RDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

CHER'S SEMINARY

its by eight able and ex-e Male Department, and

n putting forth another

ons, for the very liberal

opportunity to express

y continuing to augment

hare of public patronage gress, of erection, for the recitation, lecture rooms, time to be occupied for

an eligible position, and

nodern architecture, and

heated by hot air, a

separate buildings, uns. They will board in

ard, and for the order of

ate families if particular

to render them thorough

The health, the morals,

To secure these most de

ions are instituted, without which, no student should

to leave town, except to it wish of such student's

ill regular academic exer-

ng or smoking, can not be academic buildings.

or using profane language

by students during the ringing of the first bell

ed to visit ladies' rooms.

cept in cases of sickness, t permission previously

s sufficiently umple to

al principles of the dif-

Classes are exercised in

ies of a Normal School.

e commencement of each

t not less than one hund-

the three past years; a

consists of three terms, as

ay, November 24th, 1846,

March 23d, 1847, and

scommencement of the

lents purposing to attend, sent; and as the plan of

ill require the entire term st importance that students e term; and, accordingly,

length of time less than

ses already in operation

\$3 50 to 5 00

academic .year, including

tion (except for the exect seventy-five dollars.

doose to board themselves

expense. on must be settled in ad-

term, either by actual

the Board of Trustees.

purteen weeks, under the

ttention of the public to

Having adopted the

d his prices one-half, and leany in the city, in any estrable shade or color.

stantly on hand. Attend-

E RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND.

ly—Alex. Campbell,

S. P. Stillman.

Market---W. B. Gillett.

David Clawson.

rille – Benj. Stelle.

port-R. Babcock

reck—Levi H. Bond.

Jefferson-L. A. Davis.

WISKONSAN.

rorder.

erranti in in

Joseph Goodrich,

些win. M. Clarke.

NEW YORK

eatful and less

Kinggion fores

r beyment is delay

isdaed in the pa-

ittances, should be

Spruce St., New York

ges are paid, ex

MICHIGAN Job'Tyler. Re-Bethuel Church

dem—J. F. Randolph.

ENNSYLVANIA

VIRGINIA.

cinton—Joseph Spicer

port-E.D. Barker.

NEW JERSEY.

IRISH & G. EVANS.

GALLERIES.

L Russell,

TITUTE.

ugust 11th, 1846, and

other in the State.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. III -NO. 37.

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

WHOLE NO. 141.18th

The Sabbath Recorder.

Hence arose a discussion, which is yet in progress. We give below the remarks of the editor, together with the first FED. SAB. REC.

From the Christian Chronicle of Dec. 23, 1846. SABBATH DISCUSSION.

The Rhode Island correspondent of the New week the Sabbath?' The time would not al-Granger, of the Baptist, are to take a prominent part in the discussion—of course, in favor of the first-day Sabbath."

That is right. Persevere in examination till the truth is discovered. This is the true policy. The advocates of the seventh day are active, and are making it expedient for others to examine the reasons for the observance of the first tion been-" Is there sufficient in the New Tesment to prove the seventh day of the week the Christian Sabbath?" We apprehend that a full examination of the Sabbath question will make it necessary for some old notions to be surrendered. Let each one ask only what the Bible teaches. We are opposed to all that goes beyond or falls short of what is therein enjoined [Ed. Ch. Chronicle.

From the Christian Chronicle of January 6, 1847. Mr. Editor:—Your paper of Dec. 23. re-

cords a notice of a discussion of the Sabbath

question, lately occurring in Providence, Rhode Island. I agree with you, that all points of difference in doctrine among the professed followers of Christ, ought to be fully, fairly, and not, in the whole New Testament, one syllable correspondent takes a different course.

keep the sixth—if I work seven days and keep Lord's Day. But the above queries indicate Dr. Ruppell.

bath is the one enforced in the law.

York Baptist Register says, that "lately a meet-ing of Sunday-School teachers was held in show it to be so. Show us the law. Such an Providence, where, among other questions, the attempt, I am inclined to think, would be very following was discussed: 'Is there sufficient in much as if a blind Ethiopian, with an unlighted the New Testament to prove the first day of the candle, in a dark cellar, at midnight, should search for a black cat, which, after all, was not low arguments sufficient on both sides; the on the premises. The law of the Sabbath, as meeting was adjourned to meet in the lecture. interpreted by some of both parties, enjoins an the Congregational Church, and Rev. Mr. modifications, are the cause of many divisions temples or idols. The most bitter reproach

From the Christian Chronicle of Jan. 20.

Mr. Editor:—I am glad to see that the sub- of devotion in either priest or people. Sunday-School Teachers."

instructions in regard to the Sabbath in the can make any direct effort for them. New Testament; that the notices of the first | "Is it possible that there are still no young "the seventh," I unhesitatingly answer, No. then existing, which order, if it still exists, as is tended." The law says unequivocally the "seventh day;" commonly allowed, will teach us at once what and, allowing the law to have binding force still, day is the seventh, and therefore the Sabbath. as most believers in the Sabbath do, there is But this would lead to Sabbatarianism, and your

the eighth—if I keep portions of two days in something of my perplexity in endeavoring to the seven, for the law says, "Thou shalt labor base the religious observance of the Lord's day six days," and not five, nor seven; nor yet two on the fourth commandment, or connect it in Some two months ago, an editorial article appeared parts of days—not the seventh portion of the any way with the Mosaic law. And now let me in the Philadelphia "Christian Chronicle," the organ of time, but the "seventh day." This is all the propose one question more, and the question, the Baptist denomination of Pennsylvania, favoring a law embraces. It does not say, Thou shalt after all, as I suppose, which needs to be more thorough discussion of the Sabbath question. This article keep Sunday, nor Saturday, nor yet Friday! thoroughly settled, in order to the satisfaction drew forth comments from one of the correspondents of that It expresses the seventh day, nothing more, of many minds. What right has your correspaper, which were replied to by another correspondent. He who insists on Saturday, or Sunday, or any pondent to say that "the whole question about other particular day, as exclusively the Sabbath, the day," a question of such immense moment adds to God's law. I ask him for the law to to us as Christians, "is to be determined by the two articles of his correspondents. The remaining articles justify such demands. "Where there is no law, law" of Moses? What practical concern have will appear in the future numbers of the Recorder. It is there is no transgression." If any brother asks we with the weekly Sabbath there enjoined. seldom that the editor of a denominational paper will open me my warrant for keeping Sunday, I point to more than with the sabbatic year, or the year his columns to such a discussion. In pursuing a different the law, as requiring the seventh day to be kept of Jubilee? If it be said, "this law," i. e., the course, especially at the present time, the editor of the holy. If he replies, the law does not specify particular statute relating to the weekly Sab-Chronicle has set a noble example to his brethren. Our Sunday; I rejoin, it does not specify Saturday. bath, "is moral and permanent," on what readers will agree with us, that the articles are exceedingly He may say, It requires the seventh day to be ground does this assumption rest? Is it the instructive. In due time it may be deemed advisable to sug. kept. I say, I keep the seventh day; and ask circumstance that it is found among the ten gest some of the reflections to which they naturally give him to count his fingers. If I, being a servant, commandments? Then how does this circumam commanded by my master to go to Phila- stance, of itself, prove the law spoken of to be delphia, I may ride or walk, go by railroad or "moral and permanent?" The difficulty is, in steamboat, without being a transgressor. If a short, as to what authority that law, or any part fellow servant insists that I must walk the dis- of it, has, to decide for us, as to the religious tance, I ask him to show me that in the com- celebration of any day. Light on this subject mand. Saturday is no more the seventh day from any quarter will be cordially welcomed by INDAGATOR.

RELIGION IN SHANGHAI.

The following letter from a lady in Shanghai, to Bishop Meade, will give some idea of the state of society and of religion in that place :-

"The religious state of these Chinese is, to room of the First Baptist Church, the third impossibility. As it stands in the sacred code, me, a very surprising one. Wherever we walk Monday evening in December, to renew the written by the finger of God, it is perfectly through the city, we meet the priests of Budha discussion. Friends of the Seventh-day Sab. feasible, and is a provision of the highest ser- and see spacious temples dedicated to him, all, bath are invited to be present and advocate vice to man. "To the law and the testimony." of course, supported by the people; and yet their views. It is said Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of These additions, changes, substitutions, and they seem to care not a straw either for priests, in the one church of Christ our Lord. E. W. D. they can bestow upon an idle young man is to tell him he is fit for nothing but to be a priest; and when we have seen religious ceremonies sion to their parents, will, it is to be feared, cast down from heaven to the earth the beauty

ject of the Sabbath is engaging the attention of | "Their only objects of reverence seem to be yourself and your correspondents. It is one their ancestors and dead friends, and these, which I have long wished to have candidly and certainly, have a very strong hold upon them. tion both of parents and children:day. It would have been better had the quest thoroughly discussed, particularly in our own The Roman Catholics are quite numerous here. denomination; for I frankly confess, that my and a few miles from Shanghai they have a mind is not satisfied with the prevailing views, | village inhabited altogether by them. But alas at present advised. The spirit of your few though there are many priests here, they seem remarks, two or three weeks since, pleased me able to do little more than preserve the faith well, as inviting consideration to the subject, among the descendants of those who were conthe signature "E. W. D.," redoubled my grati- by the Jesuits; very few proselytes are said to fycation. On reading this article, however, I be made now. It is really a most depressing must say, that my hopes were not sustained. I | thing to walk through these crowded streets, cannot but think that your correspondent's ar- and see the hundreds of children growing up gument is a more direct "surrender of the ques- untaught, and the hundreds of old people just tion" to the Sabbatarians than "the form in ready for the grave, who have never so much which it was presented before 'the meeting of as heard of the Saviour; and then think of the fewness of our numbers, and of the time that He seems to think that we have no specific must pass before even we, who are here now,

day of the week do not justify us in supposing | men at home, who are willing to leave their amicably discussed. Truth is the gainer when that it was then held as the Sabbath; and yet friends, and come here to labor? I say, 'leave her claims are canvassed. This Sabbath ques- to Christianity" (where, if not in the New Testa- their friends,' because really that is almost our tion seems to me to be most strangely misap- ment?) "recognizes a Sabbath." "Christ and only trial. We have all the necessaries, and prehended. The very expressions, "the first his disciples sanction it." Must it not be some most of the comforts of life in abundance, and day," and "the seventh day," seem to mislead other day, then, than the first of the week? is a are not entirely without society. There are the mind. The form of the question as present- question which naturally arises in the mind of said to be nearly one hundred English mered before "the meeting of Sabbath-School the reader. How is it answered? By a refer- chants now living here, and the number is in-Teachers," is a virtual surrender of it to the ence to the law-i. e., the Jewish law as given creasing. It is a great comfort to us to know Sabbatarians. "Is there sufficient in the New by the hand of Moses-which says, "six days that this is a far more moral foreign community Testament to prove the first day of the week | shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the | than is usually found in eastern cities. It is the | your father requires it?" the Sabbath?" Now, sir, using the phrase ac- seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." only city out here, I believe, in which the mercording to the prevailing notion of Christians The seventh from what? The obvious answer chants close their houses on Sunday; and the on the subject, "the first day" as opposed to is, The seventh in some well-understood order English service at the consulate is well at-

AN ABYSSINIAN CHURCH FESTIVAL.

Early on the 14th of November, accompanied by Lik Atkum and Getana Mariam, I rode to whispered about a change. The Sabbath was If I understand him, he holds that the "sev- Koskam, in order to be present at the festival enforced by a special statute; expressed in enth" may be reckoned from any point; that it in memory of Christ's return from Egypt, which language definite and explicit; and carefully matters not which is the first, nor what the or- is celebrated with peculiar solemnity in the recorded, for preservation. This law, being der according to which we reckon; but that church at that place. Numerous groups of peomoral and permanent, can be changed in none having fixed on some beginning, if we regularly ple, some on foot, others mounted on mules, but of its essential provisions, except by statute or keep the seventh day holy, this answers the de- all with clean clothes, were proceeding along its equivalent, emanating from the same source mands of the law, I fail to see, as yet, why, if the road from Gondar to Koskam; and when with the law. The New Testament no where each seventh portion of the citizens of this city, we arrived there we found the church already yield their wish to his. records such statute or its equivalent. You had fixed on a different day of the week to ob- so crowded that it was only through the influsearch in vain for it. They who attempt it only serve as their Sabbath, each day that passes ence of Lik Atkum that we obtained a place, prejudice their own cause. This ought to be over our heads would not be the Sabbath of Je- which, as it was close to the ark, enabled us to conceded frankly and at once. The "first day hovah our God. And this might well be, per- take a share in the festival. Outside the church of the week," as we currently designate it, was haps, if the law in question had been an inde- were stretched awnings, with blue, white, and distinguished among Christians immediately pendent statute, communicated without any his- red stripes, a foot in breadth, in order to screen upon my knee, took his rattle from him, and laid after the resurrection. This our opponents tory of the circumstances, or statement of its de- the crowd from the sun. The attention of those it on the table, directly before him, and within ought to concede. That they observed it as a sign. But when we consider the circumstances, present was directed to a group of priests in the his reach. When he placed out his hand to Sabbath, cannot be proved. The probability is that a day had already been set apart in the foreground, who, with a fearful howl, which in take it, I drew back his hand, and spoke sharply that the day, which, from such a circumstance wilderness, the order of whose recurrence was this country is called singing, convulsively moved to him. He looked up in my face, half frightas the resurrection of Christ, became so mark- fixed and well known, how can we suppose that their bodies, and sprang by turns wildly in the ened, half grieved, gave a deep sigh, and again ed among the disciples, gradually among the the law meant any thing more than to give the air. This dance was intended to glorify the reached out his hand for the rattle. I spoke Jewish, and completely from the first among solemn sanction of Sinai to this very order which Deity. Each priest had in one hand an Egyp- sternly again, and again drew back his hand Gentile converts, supplanted what is commonly had already been divinely enjoined? And tian rattle, in the other a long staff resembling He burst into crying with grief and anger; and called "the seventh day." It is a fact, that the when we add to this, that the day was set apart a crutch; and most of them had also a book, con- after a violent struggle of ten minutes, ceased "first day" now is, and from very early times as the rest-day of the people, the ends of which taining the text of the hymns. The rattle is crying, and again reached after the rattle. I has been, observed as "the Christian Sabbath." could hardly be secured without uniformity in shaped like a two-pronged fork, which is closed then let him take hold of it, but held his arm taken flight. But to his surprise and joy, it was There must be a cause for this. That cause its observance, and farthermore, that one inci- at the top by a small cross stick; and on it are extended, continued to speak sternly, and snap- still there, and with a smile even more full than was not the arbitrary act of the Roman Emperor. dental object of its appointment was to comfixed several metal rings, which, when shaken, ped his fingers lightly with my pen, till he let go before of divine beauty and ineffable love; an He found the day distinguished among Christ- memorate God's rest-day, which was the sevians, as a day of worship, and gave to it enth in an order, supposed, at least, to be identising priests. In the midst of let it drop; and several times, at short intervals, staid, I had fled." the sanction of law. Since then it has been alcal with the one now recognized, is it possible contortion-making priests, one sat on the ground took it up again. But I bore with inflexible and beat a large Turkish drum, made of silver though gentle authority upon him, till he per-"Sabbath" of the church. In vain then do we ticular day is meant by that law? Would the plates. After this religious diversion had lasted feetly understood my intent, and submitted; and look for a divine sanction, either by precept or Jew have been held innocent by Jehovah if, dur- some time, all the priests formed a procession then, after a few moments diversion of his of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; apostolic example, for the substitution of one ing the former dispensation, he had chosen to within the church, round the sanctuary contain thoughts to quiet his sobbing, he turned, with when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every day for another. He who insists that "the first" say that it mattered not whether he kept the ing the ark. Two of them wore on their heads the tear standing in his eye, and fell to patting inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with and not "the seventh day" is the only lawful first, third or seventh day in the existing order, very large semi-spherical helmets of gold plates, and rubbing his hand on the table, without the grief of parents upon a tomb stone; my Christian Sabbath, will find it hard to make good provided only he worked six, and regularly richly embossed. These are the two crowns touching the rattle, though it lay all the time heart melts with compassion; when I see the his position. Christianity recognizes a Sabbath. kept some one of the seven? And if the Jew which the Emperor Joas, and his father, the within his reach. After a few moments, I held tombs of parents themselves, I consider the van-Christ and his apostles sanction it. That Sab- would not be innocent, how can we, if we come Emperor Jasu, wore during great solemnities, the rattle before him. He directed in my face ity of grieving for those whom we must quickly under the same system, and place ourselves on and which were presented to the church of a fixed look of solemn inquiry, which I met follow; when I see kings lying by those who The whole question, then, about the day is the same platform with the Jew in this respect, Koskam by Jasu's mother, Itegeh Mantouab. with an inviting smile, still holding the toy be. deposed them; when I consider rival water to be determined by the law. What are the be less guilty while doing that very thing? Some of the priests wore a kind of chasuble of fore him, till he took it and turned to his play. placed side by side, or the holy men that divident provisions of the law? "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all the world with their contests and disputes, labor, and do all the work; but the seventh is spirit of candid inquiry, to elicit information and carried staffs with large Greek crosses of bronze, and in a mild but firm tone, bade him lay it on I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," This quo truth. Not that I have the slightest practical and over the superior was carried a large blue the table, He looked deeply serious for a mo- little competitions, factions, and debates of tation contains the substance of the law. "It leaning towards Sabbatarian views, or a particle satin canopy, fringed with gold. The whole contains two points only. Six days shalt thou of difficulty in regarding the first day as the solemnity was disorderly, and excited, at least

From the Christian Souvenir. **OBEDIENCE**

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

God bade the sun break forth in light, And yonder paler flame, With silver lamp to lead the night, And stars to beam with cresents bright And heedful of his word of might, Each to its oribt came.

God bade the Spring awake, and tread On Winter's icy reign, She touched the snow-drop in its bed, The iris at the brooklet's head. And tinged the queenly rose with red. With green, the leafy plain.

God bade the Autumn yield its store, And bending o'er the world, The trees resigned the fruit they bore, The berry burst its luscious core, While harvests to the sickle pour Their sheaves of ripened gold.

God to the heart hath said, "be still. When sorrows o'er thee sweep!" And doth it, heedful of His will. O'er rifled bower and perished rill, Even when its bitterest tears distil, In meek submission weep?

God to the heart hath said, "be mine!" And hastes it not to bring
Its buds that blush, its flowers that twine, The earliest clusters of its vine, Its first affections to the shrine Of its Almighty King?

TEACHING SUBMISSION.

The relations between parents and children are of the most interesting and important character, both for this world and the world to come. One of the first lessons which parents ought to teach, and children learn, is prompt and entire submission. Children who never learn submis- daughter of Zion with a cloud in his anger, and performed, there was not the least semblance never learn submission to God, and will, there- of Israel, and remembered not his footstool in fore, never enter heaven. The following stories are printed for the benefit and instruc-

THE THREE BOYS.

This story is to teach submission, as related by a parent who had taught his children this important lesson.

and the appearance of an article touching it, with verted many years ago, in the reign of Kang-hi, ride with you to-day?" "No, my child, you holiness, at an early period of his Christian exmust not go to-day." He turns away without perience, in the following language:strife, but disappointed, and melts into tears. "I remember the thoughts I used then to From the moment he heard his father call for have of holiness; and said sometimes to myself the carriage, he had set his heart upon the ride, I do certainly know that I love holiness, such and he could not cheerfully give it up. He has as the gospel prescribes. It appeared to me, yet something to learn of submission. Perfect that there was nothing in it but what was submission sheds no tears.

> Sometimes they can all go together; other times any thing here upon earth; and that any thing one or two must stay at home; and the question else was like mere defilement, in comparison often is, which shall go. On a bright Sabbath of it. morning, they will all spring up from the breakfast-table, and hanging upon their father:

"Papa, may I go to church to day?" "Only one of you can go to-day." All three at once, "Then, papa, let me go."

"Which wants most to go?" "I," "I," "I."

"Which is most willing to stay at home?"

"Which of you will stay most willingly, if

oftimes denied, look sad.

"Now, my dear boys," says the father, "you might all go, if I thought best; but does either of you wish to go against your father's will?" All reply, "No." "Who, then, will stay at home most cheerfully, if your father requires it?"

"I." "I." "I. "Well, my children, that pleases me. The at home."

A father of my acquaintance relates the fol

"I placed my little boy, at eight months old

labor. The seventh is the Sabbath, if, indeed, it be proper, which in me, rather an inclination to laughter than any not remember to have seen him since that time hundred years ago, I consider that great days this law be violated for If I work five days and I doubt, to apply this designation at all to the religious feeling. [Reise in Abyssinien, von shed a tear in any conflict with his feelings when we shall all be contemporaries, and against his parents' will."

or Seventh-day light

JEWS' BURIAL GROUND AT GLASGOW. The cemetery at Glasgow, called the Necropolis, has a high and pleasant locality on the

banks of a stream, surmounted by what is figuratively and appositely called the "Bridge of Sighs." Though it was opened only in 1833; it contains many imposing and costly monuments. A doric column, and colossal statue are erected to John Knox on the apex of the hill, and were placed here several years before the spot was set apart for the purposes of general sepulture.

It was a bright morning when we walked

there, and the sun rested pleasantly upon the homes of the dead, the turrets of the fine old cathedral in its vicinity, and the noble city stretching itself beneath. That portion of the cemetery appropriated to the Jews was deeply buried in shades, and had an air of solemnity bordering on desolation. Over the entrance was inscribed, "I heard a voice from Ramah, lamentation, mourning and woe, Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not."

On the shaft of a column, which is finished in imitation of Absalom's pillar in the King's dale at Jerusalem, are the stanzas from Byron's Hebrew Melodies, commencing-

"Oh, weep for those, who wept by Babel's stream." How adapted to the dispersion and sorrow of the chosen, yet scattered people, is the close of that pathetic effusion:

"Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast, Where shall ye flee away and be at rest? The wild dove hath her nest, the fox his cave, Mankind his country, Israel, but a grave."

On the opposite side of the column is the magnificent poetry of one of their own prophets: There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again unto their own border. How hath the Lord covered the the day of his anger. But though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies. For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men." Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

PRES. EDWARDS' VIEWS OF HOLINESS.

This eminent servant of God, in a brief nar-My son, of four years, says, "Father, may I rative of his religious history, gives his views of

ravishingly lovely; the highest beauty and My three boys are fond of going to church. amiableness—a divine beauty; far purer than

Holiness, as I then wrote down some of my contemplations on it, appeared to me to be of a sweet, pleasant, charming, serene, calm nature; which brought an inexpressible purity, brightness, peacefulness and ravishment to the soul, In other words, that it made the soul like a field or garden of God, with all manner of pleasant flowers; enjoying a sweet calm, and gently vivifying beams of the sun. The soul of a true Christian, as I then wrote my meditations, appeared like such a white flower as we see in the No reply. And the two youngest, who are spring of the year; low and humble on the ground, opening its bosom to receive the pleasant beams of the sun's glory; rejoicing, as it were, in a calm rapture; diffusing around a sweet fragrancy; standing peacefully and lovingly, in the midst of other flowers round about all in like manner opening their bosoms, to drink in the light of the sun. There was no part of creature holiness, that I had so great a oldest may go, and the two younger may remain sense of its loveliness, as humility, brokenness of heart, and purity of spirit; and there was So Edward quetly goes to prepare for church, nothing that I so earnestly longed for. My and Alfred and George as quietly seat them heart panted after this to lie down before God, selves with their hymn-book and catechism; and as in the dust; that I might be nothing; and their father is happy to see them so cheerfully that God might be ALL, and that I might become as a little child."

> Duty First.—A pious monk, one day when he had been unusually fervent in his devotions, found his darkened cell suddenly illuminated y an unearthly light, and there stood before nim a vision of the Saviour, his countenance beaming with godlike love, his hand outstretched with a gesture of kind invitation. At that same moment rang the convent bell, which called the monk, in the regular course of his duty, to distribute alms to the poor at the gate. For an instant he hesitated : but the next instant found him, true to his yow of charity, on his way to the gate. The poor relieved, the work of love complete, he returned in sadness to his A. P. Peabody.

A FRAGMENT.—When I look upon the tombs ment, sighed, and obeyed. mankind; when I read the dates of the formbs. of mankind; when I read the dates of the formbs. of some that died as yesterday, and some that make our appearance together. Addison.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 4, 1847.

CONCLUDING LECTURE ON THE SABBATH.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. Brown delivered his concluding lecture upon the subject of the Sabbath. He commenced by saying, that he had now unfolded the distinguishing doctrine of that class of Christians known as Sabbatarians or Seventh-day Baptists. They hold that the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, is the only Sabbath enjoined by the Bible, and that it is their duty, on that day, to lay aside all worldly business, to assemble for the public worship of God, and to occupy the entire day in such exercises as are in strict consonance with the nature of a Sabbath. They begin their Sabbath at the closing in of the evening on the sixth day of the week, and end it at the same hour on the seventh day, according to the injunction of Scripture, "from evening to evening shall ye celebrate your Sabbaths." On the first day of the week, they claim it to be their privilege freely to attend to their ordinary work as on any working day. In respect to all other doctrinal points, they agree with the Baptist denomination generally; holding with them to the congregational form of church government, and that each church has a right to manage its own affairs, without being amenable to any ecclesiastical judicatory, bishop, or pope. In illustrating their views of the Sabbath, he had aimed to magnify the Word of God, and to build upon it. He had shown, however, that in the department of history, they have nothing to be ashamed of; the ancient Sabbath having been recognized by the Christian Churches of the East for at least six hundred years, and having found advocates here and there throughout the thousand years o papal darkness. No Protestant denomination can trace its organization farther back than the Reformation, although nearly every denomina tion claims to have discovered some traces of its principles at an earlier period, particularly among the Waldenses. The observers of the seventh day claim to be quite equal to thei fellow Christians in this respect. In present ing the scriptural argument, he had aimed to show that the Sabbath was a commemorative institu tion, designed to be a standing monument against Atheism and Idolatry, which purpose is could not serve, unless it was observed as originally given upon the seventh day of the week; -that it was an important part of the religion which God would have proclaimed to all men in all ages of the world; -that although the Sabbath was one of those institutions which theologians call positive, yet it was bound up with a code of laws confessedly moral, and therefore formed an important part of that system of religion usually denominated the Moral Law; -that it was not designed to be limited to the nation of Israel, but was intended for all mankind;—that those texts of Scripture usually adduced to prove a transfer of the sabbatic rest to the first day of the week, prove no such thing; -and that the argument in favor of the first day, drawn from a supposed analogy between the work of redemption and that of creation, was unsound, the analogy being altogether defective.

These arguments, Mr. Brown thought it not too much to suppose, had made an impression upon the minds of some of his hearers too strong to be easily effaced. This impression he had from the outset designed to make if possible. But he did not design merely to unsettle their minds with regard to the sacredness of a day they had been accustomed to venerate. He Many professing Christians, even after their in Pinkney on the 8th, where I found a precious judgment is thoroughly convinced, so that they revival in progress. A Seventh-day Baptist will give it as their deliberate opinion that the church, consisting of twenty members, had been seventh day of the week is the true Sabbath, organized about two weeks before, by a counand that the Bible requires no other, still rest quiet in the neglect of duty. Do they mean to | thirds of the members were from the church at say that God is not, worth minding? Such is Adams; one was from the Methodist Church; the language of their actions, although they the rest were recent converts, who were bapwould be horror-struck at the idea of speaking | tized by brother Langworthy. eth the Lord. Indeed, sterner rebukes, and soon. more startling admonitions, are dealt out against I left Pinkney, and went to Philadelphia, those who act contrary to the convictions of where I met brother Varnum Hull, who had that God sanctifies his people and makes them first day. I found a number of families who were free. Hence those who resist even one item of pretty thoroughly convinced of the truth of the of its sanctifying power as resides in the portion fied will soon commence its observation. which they reject, but they commit an act of number more said they would investigate the rebellion against God, thus hardening the conscience, and rendering themselves less susceptible of sanctifying impressions from the rest of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, very God's word. Such conduct on the part of jealous of Seventh-day Baptists, and it was apwho witness it. It strengthens unbelieving sin- vent people from hearing me. Of course my ners in their determination to resist the whole congregations were small, especially at the comsystem of gospel truth. Though the Christian mencement. There were, however, some honhimself may act under the mistaken notion that orable exceptions. I found it difficult to get up he is rejecting only a very small item of truth, appointments which would be generally attend-

woke our appearance reseiber. [Addison.]

ed, some persons endeavor to quiet their con- that I was the occasion of making Pilate and sciences with the idea that by keeping the first | Herod friends. I tarried in this region about day of the week they comply with the spirit of ten or twelve days, preached eight times, attendthe law, although they do not comply with the ed two prayer meetings, and one temperance letter of it. This idea was answered by show- meeting, where I heard an excellent lecture ing that the spirit of a law may embrace more from the celebrated Mr. Coffin, made a number than what the letter of it requires, but never of family visits, distributed a number of Sab less—just as the law, "Thou shalt not kill," em- bath Tracts, and held conversation with a numbraces the prohibition of even angry emotions. ber of individuals on the subject of religion in And certainly, if the spirit of the law never requires less than the letter, it cannot be met by some apparent success. the performance of something directly different from what the letter of it enjoins. Sundaykeeping, instead of being a compliance with the lessness of the dove, were sent there at the spirit of the Sabhath law, is an entirely different proper season of the year, a respectable Sev thing, and does not pretend to commemorate enth-day Baptist Church might be established.

the observance of it has been attended with such his blessing upon the first day of the week? ence meetings. This advice they approved of have been blessed to the conversion of multiwas not upon the day, but upon the truth; and had the same truth been preached on any other day to the same people, no doubt the blessing would have been quite as great. In all this easoning, a false cause is assigned for the effects. God has overruled the observance of the day for good, but has not placed his blessing upon it. The seventh day needs not the evidence drawn from such occurrences, since it has the express declaration of the Bible, that God blessed and sanctified it." In this connection, the lecturer expressed himself firmly of the opinion, that the observance of the first day of the week has, on the whole, been a curse to the world rather than a blessing. The adoption of it conceded a fundamental principle of Popery, that the church has power to ordain festivals, and to command men under sin for the neglect of them. Besides, by making void an express command of God, it led to erroneous and perverse reasonings about the divine law, which resulted in the multiplication of heresies and sects that have arrayed themselves in hostility to one another. Those who consider what a curse Popery has been to the world-how she has carried upon her front the names of blasphenry, and has made herself drunken with the blood of the saints and martyrs of Jesus-will be slow to admit that the introduction of the Sunday festival, which gave countenance to the papal system, was a blessing.

The lecturer then took up the objection that the discussion of the Sabbath question tends to mar the existing union among Christians, and to introduce confusion. He showed that the only union to be desired is a union in the truth. Those who refuse to consider and embrace the truth, instead of promoting union thereby, pursue a course exactly adapted to perpetuate discord and to retard the time when all the followers of Christ shall be one, as He and the Father are

one. Having thus answered the principal objections raised by inquirers, the speaker closed his series of lectures by a solemn appeal to his hearers to "buy the truth and sell it not."

On Sunday evening next Mr. Brown proposes preach a discourse at the Chapel upon the subject of Christ ian Union, which the public are invited to attend.

ENCOURAGING MISSIONARY REPORT.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

I have just returned from a missionary tour in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, where I spent about six weeks, laboring principally in Pinkney, had a higher and holier object, which was to Lewis Co., and Philadelphia, Jefferson Co. bring them to obedience to the law of God. I left home on the 5th of January, and arrived cil from the church at Adams. About two-

out such a blasphemy from their lips. God has I tarried in Pinkney and vicinity something said that his wrath is revealed against such as like four weeks, preached nearly twenty dishold the truth in unrighteousness; that those courses, visited most of the families, baptized who know their Master's will, and do it not, five persons, and received eight into the church, shall be beaten with many stripes; that the two of whom embraced the Sabbath while I was soul that doeth aught presumptuously, reproach- there. There is a prospect of farther additions

their judgements than against any other class of been laboring there a few days, but who left for persons. Such conduct has a most disastrous Diana the next. There are a few Sabbathinfluence upon the hearts of those who are keepers in Philadelphia, who, until within a few guilty of it. It is only by means of the truth months past, were in the observance of the truth, not only deprive themselves of just so much seventh-day Sabbath, some of whom I am satissubject, and, if convinced, would embrace it I found the religious denominations, consisting of Christians also operates disastrously upon those parent that they used a secret influence to pre-

".Mys Emorger sig I die

When the claims of the Sabbath are present- vent my getting a full congregation. It seemed general, and the Sabbath in particular, with

I think that if a missionary, in whom were united the wisdom of the serpent and the harm The season most favorable for missionary There are other persons who, when the claims operations, I think, would be the fall of the of the Sabbath are urged, comfort themselves | year, as soon as the evenings become long in the assurance that the first day of the week enough to hold evening meetings. I recommust be a heaven-approved institution, because mended to the friends of the Sabbath to hold regular Sabbath meetings, and when they could great blessings. But who knows that God has put | not have preaching, to hold prayer and confer-The preaching of the Gospel on that day may and I think it will be adopted. I gave them an assurance that I would use my influence with tudes of souls. But then the divine blessing the Central Association to send them a missionary next fall. ELI S. BAILEY. BROOKFIELD, Feb. 19, 1847.

CHURCH ACTION ON ODDFELLOWSHIP.

The following Preamble and Resolution, to gether with a Report by a Committee appoint ed for that purpose, were adopted by the Sev enth-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, R. I. at a meeting held Feb. 14, 1847:-

Whereas in the opinion of this church, the institution Oddfellowship, and other Secret Societies, are unnecessary in the promotion of Christianity, benevolence, and truth-in their nature dangerous to republican institutions—and cor rupting in their influence upon the church and the world

Resolved. That it is inconsistent with our professions countenance or aid them, and we shall deem it a subject of grief for any of our brethren to unite with or continue in

The following is an abstract of the Repor

In considering the subject presented to your Committee, they will confine their observations more particularly to the Order of Oddfellows, as embodying the essence of all that is good or evil in kindred societies. Bound together by the holiest ties of association, and a common interest that knows no selfishness, the Christian Church has justly been regarded as the great engine for the advancement of civilization, benevolence, and truth. It was instituted to carry on to a glorious consummation the work begun by its great Head, viz. the salvation of souls and the melioration of the condition of mankind. Pure in its principles, and expansive in its benevolence, no mystery may be thrown around its actions to hide them from the world. "Ye are the light of the world; a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid; let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." It is her peculiar province to cheer the widow and orphan in their afflictions, to relieve the destitute, to undo the heavy burdens which a selfish world has bound on the helpless, and to be forward in every enterprise calculated to benefit mankind and lead them to God. Such being the design of its great Founder, we may safely conclude, that any other association not necessarily growing out of this, which has for its object the accomplishment of the same ends, is unnecessary in the promotion of Christian benevolence and truth, and without a warrant from Christ the living Head.

Having thus briefly premised the design and duty of the church, we come to examine the principles and practices of Oddfellowship, so far as the veil of mystery which it has drawn around itself admits of development, that the church and community may better judge whether it is worthy of their confidence. Holding honor and truth as its motto, charity and benevolence its cause, friendship and peace its standard, love and unity its shield; composed alike of professed Christians, men of the world, haters of God, profane swearers, Sabbath-breakers, &c., styling themselves "sons of light;" they "seek to restore the unity of the race, which the unhappy divisions of the Christian church have so deplorably disturbed, and to realize in a more beautiful and efficient form the holy ideas of charity, love, and brotherhood." See Modern Eleusinia, page 44. Such is their object, as given by one of their members, who professes to be not only a disciple of Christ, but a preacher of his word. They characterize the Eternal as the Supreme Grand Master, "whose approbation alone they seek." The kingdom of heaven they represent as the Grand Celestial Lodge above, and promise to its votaries an en- the latter, making equally high pretensions trance there through the efficacy of Oddfellow- lowers the standard of benevolence to a mere ship alone. The proof of this is from their own documents. See Introduction of Narragansett Lodge, No. 7.

paradise, more beauteous than the first."

may we ever continue to cherish the sacred of the subject will induce them to renounce it as principles of our beloved institution—to guard opposed to Christianity and the best interests pate the most fearfully mischievous results may ed, as there would be other appointments, either intrusion, and then, should a storm of persecution surround us with the chilling influence of DARWIN E. MAXSON, Jr., Com. well the avenues to our temple against improper of the church.

its cold and icy wind, a stronger than Moses will guide and safely conduct us to the land of peace and rest, where we will better understand the sacred principles of Friendship, Truth, and

"To him of benevolent heart and broad philanthrophy, it is the home of the heart, and next to his own fireside, the shrine of his best

Such is their language, and such undoubtedly is the meaning intended to be held out to large class of its votaries who have long sought to climb to heaven by some other way, and to enter the portals of bliss without the cleansing efficacy of the blood of Christ, and the humilia tion and self-abasement that characterize the followers of the lowly Redeemer. We view it as one of its worst features, that while such is its manifest tendency, it has an air of religious sanctity thrown around it, to allure the unguarded professor into its fine-woven snare, and secure his influence in the propagation of its own per nicious sentiments. It stands the great competitor of the church, and the antagonist of religion, aiming directly at the overthrow of the one, and the subversion of the other. Claiming "the heart's best affections," which, next to our own fireside should ever cluster around the church and its interests, it draws them off and centers them around an institution professing to aim at the same ends, while it embraces many who are hostile to the religion of Jesus Christ, and who would glory in its downfall. Professing to ensure the present enjoyment of the sacred fruits of friendship, love, and truth, it perverts those social virtues, which are as expansive as the universe, by making the payment of money an indispensable prerequisite; thus rudely dragging those heaven-born attributes of religion down to the mean level of dollars and cents. By withholding membership from those who are unable to contribute to its funds, and in general confining its beneficence to its own members, it excludes those most worthy of the consoling effects of charity and benevolence, and resolves itself, in essence and fact, into a Mutual Insurance Association, for the benefit of its own members We object not to this feature of the institution, while passing under its own appropriate name; but we believe such benevolence is but the effusion of selfish hearts, unworthy of the name, and in all its features unlike the benevolence inculcated by the great Head of the church. Whatever may be the character of its meetings, (except so far as thought best to publish,) the stamp of eternal secrecy is placed upon them. The fettered victim can never know the depth of the pit till he pays for the privilege of sinking still deeper, and pledges himself never to reveal the scenes it may unfold.

to the other—their designs and proceedings veiled from the view of the world, and even from its own members, except as they pass through the successive steps of the higher orders-with a rapidly-increasing fund-we cannot but view it as an engine of immense power, and dangerous to all our republican and religious institutions.

Again, we are presented with an association, professedly organized to promote morality, secure the triumph of truth, turn the widow's tears of grief to joy, and bring peace to the sorrowing sons of earth, expressly forbidding the discussion of national, political, local, or religious subjects, such as slavery or abolition, temperance or anti-temperance, moral reform, &c. Now, in the effects of the enumerated evils and remedies is involved the misery or happiness of all men, and therefore they open to

the Christian an extended sphere of philanthropic and benevolent action. But, as an Oddfellow, he is forbidden to give utterance to a single emotion touching these questions; and the causes and remedies of all the ills of earth cannot be mentioned in an Oddfellows' lodgeroom dedicated to friendship, love, and truth.

It claims Christianity as its central idea, and affirms without qualification, "that there is no human institution which has so many claims upon our reverence and sympathy"—that there s no religious organization, no Christian church, more vigilant in watching over the conduct, or more strict in its discipline of its members. While it professes "to have done more for the civilization of the world, and the progress of society, than all other means combined," and to receive none but moral men to its mysteries, no religious test is required, and its doors are thrown open to violators of every precept of the divine law, thus virtually admitting that swear ing, Sabbath-breaking, &c., are consistent with morality and religion.

Having thus taken a brief view of the design and duty of the church, and also of the claims and professions of Oddfellowship, we are led to inquire, What fellowship can exist between them? The former, in its designs, is as expan sive as the universe, and as pure and disinterested as the source whence it emanated; while name, undermines the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and is in its tendency dangerous to republican institutions, and corrupting in its in-"If we faithfully perform our duty as men then, can they have without a compromise of shed its rays of light and glory around the im- not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; pressive emblems of our Order. The tear on for what fellowship hath light with darkness, widow's joy; the orphan shall be rescued from | what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?" | greeted with a full house. penury, want and ignorance; and the reign of In coming to the conclusions expressed in the humanity shall not cease, until by all the preamble and resolution, we entertain no other

"To accomplish so glorious a consummation, tentions, and cherish a hope that a candid review

Degrand all america comen abade our della collaborational appetitus even de

REV. Dr. BAIRD.—Dr. Baird returned to this country by the last steamer, from a tour of religious observation in nearly every part of Europe. On the 25th of January he gave, at Exeter Hall, in London, an account of his travels in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Switzerland, France, and other continental countries, and explained the position and prospects of evangelical religion in each. His views are very encouraging, as they lead to the hope that a revival and extension of pure religion may be expected at no distant day. An English paper, after speaking of the Doctor's address, says:-

"We congratulate the religious bodies of America on the service they render to the cause of truth and liberty by the agency of our honored and distinguished friend. Europe is his debtor; and not a few of her crowned heads feel and own the obligation. With some of them he holds intimate personal intercourse, and by some of them he is honored with familiar correspondence. Nor would we forget that, by these services, he confers honor on his own, his native land. We have the testimony of a gentleman holding high office in France, that no American citizen has ever gained more of the confidence of enlightened Europeans. and done more to recommend his country and her best institutions to the attention and admiration of the subjects of monarchial governments. His large and comprehensive views-his benevolence—his philanthropy—above all, his unostentations piety, fit him to become of on a large scale, the friend of freedom and of man. May he long live to benefit Europe and honor America!"

Religious Liberty in Germany.—The "London Universe" amnounces, upon authority entitled to implicit reliance, that the King of Prussia is about to issue an edict or law granting a very large measure of religious liberty to the inhabitants of his kingdom. The measure is understood to be so comprehensive that it will cover completely all such movements as those of Czerski, Ronge, and their adherents. In a/ word, whosoever is dissatisfied with the existing Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish modes of wor, ship, may have such as they prefer, upon engaging to support it at their own charges, and to maintain a due regard to the existing laws which enforce good order and propriety. This act of the King is considered as constituting a most important epoch in the history of religion in Germany. It is worthy of the enlightened and excellent monarch of Prussia-a man who fears God, and seems desirous of doing what he can to advance the interests of true religion.

DR. WOLFF AND THE NESTORIANS.—The celebrated Dr. Wolff has published in a London paper a characteristic address to the "noble-Bound together from one end of the nation | minded and generous people of England," in behalf of the Nestorian Christians. He says that "the tyrant Bader Khan, a Kurd, whose cruelties and atrocities are well known, for his people inflicted upon myself, when traveling in Mesopotamia, in 1824, two hundred lashes, has threatened to exterminate the whole body." Hence he calls upon the people to petition Parliament for measures to stop "the horrid bloodshed now going on in Koordistan." He professes himself quite ready to face the Koordish tyrant, though he is "tired, fatigued, and worn out," by his late expedition to Bokhara, but has no doubt that Government will be able to adopt "more energetic measures than merely sending forth such an humble individual" as himself.

> PASTORAL CHANGE.—The Rhode Island correspondent of the N. Y. Baptist Register, under date of Westerly, February 4, says: "The Seventh-day Baptist Church of this village is soon to change its pastor. The Rev. Mr. Campbell a most devoted and faithful man, and one who will be a blessing to any community, is, on account of ill-health, to return to his old-home at DeRuyter, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, from New Jersey, is expected to take his place. Mr. Moore appears to be a very fine man, and has lately united with that denomination, from among the Baptists. It is often a matter of congratulation with other denominations, that so many from the Baptists unite with them. It ought to afford Baptists equal joy, that they have so large a number of good men as to be able to afford so many efficient laborers to feebler denomina-

REVIVAL.—Rev. B. S. Williams writes to the Baptist Register, from Plymouth, Chenango Co., New York, that fifty-five, in that place, have recently given evidence of a change of heart; 'numbers of backsliders have been reclaimed from the error of their ways, and many of the drooping sons and daughters of Zion have been revived, and led to exclaim, What hath God wrought!' Among the converts are a number of heads of families, and men of extensive influence. God grant that it may be wielded henceforth on the side of God and truth."

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—These inimitable fluence upon the world. What communion, singers have come to town again, and are to give a concert at the Broadway Tabernacle on and Oddfellows, be assured that heaven will principles which all Christians cherish. "Be the evening of March 5th. The character of their pieces is well known to be of the highest order, and the style of their execution has won the widow's cheek shall be succeeded by the and righteousness with unrighteousness; and almost universal applause. They deserve to be

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February has dwellers on earth its plastic influence shall be than the warmest sentiments of Christian affective been reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., and enjoyed in the peaceful bowers of a second tion for those our brethren who may differ with was laid on our table just twenty-eight days us. We doubt not their sincerity and good in- after its appearance in Edinburgh. Among its contents are "Memoir of the late John William Smith, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law," "Modern Italian History," "The Reign of George the Second;" "The Early Taken;"
"A Ride to Magnesia;" "Direct Taxation," &c. Published at 112 Fulton-st.

, appropri in transp of Ireland The print Senate w debated n Speeches: houn, Eve The **I** ation Bi the servi the India ber of pr tary Com izing the sions, and number o one giving chief com of the war regularly Volunteer

THE ME

The S

provide f

Oregon,

memb**ers**

son Pape

mission. Monday for the r Senate, w of Ways equivalent General B the Senate A Was

Tribune s

Tampico d

Brazos to

margo and

of Mexico A detac and Arkan miles beve formed an taken prisc land, C.M. The cap goons, with Taylor, is toria, and said to hav operations. dragoons h there is no Young Rit a corn field An office

be Lieut.

Chihuahua

Gen. Sco destination from Vera was suppos of March. The ship miles south 2d Regime detachmen to have be teers of C for the was said to have

volunteers.

reached T them, were Mexicans, f The U. Catharine, Volunteers suffering te in great nu of the Catl 7,000 troop volunteers. artillery, di

turns out to opposition t There are ture of Chi over one hu LETTER man's Jour from Rathe

sey City.

The run

and maying true accoun " No sun this country ments of In and to be si concerned i land, have amount. In the ton, and population i into the gra is the pious to this dire

We have se But with the upon us, of sonable rate miserating I etay the ray Untoward

obliged me to routive Until 15

Baird returned to this from a tour of rely every part of Euanuary he gave, at an account of his Italy, Greece, Malta, ance, and other contisined the position and eligion in each. His ng, as they lead to extension of pure no distant day. An of the Doctor's

deligious bodies of Viender to the cause agency of our honorend. Europe is his it her crowned heads tion. With some of ersonal intercourse. is honored with faor would we forget confers honor on his have the testimony gh office in France. has ever gained more lightened Enropeans, mend his country and sttention and admiraarchial governments. sive views—his bepy-above all, his nto become of on a freedom and of man. it Europe and honor Mar of the state of the

ERMANY.—The "Lonupon authority enhat the King of Prusctor law granting ligious liberty to the The measure is hensive that it will movements as those heir adherents. In a isfied with the existing wish modes of wort prefer, upon engagown charges, and to e existing laws which priety. This act of constituting a most tory of religion in Gerle enlightened and exa man who fears of doing what he can true religion.

ESTORIANS.—The celdished in a London ress to the "nobleeple of England," in Christians. He says Khan, a Kurd, whose e well known, for his lf, when traveling in hundred lashes, has the whole body." ple to petition Parthe horrid bloodndistan." He proo face the Koordish fatigued, and worn to Bokhara, but has will be able to adopt than merely sending dual" as himself.

Rhode Island corptist Register, under 4, says: "The Sev**t this village is soon** Rev. Mr. Campbell, **I man, and one who** community, is, on acn to his old home at Mr. Moore, from New ake his place. Mr. M fine man, and has mination, from among natter of congratutions, that so many h them. It ought to at they have so large o be able to afford feebler denominsara Lyaning Affair Taring Taring Affair is answrites to the H. Chenango Co

hat place, have rechange of heart; ve been reclaimed and many of the of Zion have been What hath God erts are a number den of extensive init may be wielded i and truth Tree inimitable and are to

Phe character of re of the highest execution has won They deserve to be iis pressured and been a or February has Soft & Co., and wenty sight days as I Among its ite John Willer Barrister at 25 The Reign Barly Taken."

A sect Taxation." General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The SENATE passed the following Bills: T provide for [the transportation of the mail to Oregon, to extend the franking privilege of members of Congress, and to purchase the Madison Papers. Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 to be expended in proin transporting the same to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland in a national vessel The principal subject of discussion before the Senate was the Three Million Bill, which was houn, Evans, Breese, Hannegan, and Niles.

The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill, a Bill making appropriations for the Indian Appropriation Bill, and a great number of private bills. Mr. Boyd, from the Mili tary Committee, reported the Senate bill organsions, and making provisions for an additional number of general officers, with amendmentsone giving the President power to assign the Volunteers, without regard to the date of commission. These amendments were passed.

Monday.—The bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Ireland, after passing the Senate, was sent by the House to its Committee of Ways and Means, which is considered as equivalent to putting it asleep. The Lieutenant-General Bill seems more likely to be killed in the Senate. Congress will adjourn on Wednes-

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y Tribune says that by arrivals at New Orleans, Tampico dates have been received to Feb. 8th, Brazos to the 6th, Matamoros to the 5th, Ca-

An officer of the Ohio Regiment, supposed to be Lieut. Miller, had been murdered near Chihuahua, and awfully mutilated, by the Mex-

Gen. Scott was to embark immediately on his destination to Lobos, a distance of 75 miles from Vera Cruz. The attack on Vera Cruz, it

miles south of Tampico. She had on board the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. A detachment sent out to their assistance, is said a lamp carried by William Brennan, into a cask teers of Capt. Magruder's forces had started short time previous to the explosion. Brennan for the wreck, and the whole brigade were was instantly killed—his body being horribly said to have followed. The main body of the mangled. The couplings and props in the volunteers who were wrecked, had certainly not reached Tampico; and at last accounts from Mexicans, far superior in numbers and equip-

The U. S. ships Statesman, Prentice, and Catharine, were off the Bar at Tampico on the 9th inst., filled with troops. The Mississippi Volunteers were on board of the Statesman, suffering terribly by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers. The New Yorkers on board of the Catharine were in good health. About 7,000 troops were at Tampico, of regulars and volunteers. Lieut. Gibson, of the second artillery, died on the 6th, of fever.

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also does his active opposition to securing the Church property.

There are some farther accounts of the capture of Chihuahua. The Mexicans admit that over one hundred of their numbers were killed.

from Father Mathew to Rev. Mr. Kelly of Jersey City. It is dated at Cork, Jan. 11, 1847, and may no doubt be relied upon as giving a true account of the state of things in Ireland :-

"No sum of money, in the present state of ments of Indian corn, and other breadstuffsand to be sent immediately. The individuals concerned in the corn trade of England and Ireland, have raised the price to an enormous amount. Indian flour is to-day in this city £19 the ton, and in the country £28. Our wretched population is rapidly pining away and sinking into the grave. The only consolation we have is the pious resignation with which they submit to this dire visitation of an all-wise Providence. We have seven months of famine still before us. But with the bright prospect that now opens upon us, of having our markets reduced to reasonable rates by the benevolence of our com-

stay the ravages of famine. obliged me reluctantly, for the last two years, to postpone my visit to your happy country.
Until the Lord, in his mercy, stay the hand of the destroying angel, that is now deciminating response received a request from the editor of the Toronto (C. W.) Colonist for the Cambria's news, by telegraph. An answer referring them to Buffalo for the news, was returned, and a response received saying that they would get happiness of spending a few months in America." an hour!

" How the other Half Live."—Attended by polite officers, and a few curiously disposed gentlemen from out of town, we lately paid a visit to the old "Brewery Building" in Anthony street. We had to pass through what is called Murderer's Alley," which is about 100 feet long, when we found ourselves in a very large and rickety building, which was cut up in small rooms. The number of families which are supposed to call that their home is sixty, and a more miserable set of beings we have never seen. Our visit was in the night-time, and most visions under the direction of the President, and of the residents were at home. In one room we saw a husband and his wife, with three children, sound asleep, on a bed of shavings, and the furniture of the room consisted only of a pine box, a wooden bowl, which was full of meal, and a tin cup, while on the hearth of the debated more or less every day of the week. empty fire-place, were scattered a few meatless Speeches were made by Messrs. Benton, Cal- bones. In another we saw a woman in a beastly state of intoxication, whose child, wrapped in some filthy rags, was lying upon a bed of warm ashes, in one corner of the fire-place. In one room a lot of half-clothed negroes were fightthe services of the Post Office Department, ing like hyenas; and in another a forlorn old man was suffering with delirium tremens. As our leader walked on, peering into the dark rooms of poverty and infamy, we were forcibly reminded of Dante's description of Hell. The izing the ten regiments into brigades and divi- majority of women were widows, and we were informed that the rent they paid varied from 2 to 6 shillings per week. Our guide directed our attention to the back-yard, where, within the last two years, upwards of twenty persons chief command of the army, until the expiration have been found dead. Their histories remain of the war, to any General, Major or Brigadier, in mystery, and we were told of the very regularly commissioned, of the Regulars or the strange fact that a funeral has not been known to occur at the Brewery for many years—as it is the market place for anatomists and their menials. We could hardly believe, until we the wheel-house with two men in it, who persaw it, that such a place as the Anthony Street Brewery, actually existed in the Empire City.

Mesmerism and Surgery.—The Zoist, a large and respectable Magazine of Magnetic Surgery, Physiology, etc., published in London, and now in its fifth year, gives in its January number a multiplicity and great variety of cases of surgical operations performed while the patients were respectively under the mesmeric influence, in India, France, various parts of Great Britain, &c. &c. Among these are the removal, by Dr. Esdaile, in Calcutta, of an enormous tumor weighing over one hundred pounds, in the presence of seven physicians and four other gentlemen, without pain or peril to the subject, relief of Ireland. Dr. Brigham was in the the public conveyance of merchandize and margo and Vera Cruz dates to the 2d, the city although the loss of blood was appalling. The chair, and one of the patients acted as secretary. travelers, amounts to \$280,000,000. A detachment composed of eighty Kentucky another case Prof. Durand, at Cherbourg, and Arkansas cavalry was cut off when thirty France, removed a large and deep-seated tumor the meeting in eloquent speeches, and an ode miles beyond Saltillo, by Gen. Minon. They from the neck of a young woman, on the 19th written by a young lady, a patient, was received formed an outpost, and were surprised and of September last, as is attested by fifty of the taken prisoners without resistance. Maj. Bor- first citizens. She knew nothing of the operaland, C.M. Clay, and Maj. Gaines, were captured. tion till awakened after its conclusion. A third The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and 10 dra- case was the removal of the diseased tonsil of goons, with dispatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. | a child, by Mr. Aston Key. One tonsil had Taylor, is confirmed. One account says that previously been removed without mesmerism, they were cut off between Monterey and Vic- causing intense agony, and rendering the child toria, and were all killed. The dispatches are consequently adverse to any farther operation, operations. Another account says that the ten | mention of it | The child was partially awakendragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but ed by the violence of the process, but did not there is no doubt of the death of Lieut. Ritchie. know any operation had been performed. In a Young Ritchie was lassoed and dragged across case of amputation of a crushed leg at Kilmerized for the first time,) was awakened by the

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal of Feb. 27th, says: York on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, taking ing 122, lately passed over the Western Railwas supposed, would take place about the first On Friday morning of last week, one of the the following care most dreadful accidents that ever occurred in The ship Ondiaka was wrecked about thirty our vicinity, happened at the mines of George Spencer & Co., in Minersville. It is supposed to have occurred by a spark of fire falling from to have been made prisoners, and all the volun- of powder, near which he was seen standing a gangway for a distance of about fifty yards, were thrown down, causing a fall of dirt and them, were engaged in conflict with a body of |coal, which killed Patrick Lawless, Patrick Donohue, who lived for some time in that terrible situation, conscious of the efforts which were being made to save him, and conversing with those who were endeavoring to extricate him—all their efforts, however were in vain, and the rubbish settling down upon him, ultimately caused his death. Lawless was a young man, and had only been married the preceding week. Donahue is spoken of by those who knew him, as being an excellent man. Four other persons were injured by the accident. Thomas McAvoy had his leg broken, and the injuries of the others were comparatively

MARRYING IN NEW YORK.—There is probably killed Capt. Loring and the two men at the no place on this continent where persons wish- wheel—carried away round-house wheel, bining to get married may be done for with greater | nacle bulwarks, carved-work from stern, and expedition, or at a cheaper rate, than in this City. stove in the after part of house, filling house A Baptist clergyman, a few days since, had a call and cabin with water. LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.—The Free- for his professional assistance in this line. The man's Journal publishes the following letter juvenile aspirants were soon made one flesh by the declaration of the Parson, according to bria for the benefit of the suffering poor in Scripture, when the groom, with a satisfied air, Ireland and Scotland. The subscription was told his reverence he would call in a day or two and settle. Now our minister was not one of Thumb headed the list with the sum of fifty the green ones, and having been gammoned in dollars. The little fellow, before leaving Lonthis way before, determined not to let off the don, presented one hundred pounds sterling to this country, could afford such relief as ship- happy pair so easy; so he told the swain he the charitable fund for the same benevolent obvould have his certificate ready when he called; hereupon the newly married, putting his hand in his breeches pocket, exclaimed, "I guess I might as well pay now," so the certificate was information from its agents on the western coast filled in a jiffy and handed over, and the minister received in exchange a small parcel wrapped however, is not yet so novel in the annals of carefully in a piece of paper, which on examination, after they had retired, was found to contain the monstrous sum of FOUR CENTS. [Trib.

The Albany Evening Journal says: We cannot accustom or familiarize ourselves to the magical rapidity with which intelligence passes over magnetic wire! Ten minutes after the miserating brethren in the States, we hope to steamer Cambria arrived at Boston, on Saturday, the fact was announced to us. This morning Untoward, unexpected impediments, have we received a request from the editor of the the Irish people, I cannot promise myself the their news from Buffalo, all in the space of half collision on the Fall River Railroad, at Ran-

SUMMARY.

letters of marque; and that with respect to a the mail. notice given by the Government of the United States, some time since, that any foreigners found serving in Mexican vessels of war would be treated as pirates, he (Lord Palmerston) had instructed the British Minister at Washington to express his expectation that such threat would not be carried out against British subjects.

In the first twenty-three days of February there were 124,772 bbls. flour and 956,148 bushels of grain exported from New York. Reducing the flour to wheat, the aggregate exports were over a million and a half bushels of grain, equal to about 4,900,000 bushels per month. This is truly enormous. In addition to this, a large quantity of corn meal has gone and will go orward, which will increase the quantity to at east two millions and a quarter of bushels, worth three millions of dollars.

The ship Venice, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday evening, with 170 steerage passengers, no less than twelve having died at sea on the passage. The survivors are represented by the Boston Post to be in a most deplorable condition. The ship, while lying to in a severe gale, under a close reefed main-topsail and mizen-staysail, had her topsail blown away, which caused her to fall off, when a tremendous between \$5,000 and \$6,000; insured \$3,000. sea broke over the quarter, which swept away a boat, broke down the top of the house aft, filled the cabin with water, and washed away

The Housatonic train for Albany from New York, Feb. 25, was run into near Great Barrington by a freight train. A car of the passenger | yer. train had got off the track, and while it was being replaced, the freight train came up. A boy who resided at Great Barrington was standng in front of the car which was off the track, and was thrown down by the collision of the trains, and so dreadfully mangled that he died instantly. Two of the passenger cars sustained some damage, but no other person was hurt.

The Utica Gazette gives the proceedings of a meeting on the 18th, of the officers and patients of the Lunatic Asylum in that city, for the patient was utterly unconscious throughout. In Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and some of the convalescent patients addressed with great applause. The sum of \$106 38 was contributed by the officers and attendants only; many of the patients desiring to add thereto, but being refused by the superintendent.

The Boston Advertiser learns that the British Government has made provision for the transportation free of charge to Great Britain, of aid from this country to Ireland and Scotland. said to have contained the whole plan of our and almost thrown into convulsions by the bare A letter from Mr. Burritt, which has been accidentally delayed, is published by the Christian Citizen, at Worcester. It contains a note in answer to a letter by Messrs. Hill & Warren, to Lord John Russel. This answer is dated marnock, the patient, (who had been then mes- | Feb. 2, and states that the Lords of the Treasury will be prepared to pay the freight of any sawing of the bone. Cases of the extraction of provisions or clothing which benevolent perthe most painful and difficult teeth, are frequent sons in the United States may send to the dis- at New Orleans, to set aside a will, on the proof of its character.

The steamship Sarah Sands sailed from New

ie ioliowing cargo	:					
Flour, barrels	•					1,800
Corn Meal, barre	ls .					600
Corn, bushels						4,005
Cheese, boxes .						461
Cotton, bales .						275
Bacon, bales .	•				•	111
Jalap, bales .						20
Onions, barrels .	•				•	50
Potatoes, barrels	•					90
Chrone Ore, tons						30
Rice, tierces .	• •	•				68
Apples, barrels.	•					50
The packet-ship	Cons	tituti	on	sail	ed o	on the

The packet-ship C	ons	stit	tut	ion	88	ıil	\mathbf{ed}	on the
ame day, with the fol	llov	viı	ıg	cai	rgo	-	_	
Wheat, bushels .			٠					10,000
Corn, bushels .								25,000
Corn meal, barrels								``-''-
Flour, barrels .	•		•				•	4,000
Soda biscuit, boxes								160
Cotton, bales .					•		•	661
Clocks, boxes .		•		•				42
Beeswax, barrels			•		•		•	19
(1) 731 777 1				т				3.7

Ship Eliza Warwick, Capt. Loring, from New York, at Liverpool, reports: At 8 P. M.. on the 12th Jan., was pooped by a sea while scudding, in lat. 44 N., lon. 42 30 W., which instantly

A subscription of over five hundred dollars was raised among the passengers of the Camset on foot by Rev. Dr. Baird. Gen. Tom

The British Government has lately received of Africa of a frightful occurrence, which, slavery. A negro chief having 2,000 slaves upon his hands, and being unable to dispose of them, had them all killed before his own eyes. The French Government had also been made acquainted with this horrible massacre.

The citizens of Hatfield, Mass., have contributed 300 bushels of corn for the Irish poor. The Day Police of Boston have given two days' pay (\$100) for the relief of the Irish. If the capitalists of the country would contribute two days' income (which they can much better afford to do than the laborer) what a bounteous sum would be raised.

Dr. Hitchcock, of Middleboro, Mass., and Mr. McKennison, were so severely injured by a dolph dépôt, that both died.

Hibernia must have earned a rich freight on her U ing notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is In the British House of Commons, Jan. 21st, recent trip. The specie paid half per cent, or prepared to receive under his care a limited number of parties of control with distribute of Lord Palmerston, in reply to questions from Mr. about 14,000 dollars; the passengers \$15,000 or requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J. Roebuck, stated that the British Government more, and the goods probably ten or twelve had no knowledge of the existence in that thousand; making in all some \$40,000, besides country of any office for the issue of Mexican | the great purse of the British Government for

> The united population of Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, is 73,735,000. The united people of this little social circle of kingdoms are saddled with an aggregate war-debt of £1,027,000,000 which is £13 18s. to every person of the aggregate population. The interest of this debt at five per cent. would amount to £51,355,000.

The Wisconsin Convention has passed a law gainst the collection of small debts:-Sec. 1 There shall be no law imposed within this State for the collection of any debts of less amount than one hundred dollars, contracted within this State after the adoption of the Constitution.

The premium of \$50 for the best Tract on Dancing is awarded, by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Messrs. Hallock and Andrews, to Rev. of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade, Austin Cary, of Sunderland, Massachusetts, and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in lo-The tract will forthwith be published by the American Tract Society.

The beautiful Congregational Church in Brimfield, Mass., was consumed by fire on Sunday forenoon last. It broke out during divine service, and took from one of the stove-pipes are necessary to success, so especially is it indispensable in an in the ceiling through which it passed. Loss in the ceiling through which it passed. Loss

Mr. C. D. Wright, of Haddam, Ct., has recently invented and put in operation, a tail block for saw-mills, with important improvements, whereby the position of the log is adjusted in either direction as required by the machinery, connected and secured in its place, without any immediate attention from the saw-

There are seven cotton factories in Alleghany city, opposite Pittsburgh, which consume about 5,000,000 pounds of cotton every year, which, at ten cents per pound, costs \$500,000. The manufactured articles produced are worth about \$1,000,000, thus leaving a created capital of half a million of dollars.

total agricultural products of the State of New | act fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition York, together with the income of all mechanics and manufacturers, and the amount earned by gans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar

The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas has been presented with a quill of the Condor of the Andes, which is two feet three inches in length, the barrel six inches long, and nearly as large as the forefinger.

the Chancery Courts of the State of New York, exceeds nine millions of dollars, which will be liberated by the abolition of these courts.

The Swedish Government has resolved, gradually, to abolish slavery at St. Barthlomew's, and has devoted £2,000 per annum for that purpose until the slaves are liberated.

The bill to repeal the charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank has passed the Senate of New Jersey unanimously. It had previously passed the House.

A petition has been presented to the court tressed in Ireland or Scotland, on proper ground that the person who wrote it was blind

> Another long train of loaded cars, numberroad to Boston. It measured about three quar-

> During the recent collection of contributions for Ireland, \$1,000 was sent in by a lady, without any trace by which the generous donor could be identified.

There are said to be as many slaves in Brazil as in the United States-three millions. But little is said or known of the domestic policy of The Government of Uruguay abolished slave-

ry from the 26th of October last, the nation to second, written of course in a popular style, gives the medireimburse the owners at the conclusion of the war.

There are in Pittsburgh, Pa., at present, nine daily newspapers. Fifty years ago the place was a wilderness.

The Washington Union says that 5,000 postmasters have recently resigned for want of

compensation.

hambra, was a short time since fined \$250 for a violation of the excise law.

It is estimated that upwards of one hundred thousand Roman Catholics have left the mother Church within the last two years, and united with the German Catholics.

It is said that a grandchild of "Billy Gray," formerly the richest man in Boston, is now a value, present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To pauper in the alms-house in Dorchester, Mass. Greece during the struggle of that ill-fated

Review of New York Market.

died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 17th inst.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour \$7 12. Michigan 5 12. Corn Meal 5 12. GRAIN-Jersey Wheat 1 40. Illinois Wheat 1 62. Corn 95 a 99c. Rye 90c. Oats 48 a 50c.

PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 12 50. Mess Pork 14 75. Lard 10 a 11c. Cheese 7 a 81c. Butter 14 a 25c., according to quality, there being no table butter below 20c.

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Feb. 11, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Mr. ASA S. BRIGGS of Charlestown, to Miss MARY C. BURDICK, of Hopkinton. Also, by the same, Feb. 27, Mr. WILLIAM LANPHEAR, of

Westerly, to Miss Julia Cottrell, of Hopkinton. In Alfred, on the 18th ult., by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. CALES WILCOX, of Hartsville, to Miss CLARINDA S. TRUMAN, of Also, on the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Ashbel Smith to

Miss Lucinda Burdick, all of Alfred.

deceased, in the 84th year of her age. Also, in Alfred, on the 19th ult., ELMINA, daughter of Ezra and Content Potter, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 24 days.

The Boston Times states that the steamship DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of give

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE,

PORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are

> L. A. GODEY. Publisher's Hall, Philadelphi

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

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

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 U Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the cality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, present attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentleme visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

from past success of giving entire satisfaction. As in every art and science, years of study and practice being one of its pioneers in this country, his claims upon the confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particular attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his colored likenesses.

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

I mediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a It appears by the census of 1845, that the beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an ex-

> The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary orstamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England-Whig, Tory, and Radical-'Blackwood' and the 'Lon Whig; and the 'Westminster,' Radical.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those as the forefinger.

It is stated that the amount of money now in English reader.

of the Foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

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

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without 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 letter, 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-

scribers.

** 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.

ATEWMAN'S ONLY PERIODICAL ON BOTANY! N Prospectus of THE ILIUSTRATED FLORA, edited by

John B. Newman, M. D., &c. Profiting by the results of past experience, and confident of public support, we offer in the second year of our botanical enterprise, the Flora enlarged and remodeled, so as to

differ from any thing ever before presented, combining four departments—Floral, Medical, Introductory, and Biographical. The first comprises the classification and description of each plant, its history, minute cultivation, and floral emblem, spiced with anecdote and original or selected poetry. The preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of diseases to which they are applicable; added to the whole is a history of this branch of the science from the earliest times, accounts of its discovery, and theory of the operation of medi-cines on the animal frame. The Introduction commences with the lowest of the Vegetable Kingdom, giving in its pro gress a brief account of every system before the Linnean which last, with the natural method, will be fully entered nto and thoroughly explained; making it as instructive and nteresting as possible, by being eminently practical. For E. R. Rockwood, keeper of the Troy Al- instance, the Fungus tribe, which is in our first number, enables us to give the history, description, and mode of prepar ng 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 or 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 allow ample opportunity for illustration, the work is of large octavo form, every number consisting of six plates and forty Col. Jonathan P. Miller, whose mission to eight 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 country for freedom will be remembered by all. fruit; the fifth, an explanation plate for the introductory department; the sixth and last, a finely engraved portrait. 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.

TERMS.

The first series will be completed in sixty monthly num bers, every six of which will form a volume of 288 pages, and 36 plates, making ten volumes in all; each year's numbers, however, being complete within themselves. The publish ers at first proposed to issue the work for Two Dollars, with thirty-two pages and four plates, but the present plan was adopted as by far the best. It is furnished to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, in advance, or two copies to one address for Five Dollars; so that at a cost of Fifteen Dollars, 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 eminent individuals.

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 preceding the date, and on failure in this respect, or in the mechanism

ical execution, the subscription money will be promptly refunded to subscribers whenever desired. Competent agents wanted to circulate the work, whom a very liberal discount will be made.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the In Alfred, Feb. 27, 1836, Mr. John Allen, in the 76th year of his age.

Also, Feb. 18, 1847, Abigail Allen, relict of John Allen, leceased, in the 84th year of her age. the papers containing them, receive the entire work as it

Jan. 10th, 1847.

CHINESE DOMESTIC LIFE.

Mr. S. W. Williams, who has spent twelve years in China, and is well-informed on all questions pertaining to that interesting country, is delivering a course of lectures at the Central Presbyterian Church in Broom Street, which are very justly commanding a good deal of attention. We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for an interesting report of his third lecture, the subject of which was Chinese Domestic Life, embracing under this general head the Chinese architecture, social intercourse, dress, food, &c:-

The architecture of the Chinese, he said, was peculiar, retaining the original form of a tent, in all its parts; indeed, it has never been a should have been paid to it. The usual materials are brick and mud. The color of the former is blue, owing to some peculiarity of their composition, while their tiles are red. The bricks have the same size as with us, and are laid with considerable skill. The mud used in building is a compound of sand, lime and oil. The walls are laid up between boards, and the mortar beaten together. Thus formed, they are more durable than the walls built of brick. This material is most frequently employed in towns and villages near rivers, where the sand is easily obtained. The poorest classes live in houses of mats.

The pagodas, so peculiar to China that any views of that country are hardly complete without them, are edifices both of a religious and superstitious nature. They are not only temples of the Buddhist religion, but are supposed in some way to affect the harmony of the elements; for this purpose they are built on eminences, and reared to a great height. They have always an odd number of stories, and only the smaller pagodas are used as temples. The celebrated Porcelain Tower is two hundred and twelve feet high, and covered with porcelain tiles; it has nine stories, and some twenty or thirty images in each; it is still in a good state of

The appearance of a Chinese house is that of a dead wall with a large gateway. The roof poise. projects over the doorway, and under it are suspended lanterns inscribed with the name of the usual marriage festivities in China. These the owner, and his title if a public officer. En. give occasion for manifesting all their love of tering the gate, one passes into a small paved court, on each side of which a roof covers the passage to the principal apartments. The doorkeeper and servants have small rooms near the entrance, and on the left side, in a niche, stands | the "flowery sedan," attended by a procession the god of the threshold. The principal room appears very gay when the lanterns and furniture are new; when these are a little faded it looks cheerless and poor, the floor being of tiles, or sand and lime, and the walls unbroken by windows, the light entering only from above; in the summer, however, the front of the room is left open, and in winter closed by folding-doors. At the head of the wall is the altar, and behind it some tutelary divinity, an image, or a picture. The host receives his guest at the entrance of the hall, and conducts him to a broad sofa. On each side of the room are commonly four chairs with tables between them. The furniture is rich and heavy, being made of a species of ebony, but it is not beautiful. On the walls are hung long scrolls containing passages from their classics, and between these landscape paintings.

Their gardens have received much attention, and display a great deal of skill and taste. Some years ago there was a garden in Canton, in the vicinity of the factories, which embraced about two acres, and was said to have cost \$125,000. A small stream meandered through it, forming a lake in the center, in the middle of which, on a rocky island, stood a summer-house; summer-houses were also built around its margin. Rocks scattered in the wildest combinations, and artificial hills and valleys, were part of its plan; and its apparent size was greatly increased by the curious device of uncouth figures, half finished, in the shelly walks, which beguiled the visitor to delay and study their incomplete forms, till the winding path seemed long. The imperial gardens are said to cover five or six square miles, and contain fields, mountains, forests, dells and caves.

The structure of the temples is similar to that of the houses. The god stands in a niche at the head of the first room; before him is a mat on which the devotee kneels, and a drum and bell which the priest strikes to rouse his godship's attention. The priests live in the rear of the principal hall. Temples are built on commanding sites, and much skill is displayed in disposing the ground and improving its natural

The general appearance of a Chinese town or city is very plain; an extensive succession of red-tiled roofs, with the long flag-staffs rising above them, which designate the houses of the principal officers; on a gala day five or six banners, hung transversely, stream from each of these, giving the city a very gay appearance. The streets are more lively and imposing. The shops are open, and the counter projects so far that the customer can be served in the street. The streets are never more than ten feet in width; in Canton the average will not exceed seven. There are no sidewalks, no carriages, use the sedan chair when they go abroad.

in properties of the field of the of misery as one can hardly conceive are often persons in Edinburgh, having attached himself may require. The trial of this instrument was, reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of the lady of the house, and fortunately to the it is said, perfectly successful. With this plough tion of any person who has heretofore, or may

theatre roll on unheeding.

of the rivers and harbors, Mr. Williams proceeded to speak of the dress of the Chinese, which he pronounced both comfortable and imposing. The material is silk or cotton, the favorite colors blue and purple; furs are highly that there was no merit in being a good cupprized, and handed down from father to son; bearer, took the cup from Sacas, who acted in indeed, as their houses are without fire-places, that capacity. the defense against cold is by an accumulation of garments, and sometimes as many as ten gowns are put on at once. The conical cap is of bamboo, or felt, covered with silk; the boots are also of silk, with soles not less than an inch thick. Those who can afford it carry two watches to regulate each other. They have also pouches for the betelnut and tobacco, which is in very general use among both sexes, and sometimes for the chop-sticks and fan.

The dress of the female is modest and elegant. That which attracts the attention of study, as in India; and it is remarkable that, in foreigners soonest, is the compression of the a country so full of people, so little attention feet, a custom which is well nigh universal. It is done in infancy, by bandages, and occasions but little severe pain. The large toe is bent directly back till it lies flat on the foot; the other toes are bent under, and the smallest is laid across the others; the foot thus compressed is some three and a half inches long. The gait is awkward, but the women walk quite rapidly, and the custom does not seem prejudicial to health. Its origin and object are alike unknown to foreigners and

Their diet is nutritious and abundant; their rice is hulled, and cooked by steaming; their wheat ground and boiled; they never make bread. The products of the dairy are not in use, and when we reproach them for eating kittens, they think it a triumphant reply that we

They have most of our vegetables and fruits, and some very valuable varieties which have never been introduced among us; they have excellent grapes, but make no wine; they raise many plants for their oil, as the pea-nut and castor bean; sugar is used in great quantities; their liquors are tea, and spirits made from rice they have not even a name for coffee; their principal meats are poultry and bacon. Fish are used along the coast more than in any other country; indeed, the Chinese eat every thing that comes from the sea, except a kind of por-

display and parade. The betrothal is made by the parents at a very early period, At the ap pointed time, the procession starts from the house of the bride; the betrothed is borne in of seventy-five or one hundred persons, bearing tablets inscribed with the rank of her father, heralded by music, and followed by her dowry Her approach is announced to the bridegroom who receives the sedan in the hall, and taking the key, opens it to behold his bride for the first time in his life; they then worship together A goose, the emblem of conjugal love, is pre sent at the ceremony, and the sacrifice to hi ancestors is the banquet of the festival to which her relatives are never invited; she is consider ed dead to them, and some days afterward goes formally to renew acquaintance with them.

Many evils result from this early betrothal and suicide is not unfrequent among the un happy victims of an unfortunate union. On the other hand, there are few unmarried persons in China, and the welfare of the community is doubtless greatly promoted by the universality

THE BEAR AND THE SAILOR. A sailor who belonged to the crew of a ship employed in the whale fishery, once undertool to attack a large Polar bear which he saw on the ice at a distance. It was in vain his com panions tried to persuade him to give up his design. He laid hold of a whale-lance, and approached the bear. The bear was, however, as brave as the sailor, and stood waiting for the at-The sailor, seeing him so bold and powerful an animal, grew faint-hearted, and after standing for some time motionless, took to his heels. The bear pursued him with monstrous strides, when the sailor dropped the whale-lance, his cap, and then his gloves, one after another, to prevent the bear from following him. Bruin examined the lance, tore the cap in pieces, and tossed the gloves over and over; but, not being satisfied with his spoil, he still pursued the sailor, whom he would without doubt have torn in pieces, had not the rest of the crew, seeing the danger of their to the restraints and moderation which the companion, sallied forth to rescue him. The affrighted sailor ran towards his comrades, who opened to him a passage, and then prepared to attack the bear. The bear was, however, as dulgences that hurry thousands to premature prudent as he had proved himself to be brave; graves. What an excellent example for the infor, after surveying the force of his enemies, he effected an honorable retreat. The valiant sailor, who had fled before his courageous enemy, never stopped for a moment in his flight, laughed at for a coward, rather than remain to encounter a bear.

SINGULAR INSTINCT OF A PELICAN.

When a British regiment was returning to England from the expedition to Egypt under and women are seldom seen walking, as they the talented and gallant Abercrombe, there ac-The shops are not numbered, but the streets taken in Egypt with a broken wing, and which are divided by gateways, and the sections differ- had been amputated by the surgeon. It so hapently named. Small towers rise at intervals of pened, that while it was on board the ship the fifteen or twenty rods, on which the watch are other wing was also broken, and it had to unstationed to give alarm of fires, and to cry the dergo the same operation. Severe as this was, however, the bird recovered, but always appear-The Chinese Government raises the poor tax ed alarmed when the surgeon came near him, by quartering the beggars upon the different though perfectly familiar and at ease with the streets of the city. They are mostly women rest of his fellow passengers, both those of the and children, many of them blind, and are regiment and the ship's company—taking fish allowed to go from shop to shop in their sec- and other food with great familiarity out of their tions. They seat themselves at a shopman's hands. One day, however, he appeared very door, and commence singing, shouting, or creatill, so much so that all thought he was dying ing a noise in some way, and if he has a when with the fine point on the end of his huge customer, he is glad to give them a cash (the bill, he opened a vein under the stump of one eleventh of a cent) to get rid of them; if not, of his wings, and thus let himself bleed-after it is a trial of patience between the parties. which he soon recovered, and was brought by The beggars from the country go to the temples the officer to whom he belonged to Scotland. shares, one or all of which may be used at a to importune the votaries, and there such sights This singular bird was well known to many time, as the operator or character of the surface

above them the shouts and merriment of the going into the water, aware probably that by the loss of its wings, it had lost its balance, After describing the junks and the population which is so necessary to birds both on the water and on the wing.

> Poison.—Cyrus, of Persia, when a young prince, visited his uncle Cyaxeres; and to show

> Astyages, history informs us, admired hi skill, but laughingly observed, "The young wait er has forgotten one thing.

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus. "To taste the wine before you handed it to me and your mother."

"I did not forget that, but I did not choose to swallow poison."

"Poison?" exclaimed the king. "Yes, there must; be poison in the cup, for they who drink of it sometimes grow giddy and sick, and fall down."

"Then you never drink in your country? inquired Astyages.

"Yes, but we only drink to satisfy thirst, and then a little water suffices."

This occurred nearly two thousand four hun lred years ago, yet it is as true as if it were an poison."

Revence.—Many years since, a gentleman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Conn., some women he could find in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was ask him the reasons which had governed his the world, and he married such a woman as he secured ready for action in ten minutes. thought would accomplish his object. The best part of the story is, that the wife, on hearing the reasons why he married her, was much offended, and, out of revenge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town; declaring that she was not going to be a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

Peter Parley.—Daniel Webster, (the Newburyport Herald is our authority for the anecdote,) after his return from Europe, asked a friend to guess whose were the American names tried with equal success. better and more universally known and admired n England than all other American names put ogether. His friend answered, Washington and Chief Justice Marshall. No, said Mr. Webster, I mean living persons; and they are Judge Story and Peter Parley; for while the former is known to every lawyer in England, and generally among the educated classes, the latter has entire possession of the young hearts of old England—that whenever he went into an English family, and the children were brought American gentleman, they would be sure, with scarcely a single exception, to approach him, and looking him in the face, with the utmost anxiety expressed in theirs, would ask, "Do you know Peter Parley ?"

Try.—There was once upon a time a good ittle dwarf named Try, who was so powerful that he overcame almost every thing he attempted; and yet he was so small and ill-favored, that people laughed when they were told of his wondrous powers. But the tiny man was so kind at heart, and loved so much to serve his unfortunate and desponding brethren, that he would go and beg of those who knew him better, to intercede for him, so that he might be allowed to help them out of their troubles; and when once he had made them happy by his noble deeds, they no longer despised him or drove him from them with sneers, but loved him as their truest friend. Yet the only return this good dwarf sought for all his services, was, that when they heard of any one who wanted a ward and kissed her husband, who thus encourhis favor, and recommend them to—TRY.

Longevity of Quakers.—It has been ascertained, from authentic statistics, that one half of the human race die before reaching the age of twenty-one years; and the bills of mortality published in large cities, show that one half die before attaining the age of five years. With these undisputed facts before us, it will seem strange that the average age of Quakers in Great Britain is fifty-one years, two months, and twenty-one days. This is, no doubt, attributable principles of that sect impose upon its members -the restraint they are under in mingling in many of the dissipations and pernicious instruction of the world.

IRISH MODE OF BOILING POTATOES.-Wash the potatoes clean without breaking or cutting until he had reached the boat, preferring to be the skins. Drop them into a pot of boiling water, adding a little salt, and let them remain until sufficiently soft for a fork to be easily thrust through them. Pour off the liquid in which they have boiled, and dash in cold water in its stead. Let the potatoes remain two minutes, pour off the cold water; place them over a slow fire, with the pot-lid partially removed, and let them steam until nearly dry. Assam, arrived in this city, with her two Richland—Elias Burdick. companied it a tom Pelican which had been Then peel and place them on the table in an children, last week. A child of Rev. Mr. Bar-Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. open dish.

> Gibbon, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," had a face that showed signs of any thing but intellect. His cheeks protruded so far as to be on a level with his nose. On his being introduced to a blind lady, who was in the habit of passing her hand over the faces of those who were presented to her, in order to form some idea of their features, she pushed him away, exclaiming, "Take off that mask—such jesting is scandalous!"

A French paper informs us that a new plough has been constructed at Vitry sur Seine, the invention of M. Blot. It is provided with three warmth with the corpses of the dead; while But it was observed to be exceedingly afraid of six acres per day. So says the French account. In that city. warmth with the corpses of the dead; while But it was observed to be exceedingly afraid of six acres per day. So says the French account in that city.

VARIETY.

A visitor in Lowell writes :- "In looking over the pay rolls or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on twentyseven consecutive pages containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that had made a mark of A, all written in a good, and many of them in a most elegant hand The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country some years ago, happened to be present on pay day: 'What, do your operatives write?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the clerk, 'the Americans all write.' Directly there came in a man who made his mark. Ah! said his lordship, with a smile, 'I thought you said all wrote.' 'All Americans, your lordship'
—this was an Englishman."

It is stated by those who keep night watch in the menageries, that in cages where there is more than one animal, it is always the custom for one to keep watch while the other sleeps. The sentry is relieved with as much regularity as in a well-regulated camp of soldiers, although not probably with as much precision in regard to time. The sentinel paces back and forth, and is very careful not to do any thing to arouse event of yesterday, that intoxicating drink is a his comrades. Occasionally he lies down, but always with his head towards the front of the cage, and never sleeps until relieved.

The Scientific American says that a new cannon has recently been invented by a Mr. Dewho was a very religious and conscientious man, theredge, of a novel and convenient constructions, will be required. married one of the most ill-natured and trouble- tion for being carried by hand or on horseback over mountains, forests, or marshes, where an ordinary cannon would be altogether useless. known, and one of his neighbors ventured to The cannon consists of staves, hoops and screws, all made of wrought iron, and nicely choice. He replied, that having had but little finished; and while it is stronger than common trouble in the world, he was fearful of becom- cast iron cannon, it can readily be dissected, ing too much attached to things of time and and each section may be shouldered by either sense, and thought that by experiencing some pedestrian or equestrian artillerists, and when afflictions, he should become more weaned from required, the parts may be put together and

The Scientific American learns, from an exchange paper, but without any specification of time or place, that a combination of the Daguer reotype and the Microscope has recently been invented, by which impressions are taken in a magnified state. With a compound microscope, a spider's claw measuring by the micronometer 1-60 of an inch in its longest dimersion, was transferred to a plate, a beautifully defined figure, magnified 75 diameters, or superficially 5,-625 times. Severel other objects have been

A cow will give more milk when kept warm than when exposed to the cold. Every farmer knows that cattle eat more in severely cold weather; and notwithstanding cows then give less milk; still few farmers take sufficient care to protect their stock from the severity of the weather. Hogs, also, gain more on the same food when kept warm.

Various pictorial representations have from time to time been made of the Divine Being. in and presented to him as Mr. Webster, an One person of the Trinity has been painted as an aged man, another as a youth, a third as a dove. How prone are men to forget that "God

> Men are more civilized by their pleasures than their occupations. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility; and we should become rude, repulsive, and ungracious, did we not recover in our recreations the urbanity which in the bustle of our labors we disregard.

> The Boston Chronotype, speaking of the determination of the New Jersey Railroad not to enter into another contract to carry the mail on Sunday, says:—"This determination may be very good, but unfortunately for the motives of the monopolists, they make money by it. Put a rival railroad across New Jersey, and see what they will do.

During a recent prize fight, near Buxton, England, the wife of one of the pugilists was present, and between the rounds stepped forhelping hand, they would say a good word in aged redoubled his combative effort, and was finally victorious.

> A colporteur reports that there is a settlement among the Alleghany Mountains, containing 60 inhabitants, but in which, prior to his arrival, there was neither Bible, spelling books, nor page of reading matter of any kind.

The revenues of New Jersey from her permanent resources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$118,669 40, and her expenses to \$155,174 47. She had on hand at the beginning of the year \$5,298, and has borrowed \$40,000.

An exchange paper remarks: "It is a settled principle with us, not to trouble ourself with the affairs of men who have neither the honor, nor yet the honesty, to pay the postage on letters relating to their own business."

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal says:— The Hibernia was telegraphed at Boston at six o'clock on Monday morning. Her intelligence was before the readers of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal the same afternoon, in extras, printed 500 miles from the place at

It is stated that the Rev. John Angel James, of London, has publicly announced his intention not to accept of the degree of D. D., conferred upon him by the University at Glasgow.

ker came also with her.

It was not Mar Yohannah, the Nestorian Bishop who visited this country a few years ago, but another man named Mar Johannah, who suffered the dreadful death described in our recent intelligence from Turkey.

A cannon ball in its flight, though invisible to those whom it passes, may be distinctly seen from behind the piece.

England, the quantity of grain used in the breweries during the last year is stated at 22,682,-223 bushels. There are three brothers in Kentucky-Na-

thaniel Burrows, aged 86, Edmund 84, and Samuel 82—having a sister 78—aggregate 330. The Mayor of Salem has offered a standing

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive, 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, &cc. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be mished in the best style of modern architecture, and

the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

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

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

Regulations.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

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

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification

School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective nstructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hunded 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 nding Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of nstruction laid out for each class will require the entire term or 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 term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

can be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week, Tuition, per term,

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 advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL

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

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the 6th 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.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, John Whitford. Brookfield-And'w Babcock DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Friendship-R. W. Utter. Genesee W. P Langworthy

Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer, "A. B. Burdick Newport—E. D. Barker. New Market-W. B. Gillett.

RHODE ISLAND.

S. P. Stillman.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell

Salem -- David Clawson. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. J. P. Livermore. Coudersport—R. Babcock

Newport—Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis Otselic-Joshua Clark. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall Preston-Clark Rogers. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Watson-Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT.

Waterford-L. T. Rogers.

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

Oporto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, Waterford—L. T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson. Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke. Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke.

Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond.

New Salem—J. F. Randolph.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT Notwithstanding the scarcity of bread in NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher.

In the H find an art tures on an to Inquine ing "a wr It appears done me i

erij, ja **h**

agite been

disy reli-

ili: əniğ Məlk 115

Lil oils

BDITED

vol

a new issue by Inquire stood. To question is, rule of fait! great Author mit of any inspiration. gether, to v hold myself duced from question, to explain has made n understand, said. This for in this the circums prehension a few things Cryptic & mitted amon the New Te He also says

that covenanthe direction of our faith,

ing like evid

_ that the Prot

that I know, form a new c sentially diffe Do not under made a differ tion. Farthe but such as a enant. I did pel-wise" wor misunderstan not who is to whether the world's conve not, neither m the question:
" only let thee says, "Now that it was pr vinely-inspire think, an una question is no spired" or "h not be a ques mitted by all the New Tes He says again no church; w No one has d says, "God be covenant; this

suredly; for by port, and throu worlds were m it they wrough faith it is impo our brother pr into parts of fi Cryptic will p that he should sions.", I do n to misrepresen little more care most of all is. "said nothing" as all the sacre same neglect, good company; better off withou a sad plight if Brother Cry ty in talking on vails, that Arti they are " write take, I think it remember, that

Just so I thin

Articles of E

says, 'as to A

proper for ch

In remarkir

ticles is one this is altogether as be "Articles tof doctrines of the existence of eG ment, dec. e. Wa has articles of unwritten. Ild these articles of which I belong We n would be them: No: ta belief; and dark our path; and al ever goner. The our lips, and Time, with its n our heavy land abyss. Every we say, "What faught with bear drink, for to-mot

that W Paul suid ticles 1%. Read tion giving the q you left out, and