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CHER'S SEMINARY

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ay, November 24th, 1846. March 23d, 1847, and commencement of the nts purposing to attend ent; and as the plan of ill require the entire term importance that students term; and, accordingly. y length of time less than es already in operation,

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N GALLERIES,

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THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND!

tly—Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman,

kinton—Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick.

NEW JERSEX.

Market-W. B. Gillett.

field-E. B. Titsworth

PENNSYLVANIA.

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that it was proper for a church to have this did venient, and foolish, and capricious, and hence I It was for the very purpose of securing an think, an unasked question." So I think. The in its opposition to the sabbatic law.

spired" or "humanized" covenant. This can- that the whole question about the day is to be that at the first "convenient season" it may renot be a question, for Cryptic says that it is ad- determined by the law of Moses ?" I must de- ceive his deliberate attention. Are we bound mitted by all Protestants, that we should take fer this question till "a more convenient sea- to keep the weekly rest prescribed in the fourth the New Testament covenant as a church bond. son." It may involve difficulties, not so easily commandment? No one denies that in general He says again, "It is evident that there can be settled, as to the character of the law. I will now the body of the institutions and precepts of the no church without this same new covenant." briefly observe, that "Indagator" has not care- Jewish system, is abrogated. Such is the case No one has denied it, that I know of. He also fully studied my language. "The question with circumcision, the festivals, sacrifices, and says, "God has given us a covenant, a perpetual about the day" is universally referred to the many other things. Why not with the Sabbath covenant; this is gospel-wise, none other can be." law of Moses. Why is it that the seventh day, also? What is the reason for regarding this as

Articles of Faith, Cryptic says, "Prestonian Moses? Where, in the whole Bible, is there question. If the law of the spirit of life in says, 'as to Articles of Faith, I would ask, Is it any other specification on the subject? Parti- Christ Jesus makes His disciple free from the proper for churches to have faith? Most as- zans of both sides of the Sabbath question refer law of sin and death, why should he be consuredly; for by it the elders obtained a good re- to the law of Moses. The controversy must be strained by the statue touching the Sabbath, it they wrought righteousness. In fact, without If the law of Moses is not now in force, we are written in the hearts of Christians requires faith it is impossible to please God,' &c. Here without law on the subject. our brother proceeds to cut and slash the above into parts of firstly," &c. This is not correct. nent,' on what ground does this assumption commanded us to keep the Sabbath ? Cryptic will please read again. No wonder rest?" If it be a mere "assumption," we need The common answer to this is that the law of a sad plight if we have " articles of faith."

teresting to mankind—i. e., it rests on a moral Decalogue may be, and are, I think, all of this Brother Cryptic, there seems to be a difficul-basis. It is as clearly moral as any command-v in talking on this question. The notion are been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in this way. Total of the basis, been accomplished in the basis of the basis and flow. ty in talking on this question. The notion pre- ment of the decalogue. If it be intended to bath? So far from it, the very ground on which his people a missionary education. He matured vails, that Articles of Faith exist only where commemorate the rest after creation, does not a moral character is claimed for this by many is, a system through which the pulpit, the press, they are "written" or spoken. Out of this mis- this relate to all the tribes and generations of men? that it is commanded in the Decalogue. It the monthly concert, and individual effort, were take, I think, the difficulty grows. We should These few desultory remarks must suffice for cannot be in the above sense, then, that "E. W. to unite in the work of educating a missionary remember, that the writing and speaking of ar- the present. I should be happy to join "Inda- D." can maintain that the law of the Sabbath is church. The fruits were to be gathered, except ticles is one thing, and the articles themselves gator" in an investigation of the deeper points is altogether another. What I understand to of the sabbatic law. While the law is regarded He seems, indeed, to set up another standard of by a committee of twelve, composed of six males be "Articles of Faith," is simply the various as in force, the interpretation of the law is to morality, in "essential utility;" but I see not and six females. The church and congregation doctrines of the Scriptures, as, for instance, the determine the controversy. My argument was how he can so apply this, if it were correct, as were to be divided into districts, and these disexistence of God, the fall of man, the atone- intended to be an argumentum ad hominem. to distinguish the morality of the Sabbath from tricts were to be divided between the committee ment, &c. Whoever believes these doctrines, How far the law may be binding on the Christ- that of other Jewish institutions which are now of twelve; thus all the members of the church has articles of faith, whether they are written or ian church, may involve doubts in the minds of obsolete. Many practices, surely, are "deeply and congregation were to be called upon for caused by the loss of domestic friends, few things are more striking than the impression of unwritten. I do not know whether you hold to good men. I do not think the Sabbath ques- interesting to mankind," which have not the their offerings. these articles of faith or not. But the church to tion is scripturally inculcated by writers on the same obligation upon our conscience as the which I belong does. Now can you say that subject. I have herein indicated by writers on the same obligation upon our conscience as the them?" Note that subject is the interpretation of the law goes. The same obligation upon our conscience as the them and the same obligation upon our conscience as the them and the same obligation upon our conscience as the them are subject. I have herein indicated my views, so fundamental principles of the great law of love. January, after a Sunday devoted to the consid- that specially and individually belonged to them. them." No; take away these articles of our law determines what day to be kept. It does grossing duties, re-stated, with some enlarge-belief and dark infidelity hange in more in a solution of the missionary and or the missionary and the missionary an belief, and dark infidelity hangs in prospect over not enjoin either Saturday or Sunday. He ment, the difficulty which I have felt in admit-our noth and all our joys are considered over not enjoin either Saturday or Sunday. He ment, the difficulty which I have felt in admit-day in last month, we saw the twelve small make no claim to it now; it is totally yielded Our path, and all our joys are gone; yes, for-ever gone: The cup of hope is dashed from our lios, and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios, and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply in relation to the person that our lios and trembling spizes every name of the condemn him. I simply in relation to the person that our lips, and trembling seizes every nerve, say, in closing, that I regard the sabbatic law as ments of "E. W. D." in relation to the vital written the names of the expected contributors called it "mine;" it may be taken for any perour heavy and downward way to the dark abyss. Every moral restraint is thrown off, and From the Christian Chronicle of Feb. 3. we say, "What advantageth it me that I have that they may be clearly seen, and with the fer- meet at the pastor's house, to receive the books, MR. EDITOR :-- I lately ventured to propose vent hope that they may be fairly and satisfacfaught with beasts at Ephesus ?-let us eat and some queries to your correspondent "E. W. D." torily met; and as he does not think that the effort. dink, for to-morrow we die." Will you say, with a design to elicit light on the subject of the truth here has been "scripturally inculcated." that "Paul said nothing in favor of these ar Sabbath. Their particular aim was two-fold— by others, I am anxious to see his deliberate ticles ?" Read that:portion of my communica-tion giving the quotation from the desirableness of using a awful impervious well that hides its secrets from at the secrets from the and are leaving no to even in the even in t tion giving the quotation from Hebrews, which be had given in views. And i cannot out think that while Sab-you left out and there and their softiments of the Sabbath in the batarians on the one hand are leaving no stone missionary map at the evening meeting was us How striking to consider, while we stand their softiments of their softiments of the law of the Sabbath in the batarians on the one hand are leaving no stone missionary map at the evening meeting was us her one that one and another of our friends with the you left out, and there you will find that he has fourth commandment (allowing this to be still unturned to spread their sentiments, and the suggested. We were asked to take our choice here, that one and another of our friends, with it is to be still unturned to spread their sentiments. said, "He that comes to God must believe that binding:) and then to call in question the die." As to the fall of man, "As in Adam all binding:) and then to call in question the difficulty secures the recognition of any Sabbath, herd giveth his life for the sheep." If Paul does not speak in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to, binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath referred to binding on us, any many besides in favor of Articles of Faith, I the Sabbath refe

ing like evidence of inspiration." I suppose under some circumstances, an impossibility. justly held guilty, I apprehend, even though he that the Protestant world is as much agreed on The order existing when the law was given, was could have alledged sincerely that his Sabbath the last as on the first. No Protestant church purely incidental. It was not fixed by law. only came on a different day from that of the that I know, suppose that they have a right to In the nature of things it could not be. God's Lord his God. Would not "the sinfulness of form a new covenant, as a church covenant, es- laws are practicable. Human additions intro- his conduct have lain in its opposition to the sentially differing from the one in the Gospel. duce confusion and controversy. "If each sev. Jewish law." But I did not mean to say ten Do not understand me to say, that man has not enth portion of the citizens of this city, had fix- words on this topic. made a different covenant; this is another ques- ed on a different day of the week to observe as If we were intent on searching thoroughly the tion. Farther, there can be no gospel churches the Sabbath, each day that passes over our heads common interpretations of this law, we should but such as are bound together by a gospel cov- would be the Sabbath of Jehovah our God." have reason to inquire whether it, as stated enant. I did suppose that the expression "gos- Just so. The law indicates no preference. It simply in the Decalogue, is "practicable," as pel-wise" would fully guard me against any says, simply and only, "Six days shalt thou labor. "E. W. D." affirms, or even, for practical purmisunderstanding. Cryptic says, "But he saith | The seventh—i. e., the day after the sixth—is poses, intelligible. Could a mind not enlightennot who is to be the writer of this covenant- the Sabbath of Jehovah your God." Where ed from other sources, gain from the fourth whether the Holy Spirit, or some modern there is no law, there is no transgression. If I commandment alone, more than the faintest idea world's convention," &c. True enough, I did work six days, and keep the seventh, I fulfill the of the real design of the Sabbath, and the mannot, neither was it my business, for this was not law to the very letter. Tradition may have fix- ner of observing it ? And while seeking for inthe question. It is a matter of no importance, ed another. God never did. If he did, let it formation on these points, through the law at "only let the covenant be gospel-wise." Again, he be shown when and where. If citizens choose large, would he be left in doubt as to the apsays, "Now if Bro. Prestonian wished to say to keep different days, it would be very incon- pointed time ?

vinely-inspired covenant, he was answering, I sinful. Its sinfulness, however, would not lie "investigation of the deeper points" of this

for in this part of his article. But still, under Sabbath." "Christ and his disciples sanction of this general principle in the law itself, the

the circumstances, to save myself from misap- it." The frequent notices of it in the New Tes- unlawfulness of capital punishment for murder.

prehension in the minds of others, I would add tament are "recognitions" and "sanctions;" and I suspect that if our Saviour, standing trium-

Cryptic says, he thinks it is universally ad- I hold that the "seventh" may be reckoned shall keep the first day holy, and labor the re-

mitted among Protestants, that we should take from any point. The law does not specify maining six," we should none of us think it

the New Testament covenant as a church bond. either Saturday or Sunday. It does specify the indifferent what day of the week Christians

He also says, "The question is, I think, whether "seventh day." It says just nothing about any observed. As little ambiguity or want of

that covenant and rule of faith, written under settled order of succession. This is one of definiteness was there in the law of the Sabbath

the direction of the great Author and Finisher many human additions. It is an addition, more- to those for whom it was given; and the man

of our faith, will admit of any other not possess- over, which renders the observance of the law, seized while gathering sticks, would have been

not "specific instructions."

question is not whether we may have an "in- "What right has your correspondent to say, the principle question above stated; and I hope rather than the fifth or the eighth, is observed? permanent, while all the rest have "waxed old In remarking upon what I said relative to Is not this determined wholly by the law of and vanished away." This is to my mind the port, and through faith we understand that the settled by the law to which all direct us. The and not by those of circumcision and the disworlds were made by the word of God, and by. New Testament contains no law on the subject. tinction of meats? If it be said that the law 184 obedience to things which are commanded, the 184 "If it be said, 'this law is moral and perma- question at once comes back, where has God 184

that he should think I "jumped at my conclu- not care about the ground on which it rests. If the Sabbath is moral, (as distinguished from become as large as could be accommodated in sions." I do not suppose there was any design the sabbatic law be moral, I presume its per- positive, or ceremonial, or civil, &c.) which, if their place of worship, and would have become to misrepresent, but I think there should be a manency will be conceded. What makes any it were true, in the sense commonly attached still larger but for the want of such accommodalittle more carefulness. But what surprises me law moral? Is it not its essential utility? The to the term "moral," would prove our duty to tion. One hundred dollars have been added most of all is, that he should assert that Paul law prohibiting theft is "moral and permanent," keep the Sabbath, not merely because it is en- to the pastor's salary; an old debt of some six-"said nothing in favor of articles of faith; and because the welfare of the human race is pro- joined in the Decalogue, but equally whether it teen hundred dollars has been paid; other beas all the sacred writers treated them with the moted by its observance. The Lord says: were enjoined there or not. "Moral duties," says nevolent objects have been liberally aided; but same neglect, I think that I am safe in such "The Sabbath was made for man"-for the Bishop Butler in his Analogy, "arise out of the owing to removals and other causes the propergood company, and think the church is *infinitely* benefit of man. It is universally confessed that nature of the case itself, prior to external com-better off without them ". Then we want he is the church remains about the same that it to sell, she lowered the tray, and with reverend better off without them." Then we must be in the observance of the sabbatic law is deeply in- mands." The other duties prescribed in the was five years ago.

THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS DONE.

Where on Hope Want bars the door,)

Pale young mother,

From the gloom of airless alleys, Lead thou to green hills and valleys

Where Lord-land's trampled poor.

Gasping brother.

White-lipped child, that sleeping sighest, Come and drink the light and air.

Tyrants curse ye

Life for deadliest wrongs to pay;

Yet, oh Sabbath ! bringing gladness

Still thou art "the Poor Man's Da

Unto hearts of weary sadness,

While they nurse ye.

Grief-bowed sire, that life-long diest,

Sister, toiling in despair,

help of every member of every church. It is from the grave of a drunkard. I'll sign the no less true that every member needs the bless- | pledge." edness of helping in this work ; and that every church needs the influence of such a helper. But the question is, how can every member of every church be made a laborer in this service ? | ing illustration of the effects of the reading of the We spent a part of a Sunday in the month of Bible :---January with a church in one of the thriving villages of Massachusetts. The whole number | Infidel, who made a jest of religion in the of its resident members, composed chiefly of presence of his own children; yet she succeedfarmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and trades- ed in bringing them all up in the fear of the men, is two hundred; and the gross amount of Lord. I one day asked her how she preserved their taxable property is perhaps one hundred them from the influence of a father whose and ten thousand dollars. This church has done sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. its missionary work through the same system This was her answer: 'Because, to the authorifor five years. It embraces the wider diffusion ty of a father I did not oppose the authority of of missionary knowledge; the more faithful ob- a mother, but that of God. From their earliest servance of the missionary concert of prayer; years, my children have always seen the Bible the increase of the number and amount of the upon my table. This holy book has constituted

Forty-four copies of the Magazine, and one hundred and sixteen copies of the Macedonian, did they perform any good action, I opened the pay their monthly visits to all the families in the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved, or enchurch and congregation; the missionary concert is the largest, most attractive, and valuable Scriptures has alone, wrought the prodigy that evening meeting in the month; last year all the resident members of the church, and many individuals in the congregation, were contributors.

In the first year of the present system, the church made an advance of one hundred per cent. on the contributions of the preceding year. The following table will show the increase in the five years :---

ears. 342	Con. coll. \$50-71	Gen'l coll.	Total.
		\$78 00	\$128 71
343	90,00	190 00	280 00
344	105 88	261 68	
345			367 56
	$135\ 60$	300 00	435 60
46	138 42	560 03	698 45
-			030 40

it was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen burst from that father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom, and in penitence The home work of foreign missions needs the he said, "My child, you have saved your father

by her side, "Come, my child, it is time to go

to bed;" and the little babe, as was her wont,

knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully

into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiseled statuary, slowly repeated her night-

ly orison; and when she had finished, the child

(but four years of age) said to her mother:

'Dear ma, may I not offer up one more prayer?".

"Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray." And she lift-ed up her tiny hands, closed her eyes, and pray-

ed : "Oh God! spare, oh, spare my dear papa!"

That prayer was wafted with electric rapidity

to the throne of God. It was heard on high-

AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Adolphe Monod gives the follow-

" The mother of a family was married to an contributions to the missionary treasury. The the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent, that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit any fault, couraged them. The constant reading of the surprises you.' "

> DEATH-BED EXPERIENCES .- Schiller, when dying, was asked how he felt. "Calmer and calmer," he replied. Perhaps this serenity was mainly due to the state of his body; for tha: degree of physical weakness which no longer suffers the will to employ the muscles, but yet arrests not the internal action of the brain, is usually attended by an indescribable calm of mind. If indeed the conscience be reconciled b to God, it is complete; for then the torment of conflicting afflictions is over, and the soul sees only that he is heir to a rich and eternal inheritance. Thus a tranquil ecstacy is often witnessed at the death-bed of the Christian-

"Is that a death-bed where the Christian lies/ Yes; but not his; 'tis death itself there dies

Touching.-A recent traveler gives an account that when he was walking on the beach tenderness uncovered it. It was the lifeless ers within the little hands that lay clasped upon its bosom.

"Is that your child ?" said the traveler. "It was mine a few days ago," she replied, s but the Saviour has it for his angel now." "How beautifully you have laid it out!" said he.

She added cheerfully, "Ah, what is that to the wings it wears in heaven.

things are more striking than the impression of

E. W. D. points of the matter. Though I have freely in a district, not excepting his own. On the son or for any use. The late proprietor wants propounded my doubts and queries, it is only next Monday evening the committee were to it no longer, knows it no more. Foster. with a longthy station the line in some and to pray for the divine blessing on their

INTERMEDIATE STATE .- After all our conjection tures, imaginings, and almost impatient specu-All that we saw in that church declared the lations in regard to the intermediate state of

150

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, March 11, 1847.

SUNDAY LAWS-PROGRESS.

Much light has been shed upon the subject of Sunday Laws within a few years past. The fruit of it is beginning to appear, and is of a character adapted greatly to encourage the friends of religious freedom. Christian statesmen and jurists are rapidly coming to the conclusion, that Sunday Laws are opposed to the spirit of our National Constitution, and dangerous to our Republican Institutions. Hence they do not manifest that tremor which they formerly did at the proposition to abolish them, but in many cases frankly confess that their repeal may be safer than their multiplication and enforcement. In view of what has already been accomplished, there is good reason to hope that the day is not far distant when the statutebooks of our land will cease to be quoted in support of a human institution, and in opposition to a divine commandment.

Some of our readers may not be acquainted with the facts upon which this hope is based. For their information, as well as for the encouragement of those who are fearful upon this subject, we will place together several circumnificant.

Sabbath-keepers. They show a gradual modifi- upon them as vicious and immoral persons, by cation of the antiquated and superstitious notions about the intrinsic wickedness of working on Sunday, as well as about the policy of attempting to prevent such work by statutory enactments and penalties. They encourage the hope, that the day for the legalized persecution of Sabbath-

keepers is drawing to a close.) God grant that this hope may be realized.

FATE OF THE BILL IN NEW JERSEY. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :---

I hasten to inform you, that the Bill for the Relief of Sabbath-keepers, which passed the Senate of this State, (N. J.,) was lost in the House by one vote—the yeas 21, nays 22. know not whether any of our filends went to Trenton to make interest for it since it was heard of any, although I wrote to some, urging them to be on the ground, to insure success. It is perfect folly to get up petitions begging for relief, getting a bill reported, and then abandoning it to its fate. Here was a bill, as good as we can expect the Legislature to pass for us, actually passed the Senate by a handsome vote -eleven to six-and failed at last, for want of its friends turning their hands to save it. Such public time, and prejudices our cause exceedstances which seem to us very important and sig- | ingly. I may be mistaken as to the delinquency on the part of its friends, or rather those to be

The first circumstance to which we will refer benefited by it; but I cannot learn of any hav- ed; and as we wish to preserve harmony, and occurred at Richmond, Virginia. The Common ing appeared on the ground to look after it. maintain our character as a free and indepen-Hall of that city, in their zeal to promote the | The projectors of such an enterprise will find better observance of Sunday, passed an ordin- the friends get tired of appealing to the Legisance imposing a heavy fine for working upon lature, if not followed up by a corresponding and are considered by all classes as good and that day, over and above the penalty imposed by vigilance on the part of those who move in the wholesome citizens, we therefore beg leave to the State laws. This ordinance proved ex- matter, to carry it to a successful issue. Anceedingly obnoxious and oppressive to the Is. other golden opportunity has been lost; and I raelites, who were in the habit of observing the | make the above remarks for no other purpose, Sabbath, and engaging in their ordinary labors | than to explain the cause of failure, at the moon Sunday. Hence they presented a petition ment when we were about to be crowned with to the Town Council, representing their griev- deliverance. The same has taken place before, ances, and asking for a repeal of the ordinance, and will again, unless our friends exercise more on the ground that it favored one form of reli- wisdom and prudence hereafter, in seeking re- be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains

making their labor on the first day of the week a penal offence, and classing it with other acts which are confessedly immoral, but in the hands of the lawless and profane, for whose restraint the said act was originally designed, it becomes an instrument of oppression. They conceive that the great sacrifices they are called to make in worldly matters, and their upright deportment, together with the integrity they maintain in their dealings with those from whom they differ in matters of faith and practice, ought to shield them from all suspicion of being actuated by a turbulent or seditious spirit, and fully protect them from being stigmatized as vicious and immoral; and that, at all events, the legislative 'authority, towards which they demean themselves with so much loyalty, should be the last source from which any such charge should emanate. They also believe, and most earnestly represent, that the aforesaid law violates both the spirit and the letter of the constitution, from sent to the House from the Senate. I have not the fact that it establishes one religious sect, or at least one form of religious belief, in preference to another. At the last session of the legislature they petitioned for relief in a respectful manner. Their petition was referred to a select committee who reported a bill in their favor. The subject being but partially under stood, from the fact that but few of the members were acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case, the bill was lost. Your | chapel, adapted to the wants of the inmates. committee bear in mind the veneration entertained by the great mass of our citizens for the a course is highly culpable. It is trifling with first day of the week, and therefore would not urge the direct repeal of those laws which they regard as necessary to the welfare of the community, yet we can see no reason why the prayer of the petitioners should not be regard dent people, affording protection to, and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and as the petitioners are a part of this confederacy, report the following bill.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

An Act for the relief of Persons who observe the Seventh Day of the week as a Sabbath or day of Public Worship.

§ 1. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no inhabitant of this State, who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to gious belief in preference to another, and was dress at the hands of a body, that has but little from secular business and labor on that day,

SUNDAY DESECRATION IN SCOTLAND .-- In a have received the Twenty-eighth Annual Report letter from Bro. James A. Begg, dated at Glasand Documents of the New York Institution gow, Feb. 2, 1847, he says :--- "We have been for the Deaf and Dumb, for 1846, which was much occupied here with the controversy relapresented recently to the Legislature of the tive to Sunday Railway Traveling since the State of New York. It is a neatly-printed last notice of the subject in the Sabbath Repamphlet of 110 pages, and contains much corder. A change of Directors upon the Edvaluable information. The Institution is in a inburgh and Glasgow Railway gave opportuniprosperous condition. The number of pupils | ty for those coming into office to discontinue is 208-117 males, and 91 females. Of these the Sunday trains. This has occasioned fierce 160 are beneficiaries of the State; 16 are pro- controversy, wich will probably issue within a vided for by the city; 7 by the State of New short time in increased traveling, when the rail-Jersey; 19 in whole or in part by their friends, way is reöpened, as I doubt not it will be, by and the remaining 6 are supported by the In- the intervention of the authority of stockholders, stitution. The receipts of the Institution, in- in the course of the present month. On the cluding the balance on hand at the close of 18th of January a requisition to this effect was 1845, have amounted to \$61,039 23; the dis- presented to the Directors, by 568 proprietors, bursements to \$67,421 59. Important additions holding 11,061 full shares, 7,130 half-shares, have been made to the buildings of the Institu- and 11,672 quarter-shares; while it is stated tion, and to meet the expenses of this enlarge- that the highest vote on any former question ment, resort has been had to a loan secured was only about 10,000 shares. We shall notice by a mortgage on the premises. It is expected the result, and also some of the arguments that this debt will be discharged in a few years used, in our next."

from the ordinary resources of the Institution, and from subscriptions and donations. Among four of a course of lectures on the true Sabbath, the additions to the buildings is a beautiful

The health of the inmates has been good; only two deaths have occurred during the year. One of the Professors is Isaac H. Benedict, a deaf mute and distinguished graduate of the Institution. The married Professors reside in dwellings erected for them near the Institution. The mechanical branches (book-binding, cabinetmaking, tailoring and shoemaking) nearly defray their own expenses, and the book-bindery returns a small cash profit. The cultivation of the garden and grounds affords opportunity of improvement in the theory and practice of culfruit of nearly 30 years experience and study.

It produces results which not many years since would have been deemed incredible.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, is before us. This Asylum was

Bro. Begg also informs us, that he has given with some encouragement.

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MR. BROWN'S SABBATH LECTURES .- It will be remembered that the Sabbath Lectures which we have noticed from time to time during the last three months, were undertaken at the request of the New York City Sabbath Tract Society. At a meeting of that Society on the evening of the 7th inst., the following resolution was passed :---

Resolved, That the members of the New York City Sabbath Tract Society tender to Rev. Thomas B. Brown their thanks for the very able manner in which he has fulfilled their request to deliver before them a series of lectures tivation to several lads who prefer the business on the subject of the Sabbath; and that they of farming. The system of instruction is the farther request him to prepare the same for publication at his earliest convenience.

> CLERICAL INTEMPERANCE.--- Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Bangor, Me., who has recently been traveling in Europe, tells some facts in regard to the habits of English and Scotch clergymen, which do not reflect much credit upon the state of religion in the old world. At a late meeting

referred to a Committee, with the District Attorney for its chairman, who reported an opinion, that as to what day one should observe as a religious Sabbath, or what he should do on that day, provided his conduct is peaceable, and neither obstructs others in their religious worship, nor disturbs the good order of society, should be left to man and his Creator, without any other ordinance than the fourth commandment. They accordingly introduced a resolution, "that it is expedient to repeal the ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking." This resolution, after considerable delay and debate, has been adopted, and the ordinance repealed.

Another instructive circumstance, is that which the failure is easily foreseen. The subject will continue to be occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Council of that city passed an ordinance prohibiting trading, bartering and selling on Sunday. The Jews, finding that this ordinance was to be applied to them, so as to enforce their resting on Sunday, notwithstanding they observed the Sabbath, resisted it. After one or two trials in the inferior Courts, the question came before the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. That Court decided the ordinance of the Cincinnati Council to be void as to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day as the Sabbath-thus vindicating the rights of conscience, and rebuking all attempts to enforce the observance of Sunday upon Sabbath-keepers.

A circumstance somewhat similar to th above has recently occurred in Charleston, South Carolina. The City Council passed an ordinance long ago for the better observance of Sunday, one section of which reads as follows "No person or persons whatsoever, shall publicly expose to sale, or sell in any shop, warehouse, or otherwise, any goods, wares or mer chandize, upon the Lord's day; and every per son so offending shall, for every such offence, be liable to be fined, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars." In accordance with this ordinance, the City Council of Charleston brought a case into Court against Solomon A. Benjamin, a Jew, charging him with selling one pair of gloves on Sunday. At the trial, the City Attorney admitted that the defendant was an Israelite, and that he kept the seventh day of the week or Jewish Sabbath. On the part of the defendant, the selling of the gloves was admitted; but it was contended that the ordinance in question was inoperative and void, because in violation of the 8th article of the State Constitution, which reads : "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed in this State to all mankind; provided that the liberty of conscience thereby declared, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or tain the officers of justice in the execution of safety of the State." This question was ably the duties assigned them under the laws of the argued on both sides. Judge Rice, who prewith a lengthy statement of his reasons. He thinks that the ground taken by the defense was sustained, and that the ordinance of the City Council, in its application to the defendant, therefore invalid, inoperative, and void."

therefore unconstitutional. Their petition was disposition to act in the matter, but rather that it should be smothered-" choked off." Vigil ance—" eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." W. M. F.

BORDRNTOWN, N. J., March 7, 1847.

We give place to the foregoing communication, because it contains information for which many of our readers are anxiously looking. We must beg leave, however, to dissent from the opinion of our respected correspondent as to the persons upon whom rests the blame of failure in this case. The subject has been fully and fairly presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, not only by our petitions, but by personal and familiar explanations to many nembers of both Houses. The Report upon it, by a Comnittee of the Senate, shows that there was no lack of information, and leaves no room for an unbiased and liberal mind to doubt the justness of our claims. That Report, which was printed by order of the Senate, and is placed upon its records, will stand as a witness against the truckling policy of those who dare not grant equal rights for fear of enangering theirown favorite religious opinions. The result of

agitated, increasing light will be thrown upon it, and the Le-gislature will find no rest until it grants what a majority of its embers have acknowledged to be right. -Presuming that some of our readers will be glad to have the Report and Bill, as finally acted upon, for future refer-

ence, we place them together below:-

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of this State, praying for a repeal of certain laws, beg leave to submit the following REPORT :---Among the laws of this state, is one entitled An Act for the suppression of vice and immorality," which makes it a penal offence to perform any kind of worldly business on the first day of the week, and recognizes that day as the Sabbath. A large and respectable number of the citizens of the state, in the exercise of their private judgment in matters of religion,

which the constitution fully guarantees to them, firmly and conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week (commonly called Saturday) is the only Sabbath enjoined by the Bible; and that there is nothing in the scriptures which makes it their duty to suspend worldly business on the day commonly called Sunday. On the contrary, they believe it to be their privilege to pursue each one his calling on that day, to the same extent as on other days. This class of our citizens compose part of a denomination of Christians which is not of recent origin, raised up under the influence of what many might consider the fanatical excitements peculiar to the present age, but is an old established sect, having been known in our country from its early settlement. Under the pressure of the stronges motives, drawn from popularity and worldly interest, to renounce their faith, they have continued to cherish it with earnestness; thus giv ing proof that they are as sincere and conscient tious in their views as the more popular sects of the land. Their character as citizens is above reproach. Their forefathers were oppos ed to British tyranny, and made great sacrifices to obtain our independence. They are privileged fellow citizens do; and readily susjustify practices inconsistent with the peace or the laws, and faithfully and impartially discharge state. To them the constitution of the state grants, in common with all its citizens, equal sided on the occasion, has published his opinion, privileges and rights. The power to legislate these rights away, they have never delegated to any man or set of men; but hold them as sacred as the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press. These loyal and peaceable citizens of the state, have submitted a memorial to the leis d'in clear and palpable violation of the 8th gislature, praying for a repeal of certain statarticle of the Constitution of the State, and utes, and setting forth grievances under which they have labored for nearly half a century. They represent that the law entitled "An Act Such are the opinions of judges and influen- for the suppression of vice and immorality," has tial legal gentlemen in regard, to the constitue been made to operate to their great annoyance tionality of Sunday laws in their application to and vexation; for it not only casts a stigma as the United States of Africa. inie had come we are cont

shall be liable to the penalties for performing secular business or labor on Lord's day, or first day of the week, prescribed in the revised statues of this State, chapter xxiii., title 21; provided, such inhabitant disturb no other person while attending the duties of public worship. § 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall ake effect immediately.

We gladly acknowledge our obligation to the editor the Christian Chronicle for the following liberal remarks upon a subject concerning which our paper has had consid erable to say. May the time be hastened when similar expressions of opinion shall be so common as not to attract particular notice.

SABBATH LAWS.

The question in regard to laws enforcing the external observance of a Sabbath, is agitated in England as well as in America. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, the president of the Evangelical Alliance, has expressed himself decidedly against uch laws. He says :---

"I will contend as strongly as my Committee for the duty of Parliament, in legislating on matters within its sphere, to embody avowals of divine truth. But it is one thing to acknowledge the things have probably contributed to his longevi- blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands law of God-another thing to enforce it. Religious liberty is with me a part of my religion; is a man of unwonted good nature. He has not and desiring unfeignedly to hold myself open to conviction if I am wrong, I must avow my present opinion, that to forbid Sabbath trains ations of Providence. Second, he is a man of by law would be inconsistent with religious ceaseless activity. He keeps a-going. And, the berty.'

For this, a writer in the Presbyterian takes short prayers." him severely to task. He points to the example of Nehemiah, (chap. 13,) and assumes that all legislators ought to go and do likewise. . This s the tone held by many at the present day. They would have the civil ruler enforce the gospel. They recently addressed an appeal to fourth commandment now, just as it was enforced by the Jewish rulers—only with the ly praying them to aid them with the means for in Madison University. The facts need no comchange of the day, and some modern modifications.

There are many who seem to regard the repeal of existing Sabbath laws, or the refusal to enact such where they do not already exist, as virtual sanction of infidelity and immorality. lately brought a handsome subscription to Hong They forget, perhaps, that for the first three Kong, in aid of the missionary work. This centuries at least, the gospel lived and advanced rapidly without such laws-and that the era not in vain. when legal enactments were first made, was the very era when the corruptions of Christianity began to display themselves in all their ugliness Have not men, and even Christians, overlooked the native and inherent power of the Gospel, when they feel that human laws are so absolutely necessary to its progress, and even to its existence? It made its most rapid advances and won its proudest triumphs without the aid of civil laws. And the course of events seems to be rapidly tending to a division between that form of religion which, in conscious weakness. people who pay their taxes for the support of demands the support of civil enactments, and government as cheerfully as their more highly that purer form which relies in simple faith on the power of God. UNITED STATES OF AFRICA.-Gov. Roberts, of Liberia, has issued a call for a vote of the colonists on the the question of their becoming an independent republic. This is done by the direction of the American Colonization Society; it being the policy of the United States not to hold colonies; and the time having arrived when something should be done in relation to the government of Liberia. It is supposed the colony will vote in favor of the establishment of a republic; and that the other colonies will eventually unite with Liberia, and form a nation of African republics that will hereafter be known the expiration of its current year, which closes

originally founded by the contributions of benevolent individuals, with the single object of doing good. Subsequently, the liberality of the State Government has greatly increased its means of effecting the object in view. During the year, 250 patients have enjoyed the benefits of the institution, and the daily average number of the patients has been a fraction over 124. There have been discharged within the year 106 patients, of whom fifty-four were cured, fifteen much improved, twenty-one improved, and sixteen unimproved, in their mental condition. The expenses of the establishment have been \$23,666 26.

LONGEVITY.---Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin, Ct., is now ninety-three years of age, yet he enjoys good health, and a vigor and versatility of mind which only a few exhibit at seventy. He has outlived two generations of his fellow men, and is faithfully serving the third. In speaking of his case, a careful observer says: "Three ty, and permanence in the ministry. First, he worn out his life by fretting against the dispensthird, he preaches short sermons, and makes

CHINESE PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL.-It is stated that there are already thirty Chinese Christians who have become preachers of the the heart of China, with the gospel in their flocks of believers, from one of which they unprecedented fact shows that their labors are

THOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND MISSIONS .- A correspondent of the Christian Observer, giving an account of things at the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, says that the religious and missionary spirit now apparent among the students, is perhaps more elevated two Associations, twenty-three churches, nine than ever before known. Eighteen or twenty have determined to go as foreign missionaries members. Mark, twenty-three churches, and -of these, eight have already been appointed

in Bangor, Mr. Pomeroy was asked by one of the audience, what the habits of European clergymen were in regard to intoxicating drinks, and he replied as follows :---

"They use them almost universally, like the rest of the people. In England and Scotland there are few exceptions. In the churches in England there is a little vestry room near the pulpit, where the minister deposits his hat and cloak. When he goes in, the deacon, whose duty it is, asks him if he will take some refreshment-that is, intoxicating drink-the same after service. This is the case also on the continent. The Protestant clergymen use less distilled liquor than wine."

TETOTALISM AND FAMINE IN IRELAND,-The following are the words of Father Mathew, in a speech recently delivered at Linsgood. What could better illustrate the effects of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate?

"Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe, because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of of those who listened to me, and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation. because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual gratification, and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the evil day." He adds : " By a calculation recently made, it is clearly proved that if all the grain now converted into poison were devoted to its natural and legitimate use, it would afford a meal to every man, woman and child in the land. The man or woman who drinks, drinks the food of the starving."

BAPTISTS IN MARYLAND .- The following paragraph is taken from a Report on Maryland as European Christians residing in China, earnest- a missionary field, read before an Association carrying Christ's salvation to all parts of their ment. They show with sufficient distinctness native land. They have already penetrated into | the awful yet natural consequences of refusing to carry out the great commission which Jesus hands; and in some places established' little Christ gave to his disciples on leaving them :---"If it is asked, Where are the Baptists? we can only answer 'where ?' Many years ago Maryland was a Baptist State. But, when the Foreign Mission cause began to enlist the sympathies of our denomination, the most prominent of our preachers in the State opposed the enterprise; leaving God, as they say, to do his own work; which has been to frown upon them. For from that time, the Baptist cause declined, and would have perished, had it not been for a few whose hearts still sympathized with the benevolence of the gospel. There are, even to this day, of anti-mission Baptists, ministers, and four hundred and twenty-four four hundred and twenty-four members, i. e., an average of eighteen members to each church. stations assigned them, and more are soon We need not say, these churches are palsied expected to devote themselves to this noble and dying. How could they, after taking so unchristian a stand on missions, be otherwise ? They have long stood as withering monuments AMERICAN TRACT Society,-The receipts of of God's displeasure upon a selfish, sordily spirit. And may heaven hasten their utter extinction, or cause them to speedily embrace the truth; for their present existence is only a reproach to the Baptist name." THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE .--- The March number of this popular monthly is before us. Rev. D. Mead has transferred his interest in the months, the sum of \$21,405 35, besides other paper to Messrs G. W. & S. O. Post, who are now large obligations devolving on the Society for its publishers, at No. 5 Beekman street. Mrs.

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work. the American Tract Society for the month ending March 1, were \$13,554 36, making the total receipts since April 15, \$121,565 02. The grants of publications, mainly for the destitute. since April 15, amounted to \$12,695 24. There was due, March 1, on bills sanctioned, and on notes for printing paper, payable within a few colportage, foreign distribution, and current ex- A. G. Whittlesey continues to edit it, with her penses. Applications are now before the Committee for pecuniary grants for foreign stations on the continent of Europe, and in the heathen lands, amounting to upward of \$10,000, which the Society will be expected to remit before April 1, instead of April 15, as heretofore.

usual taste and industry.

THE YOUTH' CABINET for March contains a great many pretty things for the little folks. Edited by Rev. F. C. Woodworth. Published by D. A. Woodworth, at 135 Nassaust.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Twenty-ninth Congress expired by limitcrowded into the last three days. A joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor and the Army was passed. The Army Appropriation Bill and the Post Route Bill were passed. The is said that several had already been attacked. Irish Relief Bill was lost. A joint resolution It was supposed that the foreign residents would was passed, however, to place the United States frigate Macedonian at the disposal of Capt. De Kay, and the sloop Jamestown at the disposal of Capt. Forbes, of Boston, to convey provisions aries there.

to Ireland. A bill was passed providing for additional war steamers, which appropriates one million of dollars for four of the first class for the Navy, and provides for the construction, by individual enterprise, of 12 other steamers for the transportation of the U.S. Mail between New York and Liverpool, and New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, Panama and Oregon. All the private bills on the calendar, except one, were passed. The Military Bill was passed, under which Thomas H. Benton was appointed and confirmed by the Senate as Major General, which post he expressed some doubt about accepting. The Three Million Bill was the engrossing subject of consideration. It was passed by the House, without the Wilmot Proviso against slavery in new territory. The following is the bill as signed by Mooney, of Franklin-st., sent bills for \$12,000; the President :---

AN ACT appropriating three millions of dollars. to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.

Congress assembled, That whereas, a state of war from that sent by Bishop Fitzpatrick, stated now exists between the United States and the above. Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas, assurances have heretofore been given to the Government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and

NEWS FROM CHINA.- The ship Rainbow, from Canton, Dec. 4, has arrived at New York, states in a postscript that a riot has taken place bringing Hong Kong papers to Nov. 28. It on the Providence and Worcester Railroad. on abolishing slavery in the island of St. Barappears that the British Consul has imposed a The hands on the first five sections have dis- tholomew, the only colony it possesses in the fine of \$200 on C. S. Compton, for kicking over | continued work. Those from the first section | West Indies. A sum of £2,000 is to be dethe stall of a fruiterer, on the fourth of July leaving first, and proceeding to the adjoining voted annually until the freedom of all the ation on the night of March 3d. As usual in last. This was the first cause of the mob of sections, their numbers have increased consuch cases, a great amount of business, was July 8, of which we have given an account. siderably. We understand that the cause of The Hong Kong Register also states, that it was reported that the Canton men had formed a league for breaking into the houses of the foreigners at Shanghai, and plundering them. It be more secure at Shanghai than at any of the other ports; but this movement of the Canton men may produce disturbances, such as to retard very seriously the operations of mission-

SUMMARY.

The Tampico Sentinel contains extracts from papers of the city of Mexico, of 2d Feb., giving more full details of the capture of the 70 Americans by Gen. Minon. A letter in a Mexcan paper, dated San Luis, Jan. 27, announces the arrival of the prisoners, and rebukes rejoicings over this bloody victory. It states that Minon's force was 2,000. The same letter declares that the Americans were surprised early in the morning at a watering place. The names of the lost 70 Americans were published. C. M. Clay is among them, with 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, and 61 privates.

We learn from the Boston Post that on Monday Bishop Fitzpatrick, with the contributions received, bought a bill on London for £24,117 11s. 8d. and sent it on by the Cambria. Patrick that it has repeatedly published accounts of the Mr. Masters, the Boston agent for Roche, Brothers & Co., sent \$4,000, and Harnden & Co. \$145,000-each amount being made up of sionaries had died. The cold weather had comprivate remittances of Irishmen to their friends at home. The whole amount of private remit- two feet, and under this change of temperature Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re- tances sent from Boston during the month of the disease would probably soon disappear presentatives of the United States of America in February, is certainly \$216,000, a sum distinct entirely.

The Brooklyn Advertiser says that a servant girl in the family of Gen. H. B. Duryea, of this city, last week sent all her earnings, \$30, to her friends in Ireland, and only yesterday received information that her father, mother, brothers and sisters, eight in number, had died of starvasatisfactory terms, according to the rights of tion. The poor girl, as may be expected, is

The Providence Transcript of Wednesday the outbreak is in relation to wages, the operatives demanding an increase. They threaten violence to any who may go to work. They have also threatened to shoot one of the contractors.

On the 13th ult. a flare-up took place in the hall of the House of Representatives of Missouri, between Mr. White, the Senator from Stoddard, and Mr. Sawyer, the Representative from Mississippi. Mr. Sawyer attacked Mr. White, and they exchanged blows with much fierceness till separated.

The St. Louis Republican says that the cele brated Winnebago Chief, Whirling Thunder, recently died, at an advanced age, among his vice, the fragments of which he preserved with great care till the day of his death. His Indian name was Waw-can-cho-ca-uinf-caw.

ters from our missionaries in Persia gives most painful accounts of the ravages of the cholera in that country. In the city of Tabreez alone, 6,000 persons had died in the course of six weeks; 500 sometimes had perished in a single day.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says ravages of the cholera in Persia which commenced last fall. At the latest dates the dis case was subsiding; none of the American mismenced, and snow had fallen to the depth of

The Senate of the State of New York has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 24th of May, and to hold an extra session in September.

The ship Rainbow, from Canton, arrived on Sunday, 28th ult., after an absence from New

A foreign paper by the late steamer states that the Government of Sweden has determined slaves shall be purchased.

A young man named Wm. Grace was brought before the Police Court of Boston, the other day, on charge of having robbed Hugh Mc-Elory of \$3, presenting a pistol, and threatening death in case he should refuse to surrender.

By a recent ukase, the Emperor of Russia has imposed a heavy taxe on all books relating to the Jewish worship, not only on those published in Russia, but also on those imported from

once a fellow-workman with Eli Whitney, the nventor of the cotton-gin.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has granted a people. He was the oldest Chief in the nation. In our last war with Great Britain he held a Major General's commission in the British sertaken and the work speedily constructed.

At a recent term of the Court in Worcester, Mass., there were 194 complaints, and 155 per-The Boston Traveler says that the last let-ers from our missionaries in Persia gives of fines is supposed to be about \$10,000. of fines is supposed to be about \$10,000.

> The Merrimack Courier says that the building where the Courier is printed cost \$868, and rents for \$652. The editor's house, the like of which can be built for \$500 rents for \$312.

> A young married lady in Ryegate, Vt., has made during the past season, from eight cows, 1,700 pounds of butter; which has been sold in market at an average price of 20 cents per pound, making the handsome sum of \$340. Beat this who can.

There are so many applications for railroad charters before the Legislature of Massachusetts, that three Committees have been appointed to attend to them. The number of routes and cross routes is said to be about fifty.

The General Baptist Missionary Society, England, has recently sent out the Rev. Messrs. Hudson and Jarrow to China. They are to be stationed at Ningpo.

Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany, is suffering from

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

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

FORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in 1 the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

L. A. GODEY. Address, Publisher's Hall, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CABBIAGE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber, wishing to be relieved from the charge of the carriage business, is desirous of either letting hi shops, or procuring some one to take charge of them, on advantageous conditions. As he has become proprietor of a other countries. Benjamin Cochran, the inventor of cut-nails, died last December, at the age of 83. He was

JOHN MAXSON.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

CURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERBIAN GALLERY, 189 and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in locality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen

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

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLISHED BY LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK

> THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, im mediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

LORK OF NINE months and eleven days. She has doubled Cape Horn, touching at Valparaiso and Coquimbo; she next ran across to Canton, load-ed and home again, announcing her-own sailing¹ Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany, is suffering from thim aside from ministerial labor for several weeks, and which threatens to continue him in marked by a dignity, candor and 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 don Quarterly Review' are Tory; the 'Edinburgh Review,' Whig; and the 'Westminster,' Radical. The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the Foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader. TERMS

At a late meeting asked by one of bits of European intoxicating drinks,

SCOTLAND.-In a

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We have been

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universally, like the land and Scotland n the churches in try room near the leposits his hat and the deacon; whose take some refreshdrink-the same ase also on the conlergymen use less

IN IRELAND .--- The Father Mathew, in at Linsgood. What fects of total abstinicate ?

ds now pine in want ot take my advice ne and the evils of e tens of thousands and adopted my adnger and privation, to surrender a filthy, wisdom to store up Headds : " By is clearly proved verted into poison and legitimate use, my man, woman and or woman who aterving." The following parort on Maryland as re an Association facts need no comincient distinctness ences of refusing to maion which Jeaus on leaving them :--the Baptists ? we Many years ago ste. But, when the to enlist the in the State opposed they say, to do to frown upon the Baptist cause perished, had it not still sympathized the gospel. There is hree churches, nine and twenty-four bree churches, and our members, i. e.; au

each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas, the President may be able to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Republic of Mexico, prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object called for by the stipulations of any treaty adjustment of difficulties would be effected. which may be entered into; therefore, the sum The Church authorities, who, at the beginof Three Millions of Dollars be, and the same ning of the war, were our worst enemies, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in would now give half their property for a speedy the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to en- peace.

able the President to conclude a Treaty of Peace, limits and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that agents of the two Governments, and duly ratifi- | murdered by her husband, Dr Daniel Foote ed by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of A post-mortem examination confirmed these the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES .-- The Hon. Daniel Webster has, in three different instances, escaped danger, and perhaps death, by the merest accident. In his recent exordium in the Lexington case, before the Supreme Court of the United States, he spoke feelingly and impressively in reference to those providential interpositions. A correspondent of the Boston Journal thus refers to it :---Mr. Webster said it was his intention to take passage in the Lexington the trip she was burnt, but some trifling circumstance which arose as he was about to start, prevented. He then paused for a few moments, and remarked, that he was at Albany on a certain occasion, and but a very short time before the boats were to leave, he concluded he would go to New York; he started hastily, and dollar from his pocket, and holding it up so that when near the wharf, inquired of a friend which | every member of the House could see what it boat he had better take, there being two before | was, said : Sir! look at this, sir! look at it, and and was soon out of sight, and he thought no continue to use it as a circulating lie? Yes, for more of her, till his attention was called a circulating lie-or shall we make it tell the towards her by some noise and excitement, | truth ? when he saw her light go down, and heard the dying shrieks of her ill-fated passengers. Mr. W. paused again-and then referred to his intention of taking passage on the steamer "Atlantic," the trip she was lost, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, he deferred his departure till the next day."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- A gentlemanly looking man of some 60 years, having a bald head, with some gray locks, came to Stewart's Hotel from New York, and took a room. About 12 o'clock the report of a pistol in his room was heard, but excited no suspicion. About an hour ticed upon the Boston Custom-House. Some and a half afterward a servant went in, to at- enterprising adventurers, pretending to be sertend to the chamber, and found him sitting in a vants of Lord Elgin, came over in the last chair in one corner with his head hanging, steamer, and claimed to have their baggage

frantic. Another girl in the family of N. B. Morse received information that two of her sisters had died of starvation.

advices from the city of Mexico to the effect are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjust- that the Mexican Government are manifesting a Sedgwick received in an envolope two \$20 the fortifications on Dorchester Hights. ment of so many complicated questions as now disposition to change their policy of war for notes of the same bank, but without any explaexist between the two countries, it may possibly one of peace. The general belief and hope in nation. He presumes that they were sent by happen that an expenditure of money will be that country was that a speedy and honorable the person who found his wallet in 1837.

Co., lately died under circumstances calculated said Treaty, when signed by the authorized to excite suspicion, that she had been virtually be a business man. suspicions, and a coroner's jury found "that the deceased came to her death by blows and injuries inflicted upon her person by her husband. Daniel Foote." The accused has absconded, but vigorous efforts are making to arrest him.

The Chinese apparatus for boring wells is thus described. It consists of a heavy bar of cast iron six to ten feet long, and from four to six inches in diameter; the lower end furnished with a boring tool combined with a motion pipe, and which is suspended by a rope passing over plain his preference for killing innocent men a large pulley fixed above the bore holes. This weight is wound round a windlass, and the whole is so contrived that the weight may fall from any required height. The tension given to the rope produces a circular motion sufficient to change the place of the cutting tool at each lescent.

During a speech on the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, paused and drew a half

him-the Swallow and the Rochester-upon see its inscripton. "Liberty" is stamped upon of tobacco as a monkey is of nuts. He belongs which he advised him to take the latter, which it. Shall we strike it out and insert slavery, or to Mr. Wells, of Point Coupee; his name is Bolivar. he did; the "Swallow" left the landing first, shall we hereafter, in the face of the world. Manuel; he is from Mason County Ky.; is

> A company with a large capital, in England, is engaged in the erection of 1,200 houses for the use of the laboring classes, who are to be conveyed back and forth from home to their daily toil by ed in a tavern, then took him to an assignation the railway. It is also in contemplation to erect house, where he left him, and went off with the villages at convenient distances from all large sleigh, horses and load, worth \$250. cities and towns, to which the working classes can travel every morning and return home at night without costing more than is now expended for badly-ventilated and unhealthily-located dwellings for the poor under the present system.

An extensive fraud has recently been prac-

A gentleman in Wall-st., by the name of Sedgwick, lost ten years ago his wallet containing two \$20 notes of the Phœnix Bank. of Milford, Me., a native of Roxbury, Mass., The Sun professes to have received private The wallet was returned at the time, but the and a soldier of the Revolution. He was in the

Gov. Colby, of New Hampshire, is an ex- prayer. tensive manufacturer of scythes, to which he pays personal attention. He is also a very nango, and St. Lawrence counties have manu prosperous farmer, raising all kinds of produce; factured two millions of dollars worth of cheese which he carries to market for sale, and has | during the past year. Mrs. Sarah Foote, of New Berlin, Chenango now erected suitable buildings for woolen manufacturers. Such a Governor must necessarily black teas exported from China to the United

> The Adjutant General of the United States Army offers in the National Police Gazette, a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and plies during the last month averaged \$1,000 per thirty dollars for the arrest of one thousand and day. eleven deserters from the U. S. Army! The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

The Salem Register says that Robert Rantoul, Jr., who gave the sword to Mr. Cushing, is President of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society. A daily of this city wishes him to exwith steel, over killing guilty ones with hemp.

The Boston Times says that each member of the Legislature is allowed fourteen newspapers per week, during the session, and that Mr. Keyes, Whig member elect from Dedham, and editor and proprietor of the Norfolk County American, subscribes for thirteen copies per week of his own paper.

The New Orleans Delta says that there is now in that city, a little black Tom Thumb, who is, in his way, a natural curiosity. He is a wellformed, intelligent little fellow, and is as fond twenty-three year old; fifty pounds weight, and three feet nine inches high in his stockings.

A farmer from Washington county came down to Albany with wool and poultry in his a Christian life. sleigh. He gave a man a ride who treated him liberally, saw the sleigh and load safely deposit- STLVINIA H., daughter of Wells and Olive A. Butler, aged teresting account of the lives and works of eminent living or

We learn from Capt. Guird, of the French brig Irma and Thomas, from Senagal, that the French Government steamer Charade was wrecked off that port on the day he left, and from twenty-five to thirty of the crew were lost.

Information has been received from the Sandwich Islands, that the inhabitants of some districts were suffering the severity of famine. The sole dependance of many of the natives

his present state for some time to come.

Died, at Orono, Me., 22d ult., Paul Dudley, finder kept the money. A few days ago Mr. battle of Lexington, and also aided in erecting

> The Governor of Massachusetts has appoint ed Thursday, the 8th of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and

Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Lewis, Erie, Che-

There were 13,502,248 pounds of green and States during the year ending July 1st, 1846.

The Alms-House Department of this city supports about 10,000 dependents. The sup-

There were no less than seven thousand persons present at a recent ball given in Baltimore for the benefit of the suffering poor of Ireland.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed bill divorcing William R. Myers and Virginia Myers.

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour \$7 a 7 12. Corn Meal 5 a 5 12. Rye Flour 5. GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 75. Southern and Jersey Corn 90 a 98c. Rye 94c. Canal Oats 50c.

PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 12 25. Mess 14 75. Beef 00 a 12 00. Lard in bbls. 10 a 104c. Butter and Cheese are in good demand. Butter 14 a 25c. Cheese 71 a 81.

MARRIED.

In Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 18th of January, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. JOHN A. BURDICK, of Milton, W. T., and Miss LYDIA STANARD, of the former place. Also, by the same, in Bolivar, N. Y., on the 14th of Jan., Mr. SAMUEL WILKINS and Miss SARAH KENYON, all of

DIED,

At Bark River, Jefferson Co., W. T., on the 3d of August, 1846, Miss SUSAN ELMINA VINCENT, daughter of Joshua and Olive Vincent, aged 19 years. She had her senses until the last, and calling her friends around her exhorted them to live

In Milton, Rock Co., W. T., on the 14th of October, 1846, one year, seven months, and ten days.

In Lyma, Rock Co., W. T., of a lingering illness, Mrs. OLIVE AUGUSTA BUTLER, wife of Wells Butler, aged twentyone years, one month, and nineteen days. She bore her sickness with Christian fortitude and meekness, and died in the full hope of that rest which is the reward of the righteous.

LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, Alfred B. Burdick, Elias Smith. T. E. Clarke, F. A. Utter, Maxson Green, Wm. T. Morgan, R. W. Utter, B. G. Stillman, Ephraim Maxson, H. J. Webb, Thos. P. Lanphear, Gideon Hoxsey (sent the Tracts to care of Dr. Perry, Hopkinton.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews. \$3 00 per annum do. do For any two, 7.00 For any three, For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10 00

CLUBBING.

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.

Bemittances 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 let-

ter, post paid, directed to the publishers. N. B. The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law. to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

*** 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.

NTEWMAN'S ONLY PERIODICAL ON BOTANY! Prospectus of THE ILLUSTRATED FLORA, edited by ohn 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 Biographcal. 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 second, written of course in a popular style, gives the medicinal properties of the plants, and of each part of them, when there is any difference; the extracts and their mode of preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of diseases to which they are applicable; added to the whole is a istory of this branch of the science from the earliest times. accounts of its discovery, and theory of the operation of medicines on the animal frame. The Introduction commences with the lowest of the Vegetable Kingdom, giving in its pro gress a brief account of every system before the Linnean, which last, with the natural method, will be fully entered into and thoroughly explained; making it as instructive and interesting as possible, by being eminently practical. For instance, the Fungus tribe, which is in our first number, enables us to give the history, description, and mode of preparing the eatable mushroom, tuber, morel, &c., thereby not only teaching the science in order, but affording besides much curious and valuable information. The Biographical department begins with Linnæus; it contains a short and indeceased botanists, selected at pleasure from our own and other countries. Consulting the standards on Botany, Gardening, Chemistry, and Medicine, we intend to combine every useful item of information, and without lessening its value, present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To allow ample opportunity for illustration, the work is of large octavo torm, every number consisting of six plates and forty 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 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.

era to each church.	chair in one corner with his head hanging steame	it and claimed to have their baggage ine sole dependance of many of the n	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	TERMS: but its an athen ind at
inurches are pained	dead, and a discharged pistol lying on the floor passed	ir, and claimed to have their baggage free through the Custom-House. The deaths had been the consequence.	some Gideon C. Green, Nile, \$2 00 pays to yol. 3 No. 5	
Livralier citig BO	he having shot himself in the right side of the baggag	re it is said consisted of valuable locas	M. Stillman, " 2 00 " 3 " 5	bers, every six of which will form a volume of 288 pages, and
the she twise ?	head. A coroner's inquest was immediately and the	e scheme succeeded so far as to pass It is stated that Lord Elgin is desirous	Porter Witter, " 1 50 " 3 '' 59 of ef- Ezra Crandall. " 1 00 " 3 '' 20	36 plates, making ten volumes in all; each year's numbers.
monuments	held, and is now in session. A letter was found through	h, all but one case, which was seized fecting three important reforms in Canada	DI EI- Ezra Crandall.: " 1 00 " 3 " 20 	however, being complete within themselves. The publish-
sordid	on a bureau, addressed-"S. P. Britain Esc. unon h	by the suspicious gentlemen connected free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the	Jas. B. Langworthy, Alfred, 2 00 " 3 " 5	ers at first proposed to issue the work for Two Dollars, with thirty-two pages and four plates, but the present plan was
atter ex-	Elizabethtown-to be sent." He entered his with th	he revenue.		adopted as by far the best. It is furnished to subscribers at
embrace the	name on the register as Millard or Miller of	least, the re-modelling of the Post Office sy		Three Dollars per annum, in advance, or two copies to one
Li only a re- 9	New York. A pa	atent has been obtained in England for an upon the English pattern.	stem, Gideon Hoxsey, Scitute, R. I., 2 00 Abner Mills, New York, 2 00 3 " 5	address for Five Dollars; so that at a cost of Fifteen Dollars,
Suc sail no	the above is from the Newark Daily of Fri 1mprov	rement in the preparation of silk by sub-1.	David Cardner DeBryter 9 00 " 3 " 5	a botanical library-unequaled for gorgeousness of illustration, and utility as a work of popular science-will be produced by
i diw and I	day. The name of this gentleman alluded to mitting	the silk in tightly distended skeins or 1 The entire required capital for the H	ldson [P. C. Burdick, 360 (1996) 2 00 (1996) 4 (1997) 5	² containg 2280 pages of letter-press, three hundred spiend way a
The March num-o	was Ezra L. Miller, a resident of Brooklyn. hanks	When damp to the action of currents of invertible interioud was promptily subscribed.		colored engravings, and botanical portrait gallery of sixty
before us. Rev.	He was for many years a resident of South heated	air or air of ordinary town anti-ing lutito may now anti-pato with bolindent	e the Burdick & Maxson, "1 00 "1 3 "2	b eminent individuals.
	Oarolina, where he amassed a considerable for-	the fibres of the silk are held in tongion learly completion of a morouginato by wi		The first number is dated January, 1847. The publishers guaranty that the mailing of numbers to subscribers will, init
His interest in the	tune; but having returned to his native State in which	ch it must remain until dry, for the pur- cuizen of New York may take his seat a		Levery case be completed by the 25th of 100 mount process
Poet, who are now b	he entered largely into the speculations of 1835 pose of	f producing lustre or gloss upon its sur M., visit Albany, spend two nours, in bu		ing the date and on failung in this respect. Of all we we change
man street, Mrs.	-6, in South Brooklyn, and was unfortunate. face.	For country of mercian to the t	ity in knowledges the receipt of the following sums since his	ical execution, the subscription money will be prompty te
to adiant, with heri	Since that period he has evinced more or less The	season for tea, not to say dinner.	Lots	funded to subscribers whenever desired and the work, mis
tion giving all and	melancholy and deepondered there or less ine	prisoner, Carl Gonin, whose curious ma- for taking the Yeas and Nave has attract. Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, after having en	Church in Waterford, Ct.,	V I whome a mount liboral discount will be mande in the statistication
you left out, unit	melancholy and despondency. He was a gen- tleman of considerable science at the second state of the second	much notice, has within the last few days, to preach through the war, deserted the		
contains as	tleman of considerable science, and his improve- ments in the construction of la	ad two instruments to be attached to the at New Orleans, with three months' ad		0 publishers, Li wis & BROWN, 272 Pearl st., N. Y., where subscriptions will be received and agents supplied it as a set of the set
	ments in the construction of locomotive steam invente boilers were adopted both in this way at	tic Telegraph. One for transmitting come money in his pocket.	General Agent; for Tracts; Bill Martin Bill Bill Bill Bill Bill Bill Bill Bi	3 subscriptions will be received and gent supplied.
the little folksin			a and Jason B: Wells, wordt alestout wast sidt former; and	this monnectus three insertions each year, will, by forwarding
worth Page and			ied at Solomon Carpenter, but and successed vo and the	this prospectus three insertions each year, will, by forwarding i the papers containing them, receive the entire work as it is
does in a view			n the Wm. James Stillman, Jungh Isard odt to soll?	
	of irreproachable character. [Tribune. Roman	detters, with equal rapidity. The provident 120th ult., aged 94 years.	Snow Hill Society, for Tracts, 15 0	Jan. 10th, 1847.
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THE SABBATI RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

THE KEY OF THE COFFIN.

152

FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL.

mother knelt o'er her loved one's tomb, And her eyes were red with weeping, For her cherished flower in its morning bloom, Was now in the cold earth sleeping

The coffin's key was in her hand, In her heart was deepest sadness : And her spirit yearned for the better land, Where grief would be turned to gladness.

"I will keep the key," she calmly said, "Of thy dwelling dark and lonely, So that none shall ever thy rest invade, But the mother who loves thee only.

She turned her eyes to heaven's bright dome. Where the silent stars were beaming, And her spirit caught, in child-like tone, These words of holiest meaning-

"Throw away the key ! O mother dear, For the coffin holds not thy child, He has risen from earth, and dwelleth here; For the Saviour upon him smiled."

LECTURE ON CHINA.

T. D.

The following report of a lecture on China by S. W. Williams, is copied from the Journal of Commerce :--

Mr. W. proceeded to speak of the immense size of the Empire, which, he said, including the three divisions, China Proper, Manchouria, him ?" asked the father again, a little more and Soongaria, was one-third larger than all sharply. Europe, and three times the size of the Roman Empire in the days of its glory.

Of these divisions, China Proper is the smallest. It contains eighteen provinces, which on an average are about as large as Missouri or Pennsylvania. These are about one hundred thousand square miles larger than our twentyeight States. The capital of the whole Empire | mine." is Peking, which stands in the midst of a wide plain, and is some twenty-three miles in circuit. In the northern portion lies the greatest inhabited plain in the world. It is five times the size of Pennsylvania, and contains one hundred and seventy-seven millions of inhabitants. Through this portion flows the Yellow River, in her chin to quiver. an extremely crooked channel, and with a stream so rapid that it is little navigated. It receives its name from its turbid waters, which to tinge the sea over one hundred miles from its down her cheeks. mouth. It is about two thousand two hundred miles in length.

The Yang-tse-Kiang drains the second or central valley. It is three thousand miles long, and has Nankin one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. Besides these natural features, there are two great works of art for which China is distinguished-its Wall, and the Great Canal. The Wall has been standing two thousand one hundred years. It is composed of two walls, each about four feet thick and twenty feet high, in- the father, as he fondly and proudly folded her clining inwards, and filled up with earth and in his arms. "You are right, and you may be rubbish. Towers are raised every three hun- certain your happy father can never be disdred yards. These are, in some parts, of con- pleased with you for wishing to give up the siderable strength; in others, mere piles of earth. best of every thing to your affectionate little Through three or four large gates the whole brother. He is a dear noble little boy, and I commerce of central Asia pours into China. The Canal was constructed in the twelfth loves you as well as you do him ?" century. It is nearly seven hundred miles long, passes through ten degrees of latitude, and sub- he does, for when I offered him the largest serves the purpose of irrigation as well as of peach he would not take it, and wanted me to commerce. It does not indeed compare advan- keep it; and it was a good while before I could tageously with similar works in modern times; get him to take it." but when we remember that it was planned and completed long before such a thing was thought of in Europe, it is a remarkable monument of the energy, industry, and civilization of the Chinese, in the times when the western world was shadowed with the dark ages. The climate of China is about ten degrees colder than that of places in the same latitude years. I saw him about 9 o'clock in the eve- and the night of her birth was mentioned to Mr. on the American shore. This is owing, Mr. W. ning on which it happened; he was then, as Thatcher; he observed that it was the very supposes, to the lofty mountains west, north, and usual, not drunk, but full of liquor; about 11 night on which he was married, and taking the on the islands of Japan, which are always o'clock the same evening I was called to see child in his arms, presented it to his bride, saying, Empire, Mr. W. said, we had no data but those was found in a blacksmith's shop, just across kiss her, for I intend to have her for my second furnished by the Chinese, though this was more from where he had been. The owner, all of a wife." "I will, my dear," she replied, "to than we possessed of any other Asiatic nation. sudden, discovered an extensive light in his please you, but I hope it will be long before The Chinese census makes the number three shop, as though the whole building was in one your intention is fulfilled." Then, taking the hundred and sixty-two millions. Dr. Morrison general flame. He ran with the greatest pre- babe, she kissed it heartily, and so gave it into believed this nearly correct; and others best cipitancy, and on throwing open the door, dis- the nurse's hands. This jesting prediction was able to judge coincide in this opinion. In con- covered a man standing erect in the midst of a eventually verified. Mr. Thatcher's wife died, firmation of it, it was stated that this great num- widely-extended silver-colored flame, bearing, and the child, Lydia Gorham, arriving at maber gives two hundred and seventy-seven to the as he described it, exactly the appearance of ture age, actually became his second wife, in square mile, or only seventeen more than are the wick of a burning candle in its own flame. 1684. found on an average on a square mile in Eng- He seized him (the drunkard) by the shoulders land. But the Chinese have no beasts of bur- and jerked him to the door, upon which the the very cheapest kind, poultry and bacon; to him from any external source. It was purely perceived an opening, which he found was their soil is fertile, and all of it cultivated, and a case of spontaneous ignition. A general very deep. He with some others and the Chief in the south yields two crops annually, while it sloughing soon came on, and his flesh was con- Justice himself, ventured down the aperture, is estimated that one-fourth of the soil of England sumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the and after descending about forty feet almost lies waste; and yet the greatest fear of the bones, and a few of the larger blood-vessels; perpendicular, came to a very narrow passage, Government is famine, and in case of the failure the blood, nevertheless, rallied round the heart, which led to a most beautiful cavern, with stalacof crops, the inhabitants are sometimes driven and maintained the vital spark until the thir- tites hanging about as white as snow, and of varito the horrible necessity of feeding on each teenth day, when he died, not only the most ous forms-some like cauliflowers. In the midst Adant. Besides coal, which in the cities is the shrieks, his groans, and his lamentations, also, ing become petrified. The bones of the right most common fuel, and which is found in great were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He hand were fastened to the right side of the quantities, there are veins of gold and silver, complained of no pain of body; his flesh was head, so that the poor creature has the appearlead, copper, and iron. the name. The plant has the nankeen color, and in this frame of mind he gave up the ghost." is not white, as in this country. The peculiar staple, showever, is Tea. It is / INDIAN INGENUITY .- The Indians at the Milgrown all over the country; the variety is oc- bank Sound, called Belbellahs, are very casioned by the differences of soil, climate, ingenious and imitative. They watched sharply ful and ingenious machine has just been inventnot to thick and leathern as that of the com- ed a large tree, and were making the hull out the sale room of the institution for the blind, 152 mon Japonica, nor so thin as that of the apple of its scooped trunk. Some time after, this rude Washington-st. The writer, sits down before or cherry. And after describing the mode of steamer appeared. She was from twenty to the machine, which is exactly like a piano forte curling the leaf, the process of pickling, rolling, thirty feet long, all in one piece-a tree hollow- in appearance, though much smaller. Each firing by scattering upon hot plates, drying in ed out-resembling the model of our steamer. key represents a letter, or a mark, on punctuabaskets over a slow fire and coloring by means. She was black, with painted ports, decked over; tion, or figure. If he wants to write Boston, of powder of gypsum and indigo, or Prussian and had paddles painted red, and Indians, under for instance, he strikes the key B, then O, then blue; Mr. W. mentioned the mode of its use cover, to turn them round. The steersman was S, and so on; as fast as he touches them, the among the natives. The decoction is never not seen. She was floated triumphantly, and other ends strike upon a sheet of paper, pro-Thibet she leaves are fried with butter; in them; and this they thought they would imitate a pen, and have the advantage of a copy of his people unto the sea; and coators and councily

thus prepared they carry in their journeys, breaking pieces from the mass, when they wish to use it. The annual exportation of tea from China amounts to a million pounds, and the labor of preparing, packing and shipping this article, in Canton alone, employs one hundred thousand persons.

TWO NOBLE-HEARTED CHILDREN.

It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the following little story. "Last evening, (says the narrator,) I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches; a few of which were large, red-cheeked rareripes-the rest, small, ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out, and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him ?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it ?" he asked. "I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! Did you not give your brother any?"

asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give ?" asked the father, rather sternly. "Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he

would like mine better." "I did not mean to be disobedient, father,' said she; and her bosom began to heave, and

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with bear down such immense quantities of clay as the biggest peach;" and the tears began to roll

"But I want you to have the biggest," said April 17, to Monday, April 24, 1704." the father; "you are older and large than

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

The following most excellent resolutions were found in the pocket-book of the late Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., after his death. They are worthy not only of being extensively circulated through the medium of the press, but also of being engraven on the heart of every one who desires to live a consistent Christian life :---

"What I resolve, that I will endeavor to do "1. To keep under my body, and change my physical constitution. Take food for nourishment, and not for pleasure. Take no more than trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a is necessary, and be indifferent as to the quality. Sleep for refreshment, and not for indulgence. Harden and subdue my flesh by labor, directed to useful purposes. Endeavor to do as much useful work every day as I can. Dress as cheaply as comports with decency.

"2. To use all my property for benevolent necessary that I should die poor.

every onc. Never indulge anger, malice, envy, or jealousy towards any human being. 2. Endeavor to speak as I ought about every oneaiming, in all that I say, to promote the comfort, improvement, and happiness of every one who lives. 3. Endeavor to act so as to advance, first, the present comfort-second, the intellectual improvement-third, the purity and moral good of all my fellow-men.

deeply in my mind, all the truth that I can possibly discover respecting him ; and to feel, think, with that truth.

"Finally: When I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me s seems good to him."

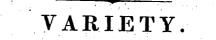
FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AMERICA.-This appeared in Boston, in 1704. It was printed on a half sheet of pot paper. It bore the following title :--

"N. E. Numb. 1. THE BOSTON NEWS LET-TER. Published by authority. From Monday,

It was printed in Boston, by B. Greene, and sold by Nicholas Boone, at his shop near the old Meeting House."

FRANKLIN'S MODE OF LENDING MONEY .- " I end you, herewith, a bill of ten louis d'ors. do not pretend to give much; I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus pass through my hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and I am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

To REMOVE MOTES FROM THE EYE .- Farmers. as well as many other persons, are often so exposed in their labors as to get dust or motes in purposes. Pay every thing I owe as soon as their eyes, and frequently suffer considerably possible. Save all that I can by simplicity of before they can find any means of relief. The iving, and by practicing self-denial-and give following simple remedy is almost always near all I can, in the exercise of sound discretion, to at hand, and in most cases will prove effectual : objects of benevolence. Never spare person. Fill a cup or goblet with clear cold water, quite property, or reputation, if I can do good. It is to the brim, and place the eye in distress in such and the manners of our students." To secure these most de a position as to be completely within the water sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without "3. As to my disposition and conduct towards in the cup; then rapidly open and shut the eye others: 1. Endeavor to feel kindly towards a few times, and the dust or mote will be immediately washed away. If a cup or other vessel be not at hand, the eye may be placed in a spring or bucket of water.



A curious place is the market in some towns of South America. Every morning a long train "As to my Creator-to endeavor to fix more of jacks comes into the town, driven by women -the merchandize, or vegetables, or whatever they may wish to sell, (a full cart-load,) being and act, in every respect, in correspondence packed on the backs of the jacks, and the drivers sitting very coolly on their shoulders! In purchasing at Market you are obliged to take a little of every thing they have, whether it be turtle, plantain, yuca, cassava, or anything else. Meat is always sold by the yard, and none by the pound, but when bought, you cannot take it away without being weighed at the other end of the market. Each person carries his own provisions away with him-the ladies may

> A celebrated liquor importer in Boston, recently had his pocket-book, contaning a large sum of money cut from his pocket, while enter-

trailing from their shoulders.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, IRA SAYLES, Principals,

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

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

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

The plan of instruction in this, Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

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

Notice.

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

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

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"I want you to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why ?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear generous sister, "I love him so-I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said am glad you love him so. Do you think he

"Yes, father," said the little girl. "I think

A DRUNKARD ON FIRE.

account of a young man, about 25 years of one Col. Gorham, at Barnstable. In the merry age :--

"He had been a habitual drunkard for many infant was introduced, about three weeks old,

oil, and press them into a solid mass. The tes, mination of the Great Spirit. acculity sound and use. I use it we want to the use it we want to the use it we want to the sound and the use it we want to the use it was to the use it is to the use it was to the use it is to the use

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"This News-Letter is to be continued weekly; and all persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farmes, Shops, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, &c., to be Sold or Lett; or Servants Runaway; or Goods Shillings, and not to exceed; Who may agree with Nicholas Boone for the same at his shop, next door to Major Davis's, Apothecary, in Boston, near the Old Meeting House.

" All persons in Town and Country may have said News-Letter Weekly upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbell, Postmaster, for the same."

Campbell was the proprietor, and Boone acted as publisher.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED .- Tradition has preserved a singular anecdote of John Thatcher, a son of one of the first settlers of Massachusetts. He was married in 1661, to Rebecca Wisnow, and, being on his way to Yarmouth with his Dr. Nott, in his lectures, gives the following bride, they stopped for the night at the house of conversation with the newly-married couple, an

him. I found him literally roasted, from the "Here, my dear, is a little lady, born on the Respecting the population of the Chinese crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He same night we were married; I wish you would

STRANGE DISCOVERY .--- A short time ago the den, or cattle, to be supported from the soil; blaze was instantly extinguished. There was Chief Justice of Gibraltar had some workmen they do not use woolen garments, and therefore no fire in the shop, neither was there any pos- employed at his house; and while one of them have no need of flocks; their animal food is of sibility of any fire having been communicated was digging near the dining-room window, he loathsome, ill-featured, and dreadful picture of all this was a human skeleton, sticking fast to The mineral wealth of the country is abun- that ever was presented to human view, but his the rock, and the bones of a dog beside it, havgone. He said he was suffering the torments ance of having laid down and died, very Cotton is cultivated in all the central provin- of hell; that he was just upon the threshold, probably of starvation, with his hand under his ces-from one of the towns, Koton, we derive and should soon enter its dismal caverns; and head, which is half turned round, as if he had been looking up. The bones of the dog lay beside the human bones.

cultivation, age of leaf, &c. It flourishes on all our proceedings, and gave us striking ex- ed, by the help of which, persons who are the sandy hills, and is not raised in the more amples of their native talent. They promised blind, or who can not use their eyes, are the Persian poet Sadi, "but once, when my fertile plants. The plant attains its maturity in to construct a steamship on the model of ours. enabled to write easily, legibly and rapidly: It feet were bare, and I had no money to buy three years, and flourishes about twenty. It We listened and shook our heads incredulously; is the invention of Mr. Thurber, of Norwich; shoes; but I met a man without feet, and bebelongs to the Japonica family, the leaf being but in a short time we found that they had fell- Conn., and is now for gratuitous exhibition at came contented with my lot." adulterated with milk and sugar in China, but went at the rate of four miles an hour. They ducing two copies, written as distinctly as if is evil, and that there is a way to escape it; and made by pouring hot water upon the dried thought they had nearly come up to the point of executed by the most careful penman. With with this I begin and end, computer and bolieve leaves in the cup, and drank immediately. In external structure; but then the enginery baffled a little practice one can write as fast as with

th alt, area servers.

ing church. A few days subsequent he received the pocket-book through the post office (postage unpaid,) accompanied by a note, in and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. which the writer stated that after spending the money, he discovered to his utter horror that he had been making use of funds obtained in the infamous liquor traffic. He, therefore, returned Stole or Lost, may have the same Inserted at a the pocket-book, and would do the same by the Reasonable Rate; from Twelve Pence, to Five money should he be able again to lay his hands on it.

> A frequent visitor at the Tuilleries of late, where he has a seat by the Queen's side, is Father Moussa, a jet black African priest, who excites great interest by accounts of his missionary labors in Senegal. Many of the nobility have invited him to their tables, and large sums have been subscribed to build him a new church. Through his exertions over six hundred Roman Catholic priests have signed a petition for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, to be presented to the next Chambers-over eight thousand other signatures follow.

"Although I suffer," said Augustine, when sick, "yet I am well, because I am as God would have me to be, for when we will not what He wills, it is we that are in the fault, and not He, who can neither do nor permit any thing but what is just."

In Mexico, the prevailing feeling is, that the infant, when baptized, cannot die too soon. The death of young children is celebrated as an occasion of joyfulness, because the souls of the deceased innocents are supposed to be transported at once to heaven, without passing through purgatory.

The believer's death may be compared, not so much to the setting sun that sinks behind the darkened West, obscured among the tempests of the sky, as to the morning star that melts | latest improvements, he has reduced his prices one-half, and away into the light of heaven.

finely is to dress well-when the two are as different as possible; for the one excites attention, and the other avoids it.

Napoleon, in a perilous circumstance, gave an order difficult to execute, and it was represented to him that the thing was impossible. 'Impossible,' said he with vivacity, 'that word is not French !'

In Carthagena, a divorce of a man and wife s not allowed; but when they wish to separate, half of the furniture and half of the children are given to each, by law! And if they cannot agree to such a division, then all the property s put up at auction and sold.

Refuge in Manchester, the Archbishop of Dublin said they could educate fifty children at the same cost that they could keep one soldier.

A lawyer once said to a bore, who had sat about two hours in his office, "I wish you would do as my fire is doing." "How is that ?" said the other. "Why, sir, it is going out," replied Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. the lawyer.

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846.

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

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

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

	Expenses.
	Board, per week, \$1 00
1	Room-rent. per term
	Tuition, per term. \$3 50 to \$ 00
	Incidental expenses, per term, 25
	EXTRAS PER TERM.
	Piano Forte,
i	Oil Painting, 7 00
	Drawing
-	The entire expense for an pandomic market
	bound, washing, lights, luci, and mittion (owners for at
	tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollar

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

ding

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

BEALES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES.

R. A. J. BEALES invites the attention of the public to 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 guarantees to take pictures equal to any in the city, in any position or dress, and with any desirable shade or color. How many of both sexes, think that to dress Gold lockets of all descriptions constantly on hand. Attendance from eight in the morning until sunset.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Adams-Charles Potter. Westerly-Alex. Campbell, Alfred-Maxson Green, S. P. Stillman. Hiram P. Burdick. Hopkinton---Joseph Spicer A. B. Burdick Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, John Whitford. Newport-E. D. Barker. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. Clarence-James H. Cochran. NEW JERSEY. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. New Market-W. B. Gillett. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Friendship-R. W. Utter. Salem -- David Clawson. Genesee-W. P Langworthy Hounsfield-Wm. Green. PENNSYLVANIA. At a recent meeting to establish a Juvenile Independence-SS Griswold, Crossingville-Benj. Stelle: J. P. Livermore. Coudersport-R. Babcock Leonardsville--JabishBrown VIRGINIÀ. Newport-Abel Stillman. New London—C. M. Lewis Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Otselic-Joshua Clark. New Salem-J. F. Randolph Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. OHIO. Preston-Clark Rogers. Persia—Elbridge Eddy.

Bloomfield-Charles Clark. Northampton-8. Babcock. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. MICHIGAN.

Oporto-Job Tyler.

Tallmadge-Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

God." If, in th the order becar as the terms of sin is incurred. settled by law. ty, and one is a What can be This, according question to be s the weekly rea mandment ?" category with sacrifices, and r permission, Mr erate view" of standard of mo ment differs fro they are identi mandment, to manent. In wi Why is the law moral ? Is it t essential comma ture of the ca command." clearly moral, This, according morality." Again, the d Sabbath; and wide, and, obvio sively a Jewish man." Not sin before the Jew exclusive conne in the Jewish c moral principle were, because ful. The record bath in the Ne tion of it into the institutions pressly, name words of real sabbatic law, w to weight and The rest off Cit from the cor the "rest of C to do with the "Is He not the But, Mr. E slong with circ and where is yo

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It is easier to supply genius requisite for Scott-Luke P. Babcock. writing a book, than the perseverance which Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. conquers time and place for the achievement. Watson-Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT.

"I never complained of my condition," says Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. he Persian noet Sadi "but once when my Waterford—L. T. Rogers. Stillman Coon. Waterford-L. T. Rogers, Wm: Maxson.

Washington, visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK child and said, "I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble," "I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

"Many," says Newton, "have puzzled them-

Burnish Dickied. The Mongols mix them with in time, by perseverance, and the helping illur letter. This machine promises to be of great lors to the winds; for that the set would be directed, post paid, to calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.

Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke. The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TERMS | venual korotia et \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ef more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions 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. II 201961 cept at the discretion of the publisher, Communications, orders, and remittances, should be GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York