic of Cracow with the Empire of Austria; congratulates the nation upon the auspicious marriage of the King's son to the Infanta of Spain; and says that the relations of France with all the foreign powers affords confidence

The speech of the Queen of Spain, at the opening of the Cortes, on the 31st December, was also received. It contains nothing remarkable. Her marriage, peace with foreign powers, domestic tranquility, her inability to arrange the public debt, the necessity of endowing the clergy and the church establishment, and the prosecution of public works, are the princi-

The papers publish long accounts of mis- bamboo sticks, drums, fire-crackers, guns, and Committee, who consider it a subject belonging ery and starvation. A terrible disease, almost human voices, were all sending forth their exclusively to the State in which slavery exists. amounting to a plague, has broken out in some loudest notes until sunrise. Terror was depictamounting to a plague, has broken out in some of the poor-houses in Ireland. The deaths in the workhouse of Scariff, County Clare, from this cause, average from four to twelve daily.

There is at present considerable excitement among the considerable excitement thalf completed, and yet many of our accounts for the volume of the considerable excitement half completed, and yet many of our accounts for the volume of the first series will be completed in sixty monthly numbers, and one of the missionaries were crowded with this cause, average from four to twelve daily. this cause, average from four to twelve daily. visitors to ascertain the cause, and not a few re-The English press, it is said, are studiously con- ferred it to foreign magic. cealing the condition of the people. Fortyfour vessels and 3,000 men are employed by the
Government in affording relief to the starving

Ohio Black Laws.—A correspondent of the
Pittsburgh Mystery, (edited by a colored man,) poor of Ireland and Scotland.

The accounts from Mayo, given in the Free-man's Journal, are very painful. In the parish O., arrived here a few days ago. He stated in a of Cong, 27 deaths occurred within a week; in public meeting, that the first Resolution of the a neighboring parish, a like number in three ever notorious Mercer County Mob-viz. that weeks. Rev. Patrick Fitzgerland, Roman Catholic curate of Kilgeever, thus illustrates

theintensity of the famine: my mind a few days ago by a most heart-rending case of starvation. I have witnessed the poor mother of five in a family, sending her six hundred free people of color in the County, little children, almost lifeless from hunger, to bed, and, despairing of ever seeing them alive,

the night of eternity."

said, already been dispatched. The rates of House of Representatives. insurance by American vessels have in consequence been increased.

The Sirius steamer was lost on the Irish coast, on the 15th ult. Twelve of the crew and passengers were drowned in attempting to get

H. M. steamship Sphynx, of 1,056 tons, and 500 horse power, was totally lost on the 15th ult. on a reef of rocks near the Isle of Wright.

Letters from Gibralter to the 26th of Dec.

been sinking gradually for some years. The water in the Thames is rising in the same ratio.

before the world in the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich on Monday, 4th Jan-

incorporated with the Russian Empire. Warsaw is in a state of consternation.

the laborers, and given directions for extensive unusually severe.

It is stated that the cholera continues to make rightful ravages throughout nearly the whole of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AT HIS POST .- A COTrespondent of the New York Tribune, under date of Washington, Feb. 13, says: "Quite an interesting episode occurred in the early proceedings of the House to-day. Soon after 12 o'clock, while Mr. Washington Hunt was addressing the Committee in a speech on the Loan Bill, John Quincy Adams entered the remarks, and the House with one unanimous his chair. He relinquished this seat to Mr. of life. Adams, after having addressed him, through words of a great statesman of another good Ontario at Grafton. man one universal prayer must be, that, "illustrious as are his virtues, far, oh! far distant be that day when any inscription shall bear his name, or any tongue pronounce his eulogy!"

From Mexico.—Letters from Anton Lizardo, dated Jan. 20th, state that the Mexican Congress, on the 9th, after a stormy session, approv been useless, but positively mischievous, by ed the first section of the bill authorizing gov is wanted. They have determined to prohibit Church. Santa Anna opposed sternly this measure. The passage of the law created the greatest excitement in the city of Mexico. The Churches closed their doors, the ordinances of religion ceased, and every indication of mournwere evinced by those who were inclined to support the religious establishment. The Mexican Congress, and the Mexican press everywhere, appear to be thoroughly roused. They are alarmed almost to despair. The issue they make is "Ser o no ser," "To be or not to be."

The committee appointed to proceed to San alone raised about a hundred and twenty thousely of the sooner the better.

Luis Potosi, to inform Santa Anna of his election to the Presidency, state that in reply to questions relating to the condition of the army, carry on the war for six months.

EARTHQUAKE AT NINGPO.—By a letter from Dr. Macgowan, in the Magazine for February, it appears that there was a shock of the earth at Ningpo, in China, in April last. "It took place that the peace of the world continues secured. a little before four o'clock, A. M., and alarmed every one. The shaking, although not very lancet) has only fourteen. A letter from a violent, continued about three minutes." The house of Dr. M. creaked and trembled like a ship under a press of canvass with a strong breeze. It was accompanied with a noise as of a tempest blowing through a forest, though there was a perfect calm at the time. Such phenomena are rare in this province. No earthquake had before occurred in Ningpo within the memory of its oldest inhabitants. It occasioned im- abolition of slavery in that State. Any sympa-Suffering in Ireland continues and increases. mediate and universal alarm. Gongs, bells, thy with political abolition is disclaimed by the

writes from Cincinnati as follows:-

no colored person should grind in the mills after

He stated that there were between five and The names are as follows: worth, at least, two hundred thousand dollars, men. Sebastian del Cano, Capt. Smith, 153

but the poor mother's fears were not groundless, County. Hence his fellow townsmen dispatchfor not a breath could she feel from some of her ed him with a letter to Columbus, stating the cers and privates killed and wounded at Palo dear little children; that night buried them in condition of things in Mercer, and imploring his Alto and Raseca, was 152; of whom, 72 were excellency the Governor, to do what was in his An office has been opened in London to power to stay the impending storm. He (the grant letters of marque and reprisal, according Governor) read the letter, seemed deeply touchto decrees of the Mexican government against ed, and opened the way by which the agent the United States. Three privateers have, it is from Mercer could lay said epistle before the

SUMMARY.

The charter of the Bank at Plainfield, N. J. has been repealed by the Legislature. A committee of that body, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, presented a report, stating that they had not ascertained that the Bank had ever been lawfully organized, and that in their opinion its affairs were managed improperly, and in a way inconsistent with state that a heavy gale had taken place there, the safety of the public. The bill to repeal the during which the British brigantine Ocean charter passed unanimously in both Houses. Queen, and the schr. Ann, ran aground near Joseph C. Hornblower, John S. Darcy, Daniel Dodd, Jr. and Joel Dunn, are appointed Re It is discovered that the city of London has ceivers or Trustees for the creditors and stock holders, and are invested with immediate legal control and possession of all the moneys, prop-Joseph John Gurney, who has been so long erty and effects of every kind of the company.

The Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburgh, just finished by the Cumberland By an order of the Imperial Government, Valley Railroad Company, is an immense structure. The entire length of the bridge is three Poland has really ceased to exist, and is to be thousand nine hundred and ninety-two feet, or within eight feet of four thousand. It is built on an improved double lattice plan, there being The popularity of the Pope continues untwo single and two double segments of lattice. abated. He has recently raised the wages of | There are 23 spans, averaging 173 feet, and 2 arched viaducts-one 53 feet, and the other drainage works. The weather in Italy has been | 84 feet long. There are two carriage ways, above which, immediately under the roof, is the railway track. The entire cost of the bridge, we are informed, is about \$95,000; of which about \$15,000 were required to repair the damages occasioned by the several accidents.

Mr. Dowden, a Baptist Clergyman, living in Spencer Co., Ky., is said to have been murdered by his wife. The Shelby News says that Mr. D. mistrusted his wife's fidelity, and leaving home under the pretence of being absent a week, reurned the next night and found a man in bed with Mrs. D., when she immediately jumped House. Immediately Mr. Hunt suspended his out of bed, went to a bureaux, and got from a drawer a large butcher knife, with which she sentiment rose to receive the venerable and stabbed her husband three times in the stomach venerated patriot, philanthropist and statesman. and bowels-wounding him mortally. He Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tenn., who has occupi- made not the least resistance—apparently de- Commonwealth," says that the sum of sixty stamp now published, while the political complexion of each ed previously this session the former seat of the termined to let her who had so basely betrayed thousand pounds sterling was devoted to defray found in works of a party character. Representative from Quincy, escorted him to his honor, and destroyed his peace, also rid him the funeral expenses of Oliver Cromwell.

A paper printed at Coburg, Canada, Jan. 20, the Speaker, in a few eloquent and pertinent says:-" We last week recorded a very wonremarks; to which Mr. Adams made appropriderful convulsion on Lake Ontario. We have ate response—thanking Mr. Johnson for his this week to mention one equally wonderful as courtesy, and expressing to the House his great | having taken place at Rice Lake, 12 miles to satisfaction in meeting them again at his cher- the north of this town. Last Thursday, (Jan. ished post. Members of both political parties, 14th,) the lake was seen in great commotion, with a common feeling of entire gladness, gath- the ice 18 inches thick undulating in every direcered around him and tendered their congratula- tion. Presently it burst with a noise like thunder, tions on his recovery. Mr. Hunt made also, in and a large piece from the center of the lake was his speech, proper allusion to the scene. Mr. in a few minutes thrown up in a pile to the Adams seems to have lost flesh, but neither height of ten feet, in which position it now lies. strength of body or vigor of mind. May both This is no doubt related to the earthquake be spared long to himself and country! In the which caused the awful commotion in Lake

Several severe riots have recently taken place on the line of the Erie Railroad between the Fardown and Corkonian factions. Several persons are supposed to have been killed. Not The range of western butter is from 14 to 22 cents. Cheese content with these family jars, a large party of 61 a 8c. Irish attacked a company of German laborers, but were beaten off. The work on the line of the Road has been much interrupted by these riots, but several of the ringleaders having been holding out a premium, to the same amount, in ernment to raise fifteen millions of dollars by arrested, some degree of peace has been re-

> It is proposed in the London 'People's Journal,' to get up a kind but faithful Remonstrance against American Slavery, to be signed by 3,-000,000 of the people of Great Britain-a ing was manifested, and tokens of resistance number equal to that of our slaves. Such a Remonstrance, if couched in proper terms, not only ought to give no offence, but would undoubtedly exert a good moral influence. Let

> sand dollars for the starving poor of Ireland. Queen Victoria has subscribed about ten thousand dollars, many of the nobility have conhe boasted of having sufficient private means to tributed liberally, and the contribution boxes of the English churches are becoming vocal with the silver music of charity.

> > There is a rage for Doctor's excitements. A new Medical Reform College at Memphis, Tenn, has this year (its first season) no less than ninety students, while the old regular school (the fellows who cling to the calomel and physician, there says that the time is not far distant when the old practice of medicine will be swept entirely out of the great valley of the

A Select Committee of the Delaware Legislature has reported a bill, agreeably to the wishes of a large number of petitioners, for the

There is at present considerable excitement come Odd Fellows, and it is questioned whether for so doing.

hundred and fifty miles an hour; wild geese ninety miles; swallows ninety-two miles; and the common crow at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that three privateers the first day of January, 1847, had actually been sailed from the port of London on the 9th of

Renia de Castilla, Capt. Moody, 214 tons, 30

The whole number of non-commissioned offiof foreign birth; 43 were from Ireland; and in February, which the churches and ministers associated and nearly all laborers or mechanics.

Indian corn is growing more and more in favor in Great Britain. William Cobbett, in his day, wrote many a pamphlet to teach the people the mysteries of hoe-cake and hommony, but of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a he could make no converts.

It is recorded of Washington, by the Foreign Spectator, that he remembered and paid a debt f one cent for crossing a ferry. Augustine says, Little things are little things, but to be faithful n little things is something great.

Over \$3,000 were subscribed for the benefit of the poor in Ireland at a meeting held by the Boston, on Sunday evening.

It is calculated that the railways to which egislative sanction has already been given in England, will require the employment of 500,-000 men for ten years.

ndustrious habits of it citizens.

The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin states, on the 3d inst., that he has seen letters of the 7th Tanuary from the city of Mexico and the 7th January from the city of Mexico, and confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particu-from parties having access to high sources of lar attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his information, which express, in decided terms, a belief that the differences between the two nations will very speedily be amicably and

An exchange paper, in speaking of John Jacob Astor, says he designs establishing an institution for the advancement of deserving and honest young men, by supplying them with a capital varying from one to five thousand dollars, wherewith to commence life, and forward them in their respective callings.

It is not certainly known what kind of fruit or vegetable constituted the locusts of ancient Judea; but a cargo of locusts is reported to nave arrived in England from Spain. They beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exare a kind of bean of large size, and used for act fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. feeding animals.

Harvey Arnold, of West Hertford, was kill- don Quarterly Review' are Tory; the 'Edinburgh Review, ed on Monday while engaged in cutting down | Whig; and the 'Westminster,' Radical a tree. Mr. Solomon Root, of Huntington, Vt. was killed a few days since in a similar manner. up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the

The President of the United States has sent in a Message to Congress recommending a tax on Tea and Coffee, and a graduation of the price of public lands, ag a means of raising more revenue with which to prosecute the war.

Review of New York Market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour \$7 25. Jersey GRAIN—Genesee Wheat \$1 75. Jersey and Long Island 40 a 1 45. Corn 98 a 100c. Oats firm and in demad a

14 75. Beef 8 50 a 10 50. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter and Cheese in good demand, and butter gradually improving.

MARRIED,

In Berlin, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by Rev. Wm. B. Maxsor Mr. Asa S. Coon to Miss Eliza M. Green, all of Berlin. In Truxton, N. Y., January 12, by Rev. J. R. Irish, Mr. Benjamin Crumb, of DeRuyter, to Miss Ann Jennette Coon, of the former place.

In Otselic, January 30, by the same, Mr. NATHANIEL ROGERS, of Preston, to Miss Mary Ann Rogers, of Otselic. In Dekuyter, on the 2d inst., by the same, WILLIAM A. MILLER, of Oneonta, to LAVANTIA W. HERRICK, of DeRuyter.

DIED,

In Alfred, N. Y., January, 1847, of consumption, Mrs. Lucy GREENE, wife of Eld. Ray Greene, in the 46th year of her age. Sister Greene embraced the religion of Christ in early life, and in all the relations of life did honor to her profession. enth-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and has, beyond all doubt, The Society of Friends in England have gone to enjoy that rest which remains for the people of God. In Hopkinton, R. I., after a short illness, George Barcock, only son of Peleg and Mary B. Saunders, aged 2 years, 9

> Calm, on the bosom of thy God, Young spirit, rest thee now! E'en while with us thy footsteps trod, His seal was on thy brow.

Dust, to its narrow house beneath-Soul, to its place on high; They that have seen thy look in death No more may fear to die.

Lone are the paths, and sad the bowers, Whence thy meek smile is gone; But oh! a brighter home than ours,

Wm. M. Fahnestock, John Whitford, W. V. Hubbard James Bailey, Daniel Coon, Andrew Babcock, N. V. Hull.

ACKNOWLED GMENTS. R. Drake, Plainfield, N. J,

\$6 00 pays to vol. 3 No. 52 N. Drake, S. Greenman, Berlin, 2 00 Collins Miller, Brookfield.

Notice.—The third volume of the Recorder is more than come Odd Fellows, and it is questioned whether lenient manner possible, particularly towards those who they are liable to be expelled from the meeting really find it difficult to pay in advance. For this reason we have determined to extend the time of receiving \$2 in payment for the volume, to the first day of April. Those who The eagle, it is said, can fly at the rate of one forward their money before that day, will be credited for the present year as if paid in advance. But all accounts readdress for Five Dollars; so that at a cost of Fifteen Dollars, maining unsettled at that time will be made out at \$2 50. We hope that every subscriber who is in arrears will avail himself of this opportunity to settle up without the additional expense attendant upon delay. Money may be sent by mail, at our risk, provided the Postmaster is informed of the contents of the letter, and a description of the bills is retained.

SENDING BILLS AND RECEIPTS.—The Postmaster General heintensity of the famine:

"I shall never forget the impression made on my mind a few days ago by a most heart-rending has decided that "publishers of newspapers may send to subscribers their bills for subscriptions DUE, free of postage." Again, the Postmaster General has also decided, that pubtlishers of newspapers may not transmit their RECEIPTS free worth, at least, two hundred thousand dollars, that none had ever been convicted of any crime, tons, 30 men. Magallanes, Capt. Lash, 153 ance. For this reason we shall not hereafter send receipts and that they lived in fear of being driven from tons, 20 men. These three vessels cleared out edgments the number of the paper to which the number of the numb ing, her first act was to touch their lips with her hand to see if the breath of life still remained; of the law interposed,) by the whites of Mercer really for privateering on the broad Atlantic.

These three vessels cleared out this prospectus three miser tons can undicate in our acknowl. In our papers, as heretotore, our small indicate in our acknowl. It is prospectus three miser tons can undicate in our acknowl. It is prospectus three miser to be acknowl. It is prospectually three misers can undicate in our acknowl. It is pr

There will be a Quarterly Meeting held with the Seventh day Baptist Church in DeRuyter, N. Y., on the last Sabbath in the vicinity are invited to attend.

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

MORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in handsome addition to a Scrap Book. L. A. GODEY.

Publisher's Hall, Philadelphia

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber, wishing to be relieved from the charge of the carriage business, is desirous of either letting hi hops, 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 parishioners of the Church of the Holy Cross, section of the country. Any person wishing to obtain the situation may address the subscriber at DeRuyter, N. Y. JOHN MAXSON.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY. U Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus Within a few years, there have been erected of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade t Cohoes five cotton mills, two extensive axe and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in lofactories, one large drawer manufactory, and cality, materials used, and scientific application of all the other smaller factories which employ in all about attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. fifteen hundred hands. The village is well In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen spoken of for the excellent morals and steady, to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

As in every art and science, years of study and practice

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

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THE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, im 1 mediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary or Foster, in his book called "Statesmen of the gans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar They embrace the views of the three great parties in Eng-

land-Whig, Tory, and Radical- Blackwood' and the 'Lon The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the Foreign copies, and while they are equally well got

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For all four of the Reviews. 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10 00

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent Remittances and communications must be made in all cases vithout expense to the publishers. The former may always

be done through a Post-master, by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a let ter, post paid, directed to the publishers. N. B. The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates,

making a very important saving in the expense to mail sub-** In most of the large cities and towns in the United States lying on the principal Railroad and Steamboats routes, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

TEWMAN'S ONLY PERIODICAL ON BOTANY Prospectus of The Illustrated Flora, edited by

Profiting by the results of past experience, and confident of public support, we offer in the second year of our botan-

ical enterprise, the Flora enlarged and remodeled, so as to differ from any thing ever before presented, combining four departments-Floral, Medical, Introductory, and Biograph ical. The first comprises the classification and description of spiced with anecdote and original or selected poetry. The At the time of her death she was a member of the 2d Sev- cinal properties of the plants, and of each part of them, when there is any difference; the extracts and their mode of preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of disaccounts of its discovery, and theory of the operation of medicines on the animal frame. The Introduction commences with the lowest of the Vegetable Kingdom, giving in its progress a brief account of every system before the Linnean which last, with the natural method, will be fully entered into and thoroughly explained; making it as instructive and interesting as possible, by being eminently practical. For instance, the Fungus tribe, which is in our first number, enables us to give the history, description, and mode of preparing the eatable mushroom, tuber, morel, &c., thereby not only teaching the science in order, but affording besides much curious and valuable information. The Biographical department begins with Linnæus; it contains a short and interesting account of the lives and works of eminent living of deceased botanists, selected at pleasure from our own and other countries. Consulting the standards on Botany, Gardening, Chemistry, and Medicine, we intend to combine every useful item of information, and without lessening its value, present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To allow ample opportunity for illustration, the work is of large octavo form, every number consisting of six plates and fortyeight pages of letter-press. The first three plates contain each separate flower; the fourth a tree in exact proportion, with a separated branch to show the leaves, flowers and 3 " 52 fruit; the fifth, an explanation plate for the introductory department; the sixth and last, a finely engraved portrait. 3 " 52 The flowers are drawn and colored similar to those in the previous numbers, which are universally acknowledged to be specimens of the highest style of the art.

however, being complete within themselves. The publishthirty-two pages and four plates, but the present plan was adopted as by far the best. It is furnished to subscribers at a botanical library—unequaled for gorgeousness of illustration, and utility as a work of popular science—will be procurable, containg 2280 pages of letter-press, three hundred splendidly colored engravings, and botanical portrait gallery of sixty

The first number is dated January, 1847. The publishers guaranty that the mailing of numbers to subscribers will, in every case, be completed by the 25th of the month precedent ng the date, and on failure in this respect, or in the mechan-

ical execution, the subscription in oney will be promptly refunded to subscribers whenever desired.

Competent agents wanted to circulate the work, when a very liberal discount will be made. All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the publishers, Lewis & Brown, 272 Pearl-st., N. Y., where subscriptions will be received and agents supplied.

Editors of newspapers and other periodicals giving this prospectus three insertions each year, will, by forwarding

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING CHEAP.

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear; 'Tis worth more than distinguish'd birth Or thousands gained a-year; It lends the day a new delight; Tis virtue's firmest shield And adds more beauty to the night Than all the stars may yield. It maketh poverty content, To sorrow whispers peace; It is a gift from heaven sent For mortals to increase.

It meets you with a smile at morn; It lulls you to repose; A flower for peer and peasant born, An everlasting rose A charm to banish grief away, To snatch the frown from care;

Turn tears to smiles, make dullness gay--Spread gladness everywhere; And yet 'tis cheap as summer-dew, That gems the lily's breast; A talisman for love, as true As ever man possess'd. As smiles the rainbow through the cloud

When threat'ning storm begins-As music 'mid the tempest loud, That still its sweet way wins-As springs an arch across the tide, Where waves conflicting foam, So comes the seraph to our side, This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be, With power unheard before— This charm, this bright divinity Good temper!—nothing more! Good temper!—'tis the choicest gift That woman homeward brings; And can the poorest peasant lift To bliss unknown to kings. Lit. Gazette.

THE BROWN SILK DRESS.

BY MRS. PHILLIPS.

in a girl of eighteen!"

am to see no strangers."

Maria's wedding-dress. She will never wear it up with the little house that 'Squire Thornagain in the world. She had a white satin, with | dike's mother lived in. a lace dress over it. Oh, she did look so beautiful! I do admire a handsome bride."

a few evenings, when by the expenditure of half world, and fewer changes." the money, I can procure that which will be serviceable for some years. But come, put on your bonnet and step over to our new house. It is all furnished, at least all that is finished; I so near my mother's."

this sitting room, and three chambers, to finish nose aquiline. His beard is thin, but very at his leisure, when he is out of employment. black. He wears a small moustache, which See how every thing is arranged. So handy for gives his features, naturally fine and benevolent,

"Certainly I do. There is only one apprentice, and I should think it strange, if I could not one day on board the "Loiret," in the captain's do it all with ease."

"My heart, what strange fancies you have! things do go on beautifully, I promise you!"

made a different choice."

to learn that a man's honest occupation, whether tassels are the only ornaments which relieve the spirits of wine, and in every respect the mait produces hard hands or white soft hands, simplicity of his costume. He never carries chinery was perfect. The maker of this is a whether it gives the cheek a brown or a pale hue, any arms at his girdle. His feet are naked in very intelligent negro, who for some time past the property of a defunct neighboring brewery. is any disparagement to him. You must get his slippers. He has his head shaved, and his has been engaged in the up-river trade. Only acquainted with William, and hear him con- head-dress is composed of two or three Greek think of it—a man carrying a steamboat, all verse. You will not think of his hard hands; caps, the one upon the other, over which he fired up, under his arm! In the Quartermasand his animated, intelligent countenance will throws the hood of his bernous. drive his bronzed skin quite out of your head. But come, you don't say any thing about my furniture—and you see my nice closets."

"Oh! your furniture is well enough. The less you have, the less you will have to take care of, you know."

this is."

Why, what a quantity of bed and table linen them. -it is really nice, too. You have more than my Maria has, I declare."

closet contains my tin and wooden ware."

any thing of the kind."

frighten you away this evening.

Maria's early in the morning, you must allow noses or lips cut off. I well remember one poor me to retire early."

bining elegance and usefulness," said a South- And instances of this kind are of very frequent ern gentleman to himself, as he stood on the occurrence. Indeed they are hardly secure of piazza of the hotel in the town of —. "Sir," their lives for a day. If a man is only suspectsaid he, addressing himself to a venerable look- ed of crime, they have no great difficulty in ing man near him, "can you tell me who resides | finding him guilty by means of their fetish. laid out with so much taste?"

"Oh! that is 'Squire Bill Thorndike's. You very nauseous draught, composed by the fetishmust be a stranger in these parts, not to know man, of the bark of a particular tree. The

something of his history."

"Oh! there is nothing remarkable in it, nothree boys. Their mother, who went from this enough to buy this little house to the left. It trades; one to a mason, one to a wheelwright, and this Bill to a carpenter. Bill staid, however. He married the widow Perry's daughter. She was smart as a steel-trap. She was a right good scholar, and she made an excellent wife. They have got along wonderfully. Every body wondered how it was. He did not make better wages than other, men, but somehow the money increased. It was no mystery to me though, for I watched them pretty sharp. You never saw no great display of finerysuch as laces, and flounces, and furbelows; you never saw him, before he kept a horse, riding much for pleasure. No, they both pulled one way, and took their pleasure in being sober, in-"Why, Eliza! what a strange choice for a dustrious, and useful, and now they reap their wedding dress! Your other dresses are in very reward in being universally respected. Why, good style, and you have plenty of them, consid- there ain't a man that has so much money to let ering the changes in fashion—but a brown silk to as 'Squire Thorndike, and he is never hard and be married in !-who ever heard of such a fancy | screwing about it as some are. He is n't stingy either. He has taken the two children of one "Tis true, aunt, that my choice may seem | Lawyer Willis to bring up, and he does as wel somewhat sombre, but you know very well that by them as he does by his own. Lawyer Willis' I am about to become the wife of a poor me- wife was a kind of cousin to 'Squire Thornchanic, who depends on his daily labor for sup- dike's wife. She was a dashy, showy gal. You'd port. As the wife of such a man, I must neces- ha' thought the richest folks upon airth were sarily limit my expenditures to my circumstances, married, when they had the knot tied. Poor and I have thought it better to purchase some- fellow, he had a hard time notwithstanding, to thing which would be useful for some time to support his wife in style. He took to drink and come, than to consult my appearance as a splen- | died. I've heard say that she turned up her did bride for one short evening—especially as I nose at her cousin's match; but she little thought her boys would be glad to go to that same cou-"There is something in that. There is my sin for a home, while she would be glad to take

"Ah! sir," continued the old man, "this is a changing world; but to my mind, if folks would "Yes, it is very well for those that can afford be more prudent and industrious, and give up it. But it would be quite absurd for me to pur- hankering after things beyond their means, chase an expensive dress for one, or even for there would be more real good done in the

ABD-EL-KADER.

Abd-el-kader is little, being not more than value it more highly than I should if it was not five feet high! his face long, and of excessive paleness; his large black eyes are mild and "There, William has left this small parlor, caressing; his mouth small and graceful; his a martial air, which becomes him exceedingly. "You don't say you are going to do your | The ensemble of his physiogomy is sweet and agreeable. Mr. Bravais has told me that an Arab chief, whose name I have forgotten, being state-room, on seeing the portrait of a woman -Isabeau de Baviere-whom the engraver had To be sure, it is well enough, if you can bring taken to personify Europe, exclaimed, "There your mind to it, but then folks do so differently is Abd-el-kader!" Abd-el-kader has beautiful now-a-days. There is my Maria, she has mov- small hands and feet, and displays some coqueted into an elegant house; all furnished from ry in keeping them in order. He is always top to bottom. She keeps a great girl to do the washing them. While conversing, squatted work, and a little one to wait and tend. Oh, upon his cushions, he holds his toes in his fingers; or, if this position fatigues him, he be-Her husband is a young lawyer, is he not- gins to pare the bottom of the nails with a cut the following from the New Orleans Delta knife and scissors, of which the mother of pearl of the 21st ult. The "intelligent negro" here whipped another slave, Maria, to death, in "Oh! he is very well off. He does not get handle is delicately worked, and which he has mentioned must be either bond or free. If the Charleston, has been tried and acquitted because much practice yet, but I dare say he will in constantly in his hands. He affects an extreme former, does he not deserve his liberty? If the he did it by the direction of his mistress. The time. He has a thousand dollars at interest; simplicity in his dress. There is never any gold latter, whether bond or free, answers all the lady who directed the deed, Mrs. Eliza Rowbesides, Maria never would have married a me- or embroidery upon his bernoue or cloak. He books in the defense of slavery that ever were and, is held for trial in another court. chanic-their hands get so hard and black, and wears a shirt of very fine linen, the seams of written:their complexions, especially if they are expos- which are covered with a silken stripe. Next | Ingenious.—We yesterday saw a steamboat ed, get so brown. I would not wish to hurt to his shirt he wears his haich—a covering of whose dimensions would admirably suit the inyour feelings, but I do think that for pride's very thin wool, worn as a wrapper over the habitants of Lilliput. It was one foot and a sake, for the sake of the family, you might have head and shoulders. He throws over the haick half in length, depth of hold two inches, and two bernous of white wool, and upon the two as an Irishman would say, 'tonned' about 10 "Oh! aunt, excuse my laughing-I have yet white bernous a black one. A few silken pounds. The boilers were heated by means of

Five Months Captivity among the Arabs.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

Yes, I always want an abundance of such ceed from Ashanti to the far interior, and purthe colony. things. This drawer is filled with towels—this chase slaves in great numbers. These are is for my ironing sheet and blanket—and this brought back to Kumasi, and are sold as domestic slaves, either to those Ashantis who declare, Eliza, you are a strange thought- may want them, or to those tribes who occupy means by which to estimate their fattening proful child! I must tell you one thing about that part of the country which lies between perties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be Maria, that made us have a good hearty laugh. Ashanti and the sea. These poor people are found soft and silky to touch, it affords a proof The Monday morning after she was married, bought and sold just as a farmer buys and sells the girl came to ask where the tubs were, and his horses. The usual value of a slave in fect touch will have a thick loose skin, floating, don't you think the child had actually forgotten Kumasi is from thirty to forty-five dollars. The as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the to buy a tub, a clothes' line, or pins! She said women, provided they are strong, are worth it never popped into her head. But, la! it from five to seven dollars more than the men. the finger like a piece of soft leather. Such a wasn't strange—she had never been used to do These poor creatures are sometimes treated skin will usually be covered with an abundance with great severity, although this is not always of soft glossy hair, feeling like a bed of mossy ican was recently murdered in that town by an

let my brown dress or William's brown hands he likes, yet if his slaves offend him, he may punish them so as to cause their death. I have "Oh, no! But as I must take the stage for frequently known them to have their ears, boy who, for tasting his master's dinner, had his lips so burnt, that when they healed, his mouth "What fellows these Yankees are for com- was so contracted that he could scarcely speak. in that elegant cottage, where the grounds are person accused has to pass through a kind of into a golden tint, and at length becomes a ordeal, which sometimes consists in drinking a man, of the bark of a particular tree. The makes light of the alledged secession of German is either condemned or acquitted according man Catholics in that city, and what he calls method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical. "I am, sir; and since he is such a prominent to the manner in which it operates. They have the gullibility of Protestants in relation to it member of society, I should be happy to know also other modes of finding out guilty persons, says that no one of the several Pastors of his which are all very foolish.

It is Christianity only that can put a stop to thing at all, sir. His father was a man of great | slavery in Africa. Trade has been carried on learning, but he nearly run through a fortune for ages on that part of the coast of which I am in trying to live in style. He died, and left now speaking, and England has sent out several vessels to that coast for many years; yet neither place, was a woman of strong sense. She sold | trade nor armed vessels have put it down. the property, paid off all the debts, and had Nothing less than the Gospel can overcome it. My young readers will easily anticipate the has but two rooms, and there is a garden at conclusion to which I would lead them. I need tached to it. Here she put her boys out to only say, therefore, that I hope they will do all in their power to send that greatest of all blessings, the Gospel, to Africa. [Rev R. Brooking.

DEATH OF MIRABEAU.

His end approached. Presentiments of death mingled with his vast projects, and sometimes subdued his flights of fancy. Philosophy and gayety divided his last moments between them. Pale, and with his eyes deeply sunk in their orbits, he appeared quite different in the tribune. Moreover, he was subject to frequent and sudden fainting-fits. Excess in pleasure and in business, together with the excitement of the tribune, had in a short time undermined his vigorous constitution. On his last public appearance he spoke five different times, left the Assembly exhausted, and never afterwards went abroad. He had enjoined Cabanis not to call in any physicians; he was, nevertheless, disobeyed, and they found that death was approaching, and that it had already seized his lower extremities. An immense crowd collected around his abode, and filled the avenues in the deepest silence. gret at the interruption of his labors, and some States. pride at what he had accomplished. "Support," The Assembly was about to direct its attention | around you weep." to the right of making wills. He sent for M. de Talleyrand, and put into his hands a speech which he had just written. "It will be curious," said he, "to hear a man speaking against wills who is no more, and who had just made his own." The Court had, in fact, requested him to do so, promising to pay all the legacies. Extending his views over Europe, and foreseeing the plans of England, "That Pitt," said he, "is the minister of preparations; he governs with threats; I would give him some trouble if I offer his attendance, which he politely declined, less than a fortnight. saying with a smile, that he should gladly have accepted it, if he had not in his house his ecclesiastical superior, the Bishop of Autun. "You have promised," said he to his friends, "to spare me needless sufferings." So saying, he earnest ly begged for opium. As it was refused, he demanded it with his accustomed violence. To quiet him they resorted to deception, and handed him, a cup with water which they said contained opium. He took it with composure, swallowed the draught which he believed to be mortal, and in a moment afterwards he expired. This was on the 2d of April, 1791.-[Thiers' History of the French Revolution.

"CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES."—We

ter's office, where it was exhibited, all were de-

ABORIGINAL RELICS.—Mr. John Howard, of Fairhaven, while digging sand in his field, about In that part of Africa called the Gold Coast, a mile north of the village, found the remains or Guinea, domestic slavery is carried on to a of a human skeleton, which had apparently been Yes, we could not get much furniture. I very great extent; and is, of course, attended buried in a sitting posture, and had upon its planet, though three thousand millions of miles insisted upon William's taking the money which with many evils. There is one small State near head a brass kettle with an iron bail and rim, distant, possesses, even at that distance, a strong my grandfather left me, to pay off a few hundred the Kong Mountains, which is tributary to the containing a remnant of plaited matting, a girdle local interest. dollars which he owed for this place, in order King of Ashanti; and I was told, while in of sheet brass, about four or five inches wide, to enable us to begin even in the world. We Kumasi, that this State alone sent to the King and several brass arrow heads. The left fore- London,) in a country paper, is this important Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. both have such a horror of debt, that we are de- every year, as a part of their tribute, three arm, which rested on a triangular piece of brass, termined never to incur any, if we can possibly thousand slaves of the finest young people that had a portion of the integuments still adhering help it. See what a nice press for bed-clothes could be obtained. These must all be sent by to it, preserved, doubtless, by the salt of the cora stated time, or else a heavy fine is laid upon roded metal. No tradition of the use of this spot as an Indian burial ground exists; and, Besides this tribute, there is a regular trade therefore, it is supposed that the remains discarried on by the Ashantis in slaves. They pro- covered, were interred in the earliest years of

How to Judge Cattle.—In all domestic animals, the skin or hide forms one of the best of tendency to take meat. A beast having a per-We will go, if you please. I hope you will not them; for although he may not kill them when handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder.

VARIETY.

The fresh blossoms and succulent stems of buckwheat have been applied in Europe to the purposes of dyeing wool, &c. The infusion, by the addition of preparations of bismuth and tin, produces a beautiful brown color. From the dried flower bundles, different shades of green are obtained. The Siberian species of wheat, in particular, yields a fine yellow, which, upon boiling the wool still longer in the dye, changes beautiful yellow.

Bishop Hughes, of the New York Diocese, Diocese "knew anything about such a movemember of their respective flocks."

The Philadelphia Sun says it will be gratifying to the friends of "Old Rough and Ready," to know that he is a "staunch tee-totaller," and has not drank a glass of "the ardent" for twenty from an old friend of Gen. Taylor, one who has recently seen and conversed with him.

Sir William Hamilton declares that he has discovered by mathematical calculation, with a parent or guardian. probability so strong as to amount to certainty, the point around which our sun revolves carrying with him the planets as satellites. Sir W. Hamilton is also of opinion that the new planet of Le Verrier is surrounded by a ring like that

A Brooklyn paper says that a company of 100 German emigrants are now in that place, vaiting the opening of spring navigation to proceed to Michigan—being a part only of a colony obtained from one of the Principals. who intend to settle there. They are represented to be thrifty and industrious persons, having all the means and appliances for converting the wilderness into a garden. They are accompanied by their own minister and physician, but did not take a lawyer with them, inasmuch as they are too harmonious in their disposition to need the services of such a functionary.

A London journal announces that many thousands of stone cutters without employ in that The Court sent messenger after messenger; capital had assembled together and resolved to the bulletins of his health were transmitted from | embark for Canada and the United States. A mouth to mouth, and each progressive stage of | committee had been chosen to solicit subscriphis disorder excited fresh grief. He himself, tions to pay their passage. 960 of them had surrounded by his friends, expressed some re- inscribed their names upon a list for the United

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos is said he to his servants, "support this head, the as impressive on the by-standers as it is beaugreatest in France." The visit of his enemy, tiful: "Little babe, thou enterest the world Barnave, who called upon him in the name of weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so the Jacobins, excited in him a soothing emotion. to live, that you may depart in smiles, whilst all

A kind of Stamp Act seems to prevail in Virginia at this time, which strikes very hard on printers. A direct tax of ten dollars is levied upon every printing press. The editor of the Old Dominion takes it very severely, and declares that, though he may pay it, his blessing shall not go with it.

Fish have a prodigious power of muscle. The velocity with which a whale moves through a dense medium of water, would carry him, if should live." The priest of his parish came to continued at the same rate, round the world in

> A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended \$50 for a habit. His friend replied, 'Here in the country we don't allow our wives to get into

> An itinerant preacher, out West, declares that the miser, when he dies, and attempts to fly up to heaven, will find a bag of gold tied to every feather of his wings, the weight of which will sink him to perdition.

> At all the theatres in Berlin, the explosive cotton is substituted for gunpowder, as the former causes no smoke, which is so injurious to the actors, and disagreeable to the audience.

Richard, a slave of Robert Rowand, who

It was stated at the last meeting of the Statistical Society, that the average height of the men in a Sikh regiment, raised in August last, at Ferozepore, had been found on measurement, to reach 6ft. 3in. The regiment was 100 strong.

The floor of a new temperance hall, just opened at Cirencester, is mainly composed of staves of demolished beer barrels—part of the Brookfield—And'w Babcock

The French ministry has given orders that ministers of all denominations shall be allowed freely to visit the sick of their respective creligious persuasions in the hospitals.

The potatoe disease is unknown in Poland, except on the estate of an Englishman, near Warsaw. Mr. Kedslie, the gentleman in question, having imported his sets two years ago.

A Cambridge paper says that the unnamed

Under the head "Latest Intelligence" (from Richland-Elias Burdick. announcement—The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday afternoon in the pleasuregrounds of Osborne-House.

The correspondent of the Edinburgh Register states that two millions sterling would not cover the amount expended in presents each New Year's Day in Paris.

Mr. L. B. Swan has discovered a new solution, or exciting liquid, for the galvanic battery, which promises to be of great utility to telegraph NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK companies, as it is a saving of seventy-five per cent. in the materials employed, besides a large amount of labor and attention.

The Catechism used in the Government schools in Austrian Italy teaches that deserters from the army will be punished with eternal damnation.

We learn from the Matamoros Flag that a Mex-We will go. if von place The master has great power over skin. But a thick-set, hard, short hair, always American, the only object of the murderer bedirected, post paid, to the master has great power over skin. But a thick-set, hard, short hair, always American, the only object of the murderer bedirected, post paid, to the murderer bedirected, post paid, to

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &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

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 Diocese "knew anything about such a move-ment," and "had not missed a single recognized the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these post de years past. This we state upon authority that sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without we believe to be unquestionable, and comes an unreserved compliance with which, no student should from an old friend of Gon. Toylor one who has think of entering the Institution.

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

> 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required.
>
> 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

> allowed either within or about the academic buildings, 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

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

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the

term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Expenses. Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-

vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the 3th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS. DERUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

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.

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NEW JERSEY. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth.

J. P. Livermore. Coudersport—R. Babcock Leonardsville—Jabish Brown Newport-Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis. Otselic-Joshua Clark. Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Scott—Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Watson-Wm. Quibell:

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Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. New Salem—J. F. Randolph

Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton-S. Babcock. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis.

MICHIGAN. porto---Job Tyler Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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