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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. IV.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 15, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 160.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Our readers have already been informed of the favorable decision of what was called the "Jew Case," before the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Still they will be interested in reading the Argument of Counsel. We therefore copy it entire, as we find it in the "Occident and American Jewish Advocate." At a future day we hope to be able to give the Opinion of the Court upon the Case:-

SUNDAY LAWS IN OHIO.

JACOB RICE, In Certiorari, to Common Pleas. CITY OF CINCINNATI.

JACOB RICE, the defendant in Certiorari, was fined by the Mayor of Cincinnati, for trading on Sunday.

The ordinance under which this fine was im-Ordinances, page 58, and is in these words:

the week, commonly called Sunday, sporting. rioting, quarreling, hunting, fishing, shooting, bartering, or selling, or buying any goods, wares, or merchandise, or at any common labor. (works of necessity and charity excepted,) shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$20.

And the second section contains a provision, that-

"Nothing in the first (the foregoing) section of this ordinance, in relation to common labor, shall be construed to extend to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath."

The record of the Mayor's proceedings sets was admitted by the plaintiff, that he conscientiously doth observe the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath.

the judgment of the Mayor, and certiorari is now obtained from this Court for the purpose tions on other days of the week were widely their usual trade or occupation. of reversing the judgment of the Common different, and rest themselves with perfect

the Court to the fact, that the transcript of proceedings before the Mayor does not set forth, that defendant is a person of fifteen years and sciences of others, he becomes amenable to the section. We answer that the office of the contained shall be construed," &c. "A simple exercise of those great privileges which have upwards, nor does it negative the exception, in regard to works of necessity and mercy. o

But we do not wish this case to gooff upon any technical point. The defendant is one of a class of citizens who are somewhat numerous in this community, and who are peculiar in their faith and forms, and naturally sensitive in regard to whatever infringes upon them. This case is only one out of some forty, which rest upon the same principle; -and that principle is regarded by them as a question of religious freedom; as indeed it is. In that light mainly day? Certainly. Can you restrain his right his usual occupation—his "common labor" we shall regard it.

The Argument.

man, is not exempted, although a conscientious than such eommou employment. Sabbatarian, &c.

Court should endeavor so to construe this Ordi- scruples of him that performs it. The law en- prohibition is to remedy this omission, and no- statute confirmed unto him; and that insomuch nance as to make it harmonize with natural acting and the law administering powers may thing more. To this end it is competent; be- as it does so, it is null and void. justice, and with the Constitution and laws of not restrain the rights of conscience—but either | youd this, it has no power. the State. Acts in pari materia are to be condor both may divide men of the same faith into The defendant is a merchant. He offered to over the constitutional ground which was taken strued together, and in such a manner as, if classes, according to their avocations, and may prove, but it was admitted by the Mayor, from in the Court below. We apprehend this case possible, to give effect to each.—Dodge v. Grid- define what species of labor may be followed personal knowledge, that he closed his place of will be decided before reaching this point. I ley, 10 Ohio Rep. 176; Ib. 452; 2 Mass. Rep. on a given day, consistent with the rights of business on the seventh day of the week, and may be, that we owe it in courtesy to counsel 143; 9 Cowen. 437.

And the construction which we suggest, and upon which we respectfully insist, is that which —thus:

quarreling, hunting, fishing, and shooting.

selling, buying, &c., or any common labor.

"Trading," &c., or any other common labor, &c. That the words "trading, bartering," &c.,

grouping all under the generic phrase. The exception in the second section is then their offences, but their avocations. as broad as the enacting clause, and is pertineut and sensible, and the law harmonizes with

tion and the State Legislature. the counsels for the City contends, as being that mechanic, the farmer, the clerk, the merchant, is sufficiently manifest to exclude the avocation to regard as such. He takes as his guide, in its upon which the judgment of the Mayor un- the physician, the attorney, the judge, and the of the merchant from the protection granted to literal meaning, the law as it was delivered by doubtedly was grounded, is that the acts divine, all labor in their respective callings. It "common labor," and that it is not saved by the Jehovah Himself, "Six days shalt thou labor

enumerated should be classified into-

or selling, &c. operation of the penalty.

Before considering the objections to this view, in the Ordinance as in the Statute.

Sup. Ct. Reports. 425.

design to effect such objects.

to the argument we are about to submit. If we The argument, which is based upon the relative to the argument, which is based upon the relative to the argument, which is based upon the relative to the argument, which is based upon the relative to the argument.

common sense reading of the clause.

ing," etc., before using the comprehensive character. phrase. If the greater includes the less, then the enumeration here spoken of is mere surplusposed, is contained in the 2d volume of the City then it is an infringement of rights—an infractic contemplates the existence of a motive to do and in so doing, to increase the punishment, or prisonment in the county jail, for delinquent "Any person of the age of fifteen years and from the general system of the law—and, serves the seventh day of the week, and quietly those which are named; does it follow, by parity suffice, more enlarged powers must be called upwards, who shall be found on the first day of therefore, not only is the intention to be most goes about his ordinary avocations on the first, of reasoning, or correct legal conclusion, that into play; more terrible sanctions denounced. must be equally apparent.

security upon the saving clause of the city or-It would be enough to call the attention of dinance. Yet, if one of them, instead of this, tion of a citizen, in the words "common labor" pursues his ordinary avocation on that day, used in the proviso, did they insert the prohibithis reasoning lead us? "Common" labor upon the first day of the week is protected. Why so? Because he who performs it, coned. All very well. But the Israelite whose prohibit him from so doing—yet it is perfectly fix the rights of the citizen under it? And ordinary avocation is merchandizing, may not competent to prohibit a traffic with him on that may a municipal corporation restrict the one, of conscience? No. What then? Why, his and the right of others holding to like faith and

conscience, and what may be proscribed. As conscientiously observed that as the Sabbath. on the other side, to notice the only material between these classes of men, so made up, the His offence consisted in opening his place of argument which he urges in this connection. law is to give the benefit of his conscientious business on the first day, and offering his merdistinguishes the acts specified into two classes views to one, and pay no kind of attention to chandise to those who were disposed to pur- ed in Article 8, section 3. It guarantees all the equally sincere faith of the other. The one chase. We claim that as this was his ordinary modes and forms of worship, and expressly de-1. Pastimes and Offences.—Sporting, rioting, is regarded with toleration—perhaps favor; avocation, it was with him "common labor" clares "that no human authority can, in any whilst the other is put down in the same and that he is within the proviso as well as of the case whatsoever, control or interfere with the 2. Lawful Avocations.—Trading, bartering, category with rioters and brawlers, and punish- Ordinance of the Statute. We submit that rights of conscience," &c. We claim that to ed accordingly. And this, too, altogether with- we have shown the unreasonableness of holding this provision of the Legislature, by its enacting, &c., and has the same signification as which is indeed no business of the legislator; the nature of the employment;—that so construthough the word other occurred directly after it. since if a man has a right to go about his law- ed it is inconsistent and absurd; and the law the city council of Cincinnati, having full power ful business or avocation on a particular day, he imperfect and ridiculous. But when construed to do so, have affixed a different construction has it absolutely; and whether it be laboring or with reference to the man, it has a perfect and that it is justifiable upon the ground that are but so many specifications of kinds of com- trading, the right is the same. It could never meaning and operation; while the phrase the requirement upon the Israelites to observ mon labor, and the words "or at any common be allowed as a function of the lawgiver, or the "common," distinguishes that labor which is the first day of the week) is no violation of hi labor "thrown in to save time, as it were, by province of the courts, so to discriminate among customary and usual, from that which may be conscience; because it does not forbid him to pursuits, and punish men, not on account of resorted to from caprice and wantonness, and observe the seventh, according to the teachings

"common labor," is to be construed in refer- of the law. 2d. Common Labor. And that the latter bread." And it is all "common labor," because law.

the highest authority, as to the construction of 4 of his argument, contends that this phrase in made punishable; for unless included in the ing, 4th Ohio Rep. 432. Where rights are infringed, where fundamental phrase "common labor," they are not prohibitof the law is departed from, the "legislative in City Solicitor, and he would contend with equal

struction contended for on the opposite side, coffee-house, and a merchant or mechanic, fol- State. The City enactment undertakes to find organic law on our side, are we, then, a minwill not this Court, too, say, the legislative in- lowing his usual occupation, is utterly unsound. that the Legislature has been too liberal in its ority? Nay, although this defendant stood tention must be expressed with irresistible force, The one is exercising a calling which the law construction of the Constitution;—too indulgent alone; one man, among the one hundred thoubefore we can suppose such an intention? And has claimed and exercised the right and power to the rights of conscience—too tolerant to the sand of the city and its environs, with this is it so expressed in the view they present? to control, from the very organization of the man who conscientiously observes the Sabbath guarantee to lay hold upon, is the majority; Place the emphasis upon the word any—"or at State; one in which he has no rights save what of the faith in which he has been reared; and since that which he bears in his hand assures to ANY common labor "-and the reading we insist he acquires from the law itself, and in which he entirely foolish in supposing, that in this enlight- him the whole power of the State for his inupon is, in point of fact, the plain, natural, and may be restricted; the other is the enjoyment ened and polished age, "common labor" can dividual protection. of a natural and indefeasible right. True, that embrace anything above paving streets, carrying It is admitted by plaintiff's counsel, that the in the exercise of it, he is subject to the well- a hod, or sawing wood. term "common labor," in the act of 1831, may settled and defined principles of law that govern The policy of this statute is to require a due refrain from business or pleasure upon Sunday, embrace all sorts of employment; yet it cannot the intercourse of men; but his calling cannot observance of the first day of the week as a without regard to their conscientious convichave that extensive signification in the Ordi- be singled out, and struck down, because it is Sabbath. Yet it is marked by a great and dis- tions. nance, because that enumerates bartering, trad- not sufficiently "common" or menial in its tinctive principle; and that is, that its provisions

which we may suppose the vast majority of an evil and malicious disposition, and the law mitted to by the citizen.

shall not be operative upon those who conscient to provide for other religious observances to But it is asked what is the office of the word tiously observe the seventh day instead.

"common," prefixed to "labor," if it be not thus For the purpose of argument let it be con-compel attendance upon "Divine worship," and age;—it is merged in the comprehensive phrase. to distinguish between classes and grades of ceded, that within the policy of the law, a point out by law what form of worship, and im-On the other hand, if the enumeration is used employment. The answer is, that as the Statute municipal corporation has the power, within its pose penalties for non-compliance. And when with the intent to take it out of that phrase, describes an offence, and affixes a punishment, jurisdiction, to legislate upon the same subject; the mild and merciful sanctions of fine and imtion of fundamental principles—and a departure evil in the transgressor. The man who ob- embrace other offences against the Sabbath than poverty, (see Ord. 2d vol. p. 37,) will no longer clearly manifest, but the power so to legislate is not in motive, or design, which is the such corporation has also a right to infringe the The scourge—the thumb-screw—the rack—the language of the criminal law, a transgressor. principle of the law, by substituting a saving faggot, and the scaffold must be invoked; we As to the extent of this phrase, "common And this, because he is engaged in that which is clause widely different, and far more restrictive, must go back upon the dial-plate of time; relabor," let it, in the language of Lord Bacon, with him, "common labor." But if instead of than that which the statute contains? Most enact the blue-laws of Connecticut, and super-"be restrained unto the fitness of the matter that, he went about some other employment in assuredly not. Such a doctrine is too absurd in add the sanctions of the Inquisition, and the and the person." The proposition of plaintiff's which the rights of others were injured, or the theory to be maintained by the Courts, as it fires of Smithfield! Let this not be scouted as counsel, is, that "common labor" is that in peace of society endangered, it would indicate would be too dangerous in practice to be sub- mere rhapsody. We are not a whit befter than

mankind to be habitually engaged, as dis- instead of protecting, would punish him. As The counsel for the City has labored to con- men who dared the dangers of the ocean and tinguished from mechanical or other labor, re- for instance, if the defendant in this case, in- trovert this position, by a citation of authorities, the wilderness, to find freedom of worship upon quiring the exercise of intellect or skill; and stead of opening his store, and disposing of all of which fall within the first, without impair- the Rock of Plymouth, these men were they that such "common labor" is protected under his goods to such as came to purchase them, on ling the latter point. In Rogers v. Jones, 1st who forgot the "Golden Rule" in their zeal to the proviso. According to this arguments, a the first day of the week, had engaged himself | Wendell, 260, it was held that the Legislature | do God service, and visited upon the peaceful dozen wood-sawyers, or as many street-pavers, in driving a dray in the vicinity of places of of New York having fixed a fine of \$1 for sect of Quakers more terrible enormities than forth that the defendant offered to prove, and it might pursue their avocations in the immediate public worship, or otherwise molesting others servile labor on Sunday, the corporation of the those of which themselves had been made the vicinity of a place of worship, on the first day in the enjoyment of their rights, he would not city of New York might increase it to \$5; and victims. of the week; and if they had conscientiously then have been permitted to call that his "com- this is said to be a case in point. Not so. The In concluding this argument we have only to observed the preceding day, they would be mon labor," and so cloak an evil and malicious increase was within the policy of the law—and observe, that we have no desire to weaken the Upon the hearing, on this state of the law justified in so doing. Nay, farther, the defend- purpose. The very office of the word "com- we are not advised that any rights were impair- force, or avert the application of existing laws, and fact, the Court of Common Pleas reversed and the same thing, although their usual avocathe judgment of the Mayor, and certiorari is do the same thing, although their usual avocaseventh and use the first day of the week, to consideration increases the maximum penalty of nated as the Christian Sabbath. But as we who the statute from \$5 to 20; but that is not adduc- observe that day have rights, which we dearly Again, the inquiry is made, why, if the city ed as a violation of the statute. So as to cherish, so should we, as we value them, regard council intended to include the ordinary occupa- penalties for storing of gunpowder, cited in the the rights of others. The difference among

same case. The principle is not shaken. without infringing upon the rights or con- tion against bartering, selling, etc., in the first phraseology of the statute. "Nothing herein to restrain a minority, however small, in the penalty of the law. Now, to what result does | whole Ordinance, taken together, is to prohibit exemption from the force of that statute, not been guarantied to them by the Constitution of all from either buying or selling who are not from liability under any other statute, or any the State, only serves to weaken the bonds of protected by the saving clause. Though under municipal ordinance." The technicality is a government, by diminishing the confidence of the statute and ordinance both, as we construe mere grasp at a straw; a quibble unworthy the people in its integrity. scientiously observes the seventh day of the them, the Israelite is permitted, on account of the case or the counsel. Is not the statute an week as the Sabbath, and the Constitution will his religious faith, to vend his wares on the first existing law of the State? Does it not by its not permit his right of conscience to be restrain. day of the week-and there is no power to very exemption declare a great principle, and pursue it on the first day of the week. Why? day, by any others than those who hold a and infringe the other, because not prohibited. Does he not conscientiously observe the seventh like religious faith. His right to sell, if that be in express terms, from so doing? Most certain-

We submit, then, that if the construction ordinary avocation, in the eyes of the city observances, to buy, are matters which cannot which is claimed by the City, be put upon the Fathers, is not "common labor;" and though he be restricted. The right of others to vend ordinance, that it is in letter and spirit repug-It is argued for the City, that the exemption have a conscientious right to saw wood, or pave merchandise on that day, even as an ordinary nant to, and contravenes the general law of the only extends to common laborers, and not to streets on that day, he has no such right to occupation, is restrained by the statute, but the State; not because the corporation has legislatcommon labor—and the defedant being a trades- pursue his ordinary avocation, if it be any other traffic of those not Israelites, and so amenable ed upon the same subject, but because in so to the general laws in regard to the Sabbath, doing, it has undertaken to restrict the proviso It is the character or kind of labor, therefore, with such as are permitted to vend, is not re- of the statute, and limit the rights of the citizen, We set out with the proposition, that the that is protected, and not the conscientious stricted by the Statute, and the office of the which the Constitution has guarantied, and the

We do not propose to continue this argument

The constitutional provision cited, is contain That the phrase "any." has relation to trad- out reason as to the matter of employment, the phrase "common labor" to have relation to ment, has given a clear and positive construcin despite of good order, and thus furnishes a of his own faith. True it is that the Jew is not The proposition we submit is, that the phrase | complete predicate for the effectual application | prohibited from the observance of his Sabbath; -but enforce this enactment, upon the reason itself, and with the higher law of the Constitu- ence to the man himself; and that the "common If we are correct in these positions, then ing advanced, and he will be forced to observe labor" of every one is that which pertains to there is an end of the case. But if the Court a day, which he conscientiously believes is not On the other hand, the construction for which his ordinary avocation. The drayman, the shall hold that the intention of the City Council the Sabbath, and which he is actually forbidden is all labor, and we are all laborers. Whether proviso, then it may be material to inquire as and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sab-1st. Pastimes and Offences, and lawful avoca- it be physical labor alone, or of the physical and to the power of the council to depart from the bath of the Lord thy God." The command is tions—thus, sporting, rioting, quarreling, hunt- intellectual powers combined, it is still labor; policy of the statute, to draw a distinction not more imperitive to observe the one, than is ing, fishing, shooting, trading, bartering, buying, -still the result of the primeval sin and curse, which it does not recognize, and to create and the permission absolute to enjoy the remaining "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy punish an offence, in contravention of a general days of the week. The first of these it is ad- pulpit, he thus addressed his hearers: - My mitted cannot be prohibited, but the latter it is brethern, before proceeding to the duties of alone is excepted by the proviso; and all of the it is labor common to our respective pursuits in The ground we assume as to the relative asserted may be restrained. And upon what this evening, allow me to relate a short anecformer class indiscriminately swept within the life. And this we contend is the correct con- positions of the ordinance, and the statute, are principle? Because such restriction will not dote. Many years have elapsed since I was struction of the phrase "common labor," as well not fully or fairly stated by plaintiff's counsel. violate his conscience, and will work but a last within the walls of this house. Upon that We submit this proposition, and conceive it to slight inconvenience, in depriving him of one- evening, among the hearers came three men. we beg leave to quote another general rule, of It is true plaintiff's counsel, by a note to page be well-settled law: that where the act of a sixth of the time which he is entitled to devote with the intention of not only scoffing at the corporation, either by express words, or neces- to worldly concerns. We have before said, that the Statute, by a rule of repugnance, cannot sary implication, contravenes the letter or spirit it does violate his conscience, by requiring him It is in the language of Chief Justice Mar- mean any man's ordinary occupation. Then of a statute of law of the State upon the same to observe a day which he does not regard as he had spoken a few sentences one said—"Let shall, in United States v. Fisher et al., 1 Cond. by the statute, bartering, selling, etc., are not subject, is necessarily void.—Marietta v. Fear- the Sabbath. But even if it were otherwise, us be at him now;" but the second replied, by what right do you take from him one day No: stop till we hear what he makes of this We claim, and conceive we have demonstrate out of six, which he believes he is authorized principles are overthrown, where the general system ed at all; and yet, reverse the position of the ed, that the phrase "common labor," in the to devote to labor? The answer is given by ond said, "We have heard enough now, throw!" statute, annexes itself to, and covers a man's counsel, because a large majority of the com- but the third interfered, saying, "He is not as fooltention must be expressed with irresistible clear- energy, and far more legal reason, that a mer- ordinary occupation; and that it cannot, by any munity hold opinions, upon the identity of the ish as I expected—let us hear him out." The ness," to induce a court of justice to suppose a chant who should attempt to pursue his ordinary ingenuity, be construed to mean anything else. Sabbath, adversely to that of the Jewish sect. preacher concluded without being interrupted. avocation on the Sabbath, without conscient If the construction we claim for the ordinance The reply is ready, and is unanswerable. The Now, mark me, my brethern of these three There is not a word in this lucid passage, but tiously observing the seventh day, ought to, and be given to it, then it harmonizes with the Bill of Rights is the bulwark of minorities. men, one was executed for forgery; the second is pregnant with meaning and force, in respect should be held to punishment under the statute; but if that of plaintiff's counsel pre- Majorities need no such protection. Their at this moment lies under sentence of death in

But the work is only begun when men are compelled by ordinance of the city council, to

It will be thought necessary to go farther—

enact how the Sabbath shall be observed-to the pilgrims of the Mayflower; and yet the

men, upon points such as these, will never be But the learned counsel lays stress upon the lessened by persecution; whilst every attempt

> BROUGH AND ZINN, Att'ys for Def't.

RECOGNITIONS AT THE JUDGMENT.

All will be ineffably solemn. Many will be full of joy and others full of bitterness. Think of Cain, the first murderer and fratricide, meeting the martyred Abel. All murderers, and the victims of their cupidity or hatred. Heroes and despots meeting the millions who were slain in their battles, or on whose neck they fixed the yoke of oppression. Popes and inquisitors, confronting those whom they had murdered in the dark dungeon, on the rack, at the stake and elsewhere. Iron-hearted oppressors, standing by the side of the slaves on whom they had inflicted every injury that pride, anger, and lust could invent or perpetrate. Rumsellers, staring on their slaughtered victims and the long train of widows and orphans. Seducers and the victims of their falsehood, treachery, and crime. False teachers, and the souls they had led down to perdition. Ungodly parents and the children whom they ruined forever. Alas, what recognitions of woe will occur on that day.

But there will also be recognitions of gladness. The pious parent will meet with the redeemed child. The godly will there recognize her sainted husband. The emancipated from slavery, poverty, sorrows and sin, will there meet and bless those who prayed and labored in their behalf. The Sabbath school teacher. the tract visitor, the city missionary—the Mc-Dowalls, and Priors, and Howards, and Frys. the colporteur and many similar coadjutors, will meet with immortal gems which they by God's blessing plucked from the mire of ignorance and crime. The missionary and the redeemed from paganism. The faithful pastor and the blood-washed flock. All the chosen ones of God, who have been instrumental, in turning souls to righteousness, will there recognize those saved ones. But how soon will all eyes be turned away from each other, to look without a glass between," on the adorable Judge and Saviour.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

Several years ago, a charity sermon was preached in a dissenting chapel in the west of England. When the preacher ascended the minister, but with their pockets filled with stones for the purpose of assaulting him. After point." The minister went on, when the sect can show that rights are infringed that finda-mental principles are overthroun that the general of the Ordinance and the Statute, and a com-principle of the law is departed from, in the con-parison between the keeper of a tavern or matter which refers to the organic law of the up as a barrier. With this guarantee of the law is departed from, in the con-

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 15, 1847.

THE "SABBATH DISCUSSION."

I has been to us a matter of surprise, tha almost all dissertations on the Sabbath have failed to present the subject in one very important light, and that the most important of all. We refer now to the commemorative character of the Sabbath as a memorial of the work of creation. We do not mean that this charac ter of the institution has been entirely overlooked; we admit, that there are few writers who do not occasionally refer to it. They refer to it, however, only incidentally, not seeming to be sensible that it possesses any great importance while the other, and—as we conceive—rather subordinate ends of the institution, engage al most the whole of their attention. It is no matter of wonder, therefore, that so many rise from the perusal of their arguments with but very feeble convictions of the everlasting necessity of the Sabbath.

Among our first-day brethren, some very able advocates of the perpetuity and necessity of the Sabbath have appeared, although their mistaken notions about a transfer of the institution from the last to the first day of the week, always made them appear foolish before they had finished their argument. Their ability, however, has been displayed principally in giving importance to the subordinate ends of the institution. As a day of worship, and as a season of rest for the body, they have fought for it manfully. With great cogency they have shown that, but for a Sabbath enjoined by divine authority, religion would soon cease out of the land; and that both man and beast, if doomed to unremitted toil, would sink under the premature exhaustion of their powers. But while upon these points they have expended their force, and given them every variety of illustration, as if they were the chief things designed by the weekly rest, they have made the commemorative character of the Sabbath such a secondary consideration, and thrown it so completely into the shade, that one can hardly hel thinking that they did not see it at all. "Indagator" is evidently one of this class. Doubt less, out of the abundance of his heart his mouth speaketh, when he teaches, that the commemora tion of God's rest-day was but an "incidental object" of the appointment of the institution Now we are free to confess, that, if the points

which these writers insist on are the chief things had in view, we do not see what great differ ence it can make what day of the week is ob served for the purpose. For mere bodily rest, the Sunday would serve our purpose just as well as the Saturday does; and for a mere sea son of worship, it is, for aught we can see, just as well adapted as any other day. Those, who look upon these as the only ends of the institu tion, are, therefore, very apt to indulge in self-complacent pity for the weakness of Sab batarians in punctiliously clinging to the seventh day. The first day contains as many hours and minutes, as does the seventh, so that the diligent consecration of it would give to Jehoval just as much time; while the sun shines as brightly, and nature wears as lovely an aspect on that day, as on any other day of the week. Sure enough! Why are Sabbatarians so foolishly rigid—so overmuch righteous? If no other important points are to be served by the sabbatic institution than the ones now referred to, we do not much wonder that "E. W. D." proposes to give the law such a construction, as "that the seventh' may be reckoned from any point." Nor do we much wonder that " Indagator" dispenses with the Sabbath entirely, since the arguments by which its necessity for the securing of these ends is established, do not possess the conclusiveness of demonstration, and his "Lord's Day," besides seeming to promise the same results, is freed from the inconsistency of an attempt to defend its claims by the fourt commandment. But if, as we believe, the main design of the Sabbath is to commemorate the creation, then we do insist upon it, that no other day than the Saturday will at all answer the

But what is the great importance of thi view of the subject? What is its importance now, under the gospel? For though it enters into the dreamy speculations of Sunday-keepers, that it was once important to commemorate the work of creation, incidentally, however, as "Indagator" teaches,—yet now that the work of Redemption has been developed, it is supposed to be no longer important. Let us see then if CHRISTIAN PATRIOT .- Under this head a the commemorative character of the Sabbath Southern paper announces that "our venerable if the work of Redemption does not greatly annually, which he is in the habit of applying magnify its importance, instead of diminishing it: to benevolent purposes. We received a power

The great importance of the Sabbath, considered as a commemorative institution, is this, that it is a standing testimony against Atheism and Idolatry. Bearing witness, as it does, days, and rested on the seventh, it proclaims in the most emphatic manner that the worlds did not spring into existence by chance, or by some fortuitous concurrence of atoms, as the Atheist teaches, but had a Former, -an all-wise and allone, if we except the Sabbath, which carries themselves and the people.

the mind directly up to God as the Creator and great first-cause, and so bars up the way to infidelity and the abominations of heathenism; - Missionary Society in England, at a meeting not one, which attests to mankind the great held at Nottingham, on the 6th of May last, fact, on which all true religion is based,—the voted to present a memorial to the British fact, indeed, in which all moral law originates, government, against the annual grant to support and Christianity have, each, their positive insti- per annum are granted directly from the British lie at the foundations of the systems respectively. | character of the system of heathenism thus Hence these positive institutions become to us supported and fostered by British money, they system which is anterior to both, and upon popular shrine of Hindoo idolatry, and witness by the work of creation.

ression of the Moral Law is sin, (1 John 3: 4,) the applause, not of men only, but of scores and and that Christianity cannot connive at such thousands of females, debased by delight in transgression—no, not in a single point, (Jas. such obscenity." 2: 10.) but must on the contrary forbid it. The work of Redemption, therefore, which is the central point and soul of Christianity, so far from throwing into the shade, as unworthy of notice, a fact, in which the whole Moral Law originates, magnifies that fact, and exalts its importance; for only by so doing can it exalt its own importance. And if it exalts the import- ed the delay in receiving information respecting lightened country of Europe for eating meat on ance of the fact itself, the necessity of commen- the proceedings before the Supreme Court. orating it must be just as urgent now as it ever | They had written to me, immediately, from the was, and even more so. What folly, therefore spot, but, by mistake, directed the letter to -what worse than folly-what sheer absurdity, to say, as many do, that Redemption is a work so much more glorious than that of Creation, theology, and consider it a disgrace to religion | Franklin counties, and that the appeal from and a curse to the world. That Redemption, of a fact, which is the starting point of all rewhich even Redemption itself can have no beginning-is an absurdity not distinguishable from downright wickedness, except in view of the intentions and motives of those who ad- circumstances. One prepared a brief, and vocate the sentiment. On the contrary, we think the other an argument at some length, which that Redemption urges the commemoration of they proposed to submit to the Court in print, system of theology, which blots out an institu- points.) This the Court/declined-one of the tion that bears so striking a testimony against | Judges remarking, that it was a very grave and Atheism as the Sabbath does, appears to us like important question, and that he would prefer to a system that strikes hands with infidelity. And hear it argued at length, and be decided by a as the institution also bears testimony against full bench. Our Counsel, upon this suggestion, Idolatry, any system which blots it out appears | continued the case, and I think wisely; for we to us like a concession to heathenism.

illustrate this point still more fully. It is the are greatly encouraged to hope, that they will grand stand-point, from which the Sabbath may | be crowned with success. be seen in all its glory. It has not been sufficiently appreciated by writers generally. It was evidently the principal thing contemplated, when the institution was given to the Jews. "It is a sign between me and you throughout your generations, that ye may know that I am JEHOVAH that doth sanctify you." "It is a sign affirm or reverse, it was made to read revisebetween me and the children of Israel forever; for in six days Jenovan made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was re freshed." Ex. 31: 13-17. Thus it was by the observance of this iustitution, that the Israelites were to be distinguished as acknowledging a God different from any of those worshipped by the heathen—as acknowledging the true God, the one that made heaven and earth. And is it not important, that Christians should be distinguished and known as worshiping the same God? "Is he the God of the Jew only? Is he not of the Gentiles also?"

The parties of the "Sabbath Discussion" might have spared themselves much unnecessary debate, if they had both seen distinctly that feature of the weekly rest, which we have made the theme of this article, and had appreciated its importance. We therefore invite "Indagator" to review his theology once more, assured that he can hardly help seeing that the Sabbath, although it may be a " positive institution," does now, under the gospel, possess an last day of the week, we invite "E. W. D." to see the absurdity of the position he has taken. We may have more to say about the "Discussion" in another number.

not still important. We are much mistaken, brother, Cave Johnson, draws a pension of \$40 time during the spring the measles prevailed to of attorney from him a few days ago, in a letter, directing us to draw his pension, and divide it equally between the Indian Mission, China Mission, General Association, and Bible to the fact that Jehovah made all things in six | Society, (ten dollars to each,) which has been done accordingly."

THE NEW HYMN BOOK .- A Prospectus of the new Hymn Book will be found in another column. We hope the pastors of the several powerful First cause. It also proclaims, just as churches will at once take measures to bring emphatically, that Jehovah made all things him- the subject before their people, and secure the the several Literary Societies were addressed self; and called not to his aid any of the false appointment of one or more persons in each by A. P. Lanning, Esq., of Rushford; and for he found it easier to make him one after his from which he was driven by the revolution of gods of the heathen. Thus it testifies against church to obtain a list of those who desire truly excellent sentiment, chasteness of style, Locality. And it is remarkable, that of all the copies of the book. By doing so, it is believed and happy delivery, the address was second to positive institutions of the Bible there is not that they will serve not only the publishers, but none ever before delivered in this place.

IDOLATRY SUPPORTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERN-MENT.—The Committee of the General Baptist and upon which, therefore, the whole system of the worship of the idol Juggernaut. The evil divine revelation must finally rest. Judaism that they complain of is, that "36,000 rupees tutions commemorative of important facts which treasury to the support of the idol!" Of the the evidences of the truth of these systems, provid- say, "The missionaries, while pursuing their ed we are first made certain of the truth of that benevolent labors, have frequently visited this which they are both dependent. That system ed scenes of infamy, misery, and death, which is the Moral Law-a system which has its no pen can fully describe, or thought conceive; origin in those relations which God established scenes of lewdness and obscenity far too gross to be ever described, are annually beheld; Now let it be remembered, that the trans- while the more impure the songs, the greater is

THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

The day after I dispatched my last note, a at the present day: week ago, I received a letter from one of the Attorneys in the Snowhill Case, which explain-

Burlington, instead of Bordentown.

Our attorneys found, on arriving at Harris burg, on the 9th ult., that but two and a half that the importance of commemorating the |days| were allotted for the argument of all the latter has ceased! We-are ashamed of such cases, (thirteen in number,) from Bedford and Snowhill was the last but one on the list; conhowever vast and important, should set aside sequently there would be no time to argue the next sessions.

Our attorneys did all they could under the shall certainly have a better chance, with a full We wish that our limits would allow us to Bench; and from what transpired our Attorneys

W. M. FAHNESTOCK.

P. S. It is a rare thing for me to notice any ypographical errors, which may occur in my articles, but in my short note of week before last, your compositor perpetrated two, which make my letter read rather awkwardly. For rethey may revise without reversing. And, again, cordial cooperation, was printed candid—they may be very candid without being at all cordial

EXHIBITION OF ALFRED ACADEMY.

ALFRED, July 2, 1847. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Yesterday, July 1st, was an intensely interesting day with us in Alfred. It was the closing day of another academic year of our flourishing school. At an early hour, a vast and interesting assemblage of people from the surrounding country, mostly young, were upon the ground, where extensive and suitable preparations for their accommodation had been made. Between the hours of nine and ten, the Professors, Teach ers, and members of the school, together with citizens and friends, were, under the direction of Marshals, marched to the grove, where, after the preliminaries were duly arranged, the exhibition commenced, which consisted of declamations, compositions, &c., usual on such importance, which cannot be predicated of any occasions. From time to time through the day abrogated or Mosaic ordinance. And farther; we had singing from the choir belonging to the as the Sabbath cannot, with any fitness, be a school, and music from the Andover Brass memorial of creation, unless observed on the Band. The whole day was thus employed; and the anticipations of the public of an in to review his theology. Surely he cannot fail tellectual feast were fully realized, for a more orderly, attentive and delighted auditory I never saw. So far as I heard, the expression was one of universal satisfaction.

The past year has been one of great prosperity with this school. Nothing has occurred in anywise to retard its progress, save that for a some extent.

When I think of the blessings in promise to our denomination, the country around them, and even to the heathen world, by the Alfred Academy and DeRuyter Institute, I in filled with joy and hope, and I do invoke the blessing of the God of wisdom and mercy upon them, their conductors, supporters, and students. N. V. HULL. Fraternally yours,

P. S. The examination previous to the close reflected honor equally upon the teachers and students. Upon the last day of examination,

LEGALIZED IGNORANCE AND OPPRESSION .- A law in relation to the instruction of negroes, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, went into operation on the 1st day of July. It forbids all persons to keep school to teach any negro, whether free or slave, or mulatto, to read or write, in that State-forbids any assemblage of negroes or mulattoes for religious worship, where the services are performed by negroes, unless a sheriff, marshal, or Justice of the Peace, be present, to prevent seditious speeches-forbids all free negroes or mulattoes from emigrating, under any pretext, into Missouri, from any other State. Penalty for violation of the provisions of the above act, \$500 fine, and six months imprisonment.

Progress.—Some persons are forever grumbling about the evils of the present age in comparison with those of the past. To them every thing ancient is sacred, while the wickedness of to-day is seen in all its enormity. It would do such persons good to read a sermon by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Boston, bearing more or less upon this subject. Here is a short extract from it, showing that there were some things done in old time, which would scarcely be tolerated

"It is but little more than two hundred years. since a man was put to death in the most en-Friday! Not two hundred years since men and women were hanged in Massachusetts for a crime now reckoned impossible! It, is not a hundred years since two negro slaves were judicially burned alive in this very city! These facts make us shudder, but hope also."

Long Sermons and Prayers.—Our modern complainers will be more reconciled to their destiny when they are informed of the experience of those who went before them. When Essex left London to march against King the necessity of perpetuating the remembrance case fully under that arrangement; which, in Charles, then at Oxford, he requested the Asconnection of the bench not being full (Judge | sembly of Divines, usually known as the "Westligion—the groundwork of the whole—without Rodgers being absent on a trip to Europe,) it minster Assembly," to keep a day of fasting was deemed advisable to continue the case until for his success. The manner in which it was observed is thus stated by Baillie:

the fact more devoutly. Nay, more;—any (which is often done in cases of intricate law prudent way. After, Mr. Arrowsmith preached A civil war had just broken out, and the whole against all sects, especially Anabaptists and Antinominans. Dr. Twiss closed with a short all this exercise, that we expect certainly

> Perseverance and System.—Little do many who read a daily newspaper know of the toils, pains, anxieties and privations which its percessful editor of the United States Gazette, which he has recently sold for \$45,000, thus describes his earlier exertions, some 25 years

"When I entered upon the duties of editor of this paper, in 1822, its existence as a daily paper seemed scarcely to be known. A few, a very few, of the old Federal party continued to pay for it, but with the multitude it was obsoete-it was among the things lost. Evidences of resuscitation were soon marked, and from a few hundreds the subscription list rose to nearly ed in an old quarrel about the right to a well. a thousand, when I became joint proprietor. How I toiled at the editorial columns, and how the constant companion of my labors (G. H. Hart Esq.) toiled in his department, I can scarcely explain; but month after month, year after year, did I attend personally to a school of more than a hundred scholars, during seven hours of the day, and then write editorials, collect and select the news, do all the reporting, and much of the correspondence of the daily paper, retiring, with the companion of my labors, at two and three o'clock in the morning from the office, to renew labors after three or four hours' attempt to sleep. Ruinous as all this was to the constitution, it was continued, and the paper slowly, but constantly, gained

BAPTISM OF A DEAD BODY.—It is hard to believe the following story. And yet it is told by a correspondent of the Paris Archives of Christianity, who vouches for its truth:-

"An English blacksmith in Derrin (department of the North) died on the 16th of March last, after several months, illness, and was baptized on the 18th, about two hours before being

than from the soul. But first he would resort to a pious stratagem! As he had not been able to Merle D'Aubigné, Gaussen, and Felix Neff. make the deceased a believer nor an obedient member of the Romish church during his life, evangelical French congregation in Brussels, hours after he had breathed his last, he was baptized, and then buried with due pomp, as

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the Christian Citizen, says: - The great and good Dr. Chalmers is dead, and the like of him the world will scarcely see again. He arrived in Edinburgh, from London, on Saturday, the 30th of May, where he had preached to an audience of the first personages in the Kingdom, among whom was Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham and others. He retired on Sunday evening in his usual health, and was expected to address the General Assembly of the Free Church on Monday; but, alas! he was found dead in his bed at eight o'clock in the morning. Thus the great and good men of the fatherland are falling, or rather ascending, like stars withdrawn from the firmament of the present age. to go from glory to glory in their upward career. But their works and the light of their lives will follow them, a bright and endless posterity, to bless the world they have left. Truly many fathers in the English Israel have fallen asleep luring the past year. First, the venerable philanthropist, Thomas Clarkson, went to his reward. Then the good, pure, princely Joseph John Gurney was called from his labors of Christian love into the joy of his Lord. Then fell O'Connell, whose giant strength of purpose and of intellect was felt throughout Christendom. Lastly, Dr. Chalmers has been summoned to his rest, leaving a memory, a speaking life behind, mighty thoughts of eloquent teachng, for the young generations of coming time. These are gone, and many more the world is oth to spare will go; but there will be no gap. no chasm in human progress. The sea of time will close over the greatest of its coffined dead. and the days of mourning will soon be ended even for them.

VILLAGE FEUDS OF THE CHINESE.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Pohlman, at Amoy, China, published in the Missionary Herald, will give some idea of the village feuds which frequently occur in China. It is evident from this account, as well as from others which are frequently published, that the Chinese Government extends over too large a territory to be in all cases efficiently adminis

"In several of the villages which we visited

the second day, we found none but old men, "We spent from nine to five graciously. women and children. All the young men who After Dr. Twiss had began with a brief prayer, were able to bear arms, had gone out to battle; Mr. Marshall prayed large two hours, most and ever and anon the report of guns and the divinely confessing the sins of the members of shouts of the victors apprised us that the work the Assembly in a wonderful pathetic and of death and destruction was going forward. an hour; then a psalm; thereafter Mr. Vines region was in a high state of excitement. Two prayed near two hours, and Mi. Palmer preach- of the most powerful surnames of the island ed an hour, and Mr. Leaman prayed near two combined against all the other surnames scathours; then a psalm. After, Mr. Henderson tered abroad in every place. This caused brought them to a sweet conference of the heat villages in close proximity to be raised against confessed in the Assembly and other seen faults each other; and a man's nearest neighbors to be remedied, and the conveniency to preach became his bitterest foes. This outbreak has occurred at a most unfavorable period. It is the time of the latter harvest, when all ableprayer and blessing. God was so evidently in bodied men are required for gathering in the products of the soil. We saw many in the fields, spending all their strength in collecting potatoes and ground nuts, while others were keeping guard, and protecting them from the depredations of their enemies. While talking to a few persons at one village, three slugs fell near me; and presently intelligence was brought severing conductors may have felt and suffered that one of the combatants had been mortally while struggling to establish its reputation with wounded. The aged father of the young man the public. Mr. Chandler, the deservedly suc- ran about in great distress, crying out, with tears, "What is to be done? What is to be done?" The expense of the war is paid by subscription, and all the money that can possibly be raised, is required for powder and balls, and also for sacrifices to the gods, whose aid and protection are implored by special oblations and unusual rites. In several places we observed the people engaged in religious ceremonies and idolatrous worship; while crowds of old men and boys collected together to enjoy the sport and feast on the offerings. This state of hostility is of long standing, it having originat-

rence in Fuh-kein province, and are suffered to go on without much interference on the part of the proper authorities. It is said that measures have been taken to stop the present conflict, but have proved ineffectual. The truth is, the government of China is the most inefficient in the world. It may be said that no country is more governed, and yet less governed than this

"We frequently found ourselves in the midst of a battle, and made it a point to see and exhort both hostile parties to desist. They acknowledged the truth of our reasoning and the wickedness of their course, but they said that matters had now become so involved and intricate that the only way of settlement was by brute force. The state of feeling is such that, although the mandarins should succeed in putting a stop to the present combat, the smallest provocation, on either side, would be taken as a call to renewed war and bloodshed. Such is the condition of the country."

DR. D'AUBIGNE.-John Henry Merle D'Aubigné, author of the History of the Reformation, was born in Geneva in 1794, being now fifty-three years old. His ancestors were refu-"I have inquired into the matter, says the gees from religious oppression in France and writer, and find as follows: The man was a Italy. His grandfather, Francis Merle, married Protestant, and never, so far as is known, show- Elizabeth D'Aubigné, and by a custom in Swited the least intention to become a Catholic; but | zerland, the maternal name being sometimes his relatives, being more attached to pomps and added to the paternal, the historian has both. shows than to evangelical faith, made as an ex- Hence, in his own country, he is often called cuse their remoteness from a minister of their Merle, or Merle D'Aubigné. He studied for own religion, and applied to the curate of the the ministry in a Socinian Institution, in Geparish to obtain admittance for the corpse into neva; but about the time he was completing his his church, and that it might be buried accorded education there, the celebrated Mr. Haldane, a ing to Catholic rites. The curate did not refuse Baptist, of Scotland, though unable to speak so good an opportunity, knowing his pay would French, attempted, through an interpreter, to be according to his services, and that he would teach these Socinian students "the glorious in this case make more money from the body gospel." God blessed his efforts to the salvation of some ten or twelve, among whom were D'Aubigné was settled for a time over an

ing him from his dwelling, and twenty-four at the head of the new Theological School, of which his friend Gaussen is a Professor, and which has now forty students in the preparatory being a Protestant converted to Catholicism." and theological departments.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Mail Steamer Union arrived at New York since our last, bringing news from Europe three days later, but not important. The prospect of good crops all over Europe, seemed to improve rather than otherwise.

A letter has been received in Cork from a which states that the remains of the "Liberator" are not expected to reach London before every town through which the body of the illustrious dead will pass. Having reached London, the letter farther states, the funeral procession will proceed through Birmingham and Liverpool, at which place a special steamer will be in waiting to convey the "Great Tribune's" remains to the metropolis of Ireland, end of July.

The number of letters that pass through the virons alone, is 75,000,000. They average four horizontal position, lengthways, they would voyages. reach to the extent of 5,534 miles; if laid so as to form square feet, the whole would cover 142 acres of land. They average in weight onethird of an ounce. The whole would weigh 697 tons. The postage of these, at one penny were employed. The case, in brief, is this:each, amounts to £312,500.

One piece of intelligence, which we have seen in two or three Irish papers, is very lamentable; we mean the death of clergymen's wives, fever-stricken while ministering to the sick among their husbands' flocks. Such women realize the character which Dr. Johnson described as the noblest in the world—that of "the Christian gentlewoman."

A general meeting of teachers, from all parts of Scotland, was to be held at Edinburgh, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of instituting an educational association, which, after it has been incorporated, will grant educational degrees and otherwise organize the scholastic body.

A great meeting was held in London in honor of William Caxton, the earliest English printer. Lord Morpeth was in the chair, and the American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, was present. The site selected for Caxton's monument is Westminster Abbey. Lord Morpeth paid the United States a great compliment in his speech.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.—Randall's Island lies about six miles from the city of New York. in the East River, and contains 160 acres, including some marshy lands. It was purchased by the city for \$25,000. When taken possession of by the city it was comparatively without buildings, and the project of making it profitable by pauper labor deemed impossible. At first, thirty were introduced, and the number has been increased until there are now one hundred. Some half-dozen buildings have been erected for the use of the paupers, altogether by pauper labor, beside fine out houses, and a snug residence for the Superintendent. It is now in contemplation to erect a nursery building soon. During the last year, the island has not only supported 100 paupers, with but one hired overseer, and paid the expense of management, but has added \$2,000 to the City Treasury. Upward of 100 tons of hay were cut last season, and will be this—and it has 15 acres of fine corn, and 10 acres of potatoes, beside an abundance of vegetables, now growing. Fifty cows are kept on the Island, and 500 quarts of milk daily supplied to Blackwell's Island beside what is used at home. The Island promises in

painful accident connected with the Fourth was Baltimore, New Orleans, and Liverpool. This afternoon. Mr. Brown had just arrived from the City, and while in the lawn in company whether the dreadful occurrence was the result of wanton mischief, or carelessness. The deceased was only twenty-four years of age, and had recently married the daughter of G. G. accident took place.

wood-screw factories, using annually 700 tons for poor Ireland yet. of iron; 14 furnaces, using 5,000 tons of pigiron for machinery, and also making 5,000 manufacturing jewelry.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Ram on South-sea Beach, England. Iwentieth Annual Fair of this excellent estab lishment will be held this year, not at Niblo's,

cultural exhibitions. Plowing and Spading Matches, and the National Convention of Gardeners, Farmers, &c., will occupy part of the time—and gold and silver medals, diplomas, cups, books, &c., be bestowed on merit, under the inspection and on the award of the most careful and competent judges.

SHE WOULD BE A SAILOR.—The Boston Trav eler says that a young and rather good-looking girl, named Julia Bickford, not more than 20 years of age, was brought up in the Police very intimate friend of the O'Connell family, Court upon a complaint, preferred at her own request, of being a common vagabond. She was sent to the House of Correction for three the middle of July. The cause of this delay months. She makes the following statements the writer attributes to the succession of ob- in regard to herself, and they appear to be corsequies which are expected to take place in roborated by her general appearance and conversation:—She says that, several years since, she accompanied her uncle on a sea voyage, in her woman's apparel; that taking a liking to the sea, upon her return she went to a fittingout store and got trusted for a suit of male apparel, for which she honestly paid on her return. Thus accoutred, she managed to get a which they are not expected to reach before the berth as cook, and in this and other capacities she had made voyages to the East and West Indies and to the South. Finally, getting into post Office annually, for London and its en- bad company, she had the moral courage to go voluntarily to the House of Correction, and inches in length and three inches wide. If this thus endeavor to break off the bad connections immense number of letters were laid down in a which had been a consequence of her sea

> IMPORTANT TRIAL.—An important case has been before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate One Oliver Smith, a bachelor, the son of farmer, with but small original means, lived, in a neighboring town, to the age of 80. Always saving and economical, and loving money, he became in later life shrewd and expert in the management of large sums; and, from dealing in country bonds and mortgages, turned his attention to operations in stocks. He was successful, and amassed a fortune of \$300,000. In 1844 he made his will, and gave the bulk of his property to various charities. He died in December, '45. The will is contested on one single ground-viz. that Theophilus Pearsons Phelps, one of the witnesses, was not a competent witness, to the will, being, as was alledged, at the time an insane person. The Court sustained the will.

CHINESE JUNK .- The Chinese Junk, an account of which was received some months since, arrived at New York last week, after a passage of 212 days from Canton, having touched at St. Helena on the 23d of April last, where she was an object of great curiosity, and was overrun with visiters during her stay of seven days. She is built throughout of teak wood, is nearly new, and was bought by Capt. Kellett for \$17,- - We learn from the Milwaukie Gazette, that waist as far as the foremast, then red to the 400,000 acres. stern. On each side of her bow is painted an immense Eye, while a spread Eagle flourishes on her stern. Her bow is flat, like that of a scow, with no bow-sprit, but in the place usually occupied by the bow-sprit is an opening about as wide as a barn-yard gate, after the fashion of a Brooklyn ferry-boat, to give a chance for working the anchors, which are also made of teak wood and hung by cables of twisted bamboo. At the bow are also fastened two large cables, which run the whole length of the ship, and form the only hanging of the rudder, dozen tons, when fully immersed being twenty- grape fully ripens, have not this degree of heat, three feet in the water, and when hoisted up the wine is sour; and a country where this is a short time to maintain a larger number of some thirty men and a stout windlass. The of the vine. paupers, and return still greater interest to the main cabin is thirty feet long, ten and a half high and twenty-three wide, and is adorned with a great variety of figures in fresco, among A FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT. The most which are dragons, eagles and tigers as large as life and twice as ferocious. In this cabin are the death of Mr. James A. Brown, the oldest many pieces of beautiful Chinese furniture, son of James Brown, Esq., principal partner in which might well be copied by our cabinet the commercial houses of Brown, Brothers & makers, together with other curiosities, among Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., &c., in New York, which the most prominent was a great dol or "Josh," carved from a single block of wood, and event took place at Flushing, L. I., on Saturday gilded. This divinity has eighteen arms and four eyes, and was brought on board the ship with the greatest reverence by its Chinese bearwith his young bride, amusing themselves at a ers. Above, in a little recess on the poop, swing, some careless boys in the vicinity fired a stands the regular "Josh" of the ship, before small canhon, a ball from which entered his which a light is kept constantly burning, and to heart, killing him almost instantly. He fell at which the Chinamen have religiously resorted the feet of his lady, whom he had that moment when the junk was threatened by bad weather. taken out of the swing. The boys supposed This Junk was brought to the country by that the gun was loaded only with powder, but a Speculator, who intends to exhibit her judicial investigation can only determine in the principal seaports, and then sell the curiosities she contains. Tribune.

Elihu Burritt says that Ireland is slowly recovering from the desolation of destitution and Howland, Esq., at whose country-seat the fatal | disease. Corn food is cheaper and more abundaut, which, with an increase of early vegetables and milk, has contributed much to the bleaching 108 tons of cotton cloth, and printing that ever appeared in the country. The potato churches and not one theatre. 390,000 yards of calico. weekly; cotton mills of bids fair to survive the rumor which consigned 34,000 spindles—woolen mills, which weave it to destruction. A larger extent of other root 375,000 yards of jeans and satinets yearly crops has been cultivated this year than in the these employ 1,800 hands. There are also two last five years taken together. So there is hope

A feasible and obvious application of Harvey's plows and 14,000 stoves; 3 steam engine build- grand discovery of the use of valves in raising ing shops; a rolling mill, making 10,000 tons of the blood through the veins, has been suggestrailroad iron and wire each year; 3 India rub- ted by a correspondent of the (London) Mechanber shoe factories; 1 shoe-tie and stay-lacing ics. Magazine; namely, the raising of water do.; 1 edge-tool do., and eight engraving shops. from the sea, by the lash of the waves, through These employ 1.647 hands. Cotton and woolen valved tubes, into reservoirs on a high levelnachinery-making shops employ 1,200 men. for the acquisition, of course, of an unlimited \$100,000 are paid yearly for labor alone, in supply of water-power, to be turned to any requisite purpose. The inventor proposes to test the practicability of this kind of Water-

A gentleman in Oxford, N. Y., has a mode but at Castle Garden, one of the largest ampi- of furnishing light-houses with the Drummond theatres in America. It will open to the public light, to be supported by gases produced by on Tuesday, October 5, and continue open up-magneto-electrical machines, which are to be ward of a fortnight. Models, machinery, and kept in operation by the power of water dechoice fabrics of skill and ingenuity from scending from an elevated reservoir, which American workshops will be received for ex- reservoir is to be occasionally replenished by and 4th. Cattle shows, Agricultural and Horti- the lantern.

SUMMARY.

Just as the frigate Macedonian was leaving our shores for Ireland, with her relief cargo we received the news that the officers and crew of the United States, the frigate that captured her, had taken up a subscription on the coast of Africa, for the same cause, amounting to \$653; and Commodore Reed states, that i would have been still larger, but for the necessity of limiting the generosity of his noble tars. Thus these ships, once engaged in a desperate conflict with each other, have now joined in the same work of mercy.

Among a number of emigrants arrived in Philadelphia the other day, was an old man in the fifty-eighth year of his age, who had with him ten sous, four daughters, five daughters-inlaw, three sons-in-law, twenty-eight grand-children, and two great grand-children. He was smoking his pipe quite leisurely, and seemed happy. They intend to locate themselves in the western country, and till the soil.

Gen. Jackson, in his will, directed that the pistols which were presented by Washington to Lafayette, at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, and which were subsequently presented to General Jackson by the Washington family, be presented to the son of Lafayette, in Paris. This has been done through Mr. J. L. Martin, United States Charge d'Af faires in France; and their receipt is acknowledged in a letter from Lafayette.

The Warsaw (Illinois) Visiter says: Some three weeks since Mr. John Wadeof Henry Co. was killed by his brother Washington Wade. The deceased was whipping his daughter, when the other interfered—this leading to al tercation, Washington drew a pistol and shot, the ball entering the arm and left breast. He died several hours after the wound. The daughter rushed upon him with a stick to complete the awful work.

The committee of the Jackson Monument Association invite proposals to deliver in the centre of Lafayette Square, Washington City, "a solid between 600 and 1,000 tons in weight—as near as may be of the latter weight." It is designed as the pedestal of said monument, and must be on the ground by the 1st day of March next.

It is said by some of the scientific French Journals, that a company in that country, have, after a variety of experiments, succeeded in extracting oil from a species of rock. The combeds of the material from which this oil is extracted, as well as several other productions, as paraffine, mineral tar, a new kind of manure. invaluable for exhausted land, and many others.

000. She is shaped like a whale boat, is one the entries of Public Lands at the office in that hundred and fifty feet long, twenty five feet city since January 1, 1847, exceed one hundred beam, and twelve feet deep in the hold. She thousand acres, and that the receipts are upwas originally a war vessel, and still retains wards of one hundred and thirty thousand some of the peculiarities of that character. dollars. The quantity of land remaining unsold Externally she is painted white, with a black on the Milwaukie District is between 350 and

> At a dinner given by the municipal authorities of Boston to the President, at Revere-Hall, no wine or intoxicating liquors were admitted. Mr. Mayor Quincy, with that appetite for Reform which distinguishes his name. refused to preside on the occasion, unless the absence of pernicious drinks was secured.

With respect to the distribution and growth of the vine, it requires, according to Meyen, at least five months of a mean heat of 59 degrees Farenheit to produce good wine. If a delicate affair of teak wood, weighing some September and October, the season when the twelve. To manage this contrivance it takes the case is therefore unsuitable to the culture

> The flavor of coffee may be improved by adding forty to fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

The Cincinnati Herald states that Professor Mitchell has discovered a new cluster of stars, one thousand in number, to which he has given the name of Becchoide. Their appearance is singular. They are of a blue tinge, and emit an unsteady light. They seem to revolve in a PROVISIONS—There is but little doing in meats. Pork is 13 00 a 15 00. Beef 9 25 a 13 50. Bartey 62c. Oats 40c.

PROVISIONS—There is but little doing in meats. Pork is 13 00 a 15 00. Beef 9 25 a 13 50. Bartey 62c. Oats 40c. the name of Becchoide. Their appearance is

The insurance offices will have to pay £47,-In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 19th of June, by John Edwards, Esq., Silas A. Palmiter, of Alfred, to Susan Wells, of the former place. sum goes to his family, the insurances having been principally effected by third parties.

A lady arrived at Philadelphia last week, from Liverpool, and proceeded to the residence of a sister in Southwark, where, directly after the interview, she fell down and expired almost instantly. The sisters had not met before for about seventeen years!

without good cause. The Daily Advertiser STATISTICS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Among the comfort of of the people. Fever has abated in says that there have been 46 churches built in manufactures of this enterprising city, says the malignity, though sill widely prevalent. It is that city since the year 1823. We doubt wheth-Journal, are calico and calandering works, admitted that the crops are the most luxuriant er there is another city in the world with 50

> Mr. Astor has in his will left near half a million of dollars for the establishment of a free library in this city. He made this legacy, not expecting from his great age to survive long.

and suite from New Haven to Springfield, a distance of sixty-two miles, in the remarkably short period of one hour and forty-five minutes running time.

The Waterville Union calculates the number of logs that have gone over Titonic Falls, in the Kennebec River, at 7,200 a day, 360,000 in fifty days. It would be a low estimate to prize the logs at \$3 each, making their value \$1,080,

We learn from a correspondent of the Baptist Banner, that Hon. Henry Clay was baptized on the 22d inst. in one of the beautiful ponds on his own estate, near Lexington. He united with the Episcopal Church, but demanded im-

The Wesleyan Conference in England has been recently united with the Canadian Conference, constituting a united body in Western hibition and competition during October 2d, 3d, pumps operated by a wind-mill mounted above Canada of 178 regular ministers and more than 900 congregations.

Haying and harvesting will soon be ready for the scothe and the cradle, and in a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunshine or showers in | dall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and the afternoon. If the antshave cleared their holes out nicely and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a good day for the farmer, even if Brown, Chairman of the Committee, suggested a plan for the it should be cloudy till 10 or 11 o'clock in the work, which received the unanimous and hearty approval of the other members of the Committee, and which he was reforenoon. Spider-webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and fifty years observation for the press a book which is believed by good judges to be has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their prediction of a fair day.

The Scientific American says that a gentleman in Brooklyn has discovered a plan by which the temperature inside of a dwelling may be reduced to twenty or thirty degrees below that of to none. To secure for it as general a circulation as possible. the air outside. He proposes to construct bar-racks upon this plan for the U.S. Army at Vera cents per copy, or \$9 per dozen. Copies will be put up in Cruz; and by having the soldiers live in a temperature below that in which the yellow fever and other tropical diseases become contagious, he hopes to save hundreds of valuable they may regulate the size of the first edition by the demand. lives. From his successful experiments, made during the warmest day this season, we are favorably impressed with its utility.

The Housatonic Railroad Company have made arrangements by which Lebanon Springs | livery, as before stated, on the 10th day of September, in can be reached with greater facility, ease and comfort than by any other route. Passengers will leave New York for Bridgeport in required until the books are delivered; and to save loss, no the fine steamer Mountaineer from the foot of books will be delivered except for the money or its equiva Market-st. at 6 1-2 A M taking the splendid lent. Orders for the books are now solicited, and should in Market-st., at 6 1-2, A. M. taking the splendid cars of the Company at the latter place, will arrive at the State Line depôt at 31-2 P. M., thence to Lebanon Springs by stage coach, arriving at 5 1-2 P. M. of the same day. Fare through \$2 50.

As some boys were bathing in the Miami Canal, recently, one of them got his foot into a nest of silver and other kinds of watches. Several of them had been valuable, and one contained a diamond, though most of them had been stripped of their cases. One boy got \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. twenty-one watches, another eighteen, and none less than a watch apiece. The canal has not rude rock of granite, or other durable stone, of been wholly drawn off for about a year, on this level, and the watches must have been dropped | year for \$20, payable always in advance. in within that time.

Jesse Hutchinson, one of the famous "Hutchinson Family" of singers, has recently built a beautiful stone cottage, in Lynn, Mass., called High Rock Cottage, which has been described as an elegant specimen of architecture, situated without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. on a picture que hill, commanding a magnifidiscussion of political or any other questions. pany possesses, in Autunnois, inexhaustible cent view of the ocean, and one of the finest landscapes in the world.

> The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old; and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account is oakand which existed 400 years before Christ.

John Shepherd, supposed to be the last survivor of those engaged in Braddock's defeat in 1765, recently died near Philadelphia, aged of matter shall justify it.

118 years 9 months and 17 days.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the

England, to the Isle of Wight, has been found to succeed admirably on a trial, with only one wire laid down under water.

A bell recently arrived at Montreal, from London, designed for the new Cathedral, which weighs 25 tons!—the largest ever cast in Eng-

The Lutheran church has 100 congregations in the United States, and 30,000,000 people belonging to the denomination.

Mr. Bentley states in a letter to the Times. that he has paid between £14,000 and £15,000 to three American authors alone.

Wilkinson, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, has been hung by due form of Lynch

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, JULY 12.

ASHES-Pearls \$5 75 a 6 00. Pots 4 \$7 FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour 6 00. Mixed western, 5 75. Meal 3 00 for western, and 3 75 for New Jersey. Rye Flour 4 25.

GRAIN-Mixed Ohio Wheat 1 15 a 1 23; Genesee, 1 35 a 1 37. Corn 58 a 67c. Rye 84c. Barley 62c. Oats 40c.

MARRIED,

At the same place, on the 30th of June, by the same, PETER VAN SLEKE, of Ganesville, Wyoming Co., to HANNAH M. EDWARDS, of Genesee.

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 5th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. HORACE MAXSON, to Miss SARAH Coon, all of the above

DIED.

In Scioto, Ohio, on the 25th of June, of an affection of the brain, Mrs. Eliza Saxton, wife of Frederick Saxton, aged 37 years. Sister Saxton became decidedly pious in early Brooklyn is not called the city of churches life, but did not make a public profession until 1842, at which time she became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scioto, of which she remained a worthy member until she was removed to fairer climes. She has left an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

In life and conversation most truly did she shine. Forbearing to speak evil, affectionate and kind; Endeared to all acquaintance, her light will still illume, Her fair and lovely example has left a sweet perfume. c. c.

LETTERS. Charles Saunders, Chauncy Wardner, John Edwards, A special train of cars took the President Daniel Coon, Maxson Green, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Charles ACKNOWLEDGMENTS J. Spicer, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 De " 52 | Du " 52 | Ed N. Langworthy, - 2 00 " 52 Fri Nancy Člarke, 2 00 " 52 Ge Paul Babcock. " 52 Ho S. S. Griswold 2 00 " 52 | Inc Rebecca Langworthy, 2 00 " 52 Le Horace Potter, 2 00 " 52 Ne C. T. Champlin, S. F. Babcock, " 52 Pe 2 00 4 " 52 Poi 4 " 52 Pre 4 " 52 Pre 2 00 F. D. Ayres, C C. Lewis, 2 00 Peleg Saunders, " 52 Pit Emily H. Babcock. 2 00 " 52 Ric Peter C. Wells, " 52 Ri " 30 Re C. Saunders, Providence, R. I. H. Gifford, Portsmouth, R, I. 1 00 A.D. Titsworth, Metouchin, N.J. 200 " 52 I, W. Green, Alfred, 2 00 Geo. W. Allen, Philip Green, " 52 | Watson-Wm. Quibell. 2 00

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Ezra Potter.

Amos Crandall

Silas Stillman.

John S. Coon, Edmeston,

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

A T the last meeting of the General Conference, a Com-A mittee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Cran-Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Subsequently Mr. quested by them to carry out. We are happy to state, that he has completed the duty assigned to him, and has prepared equal in point of merit to any thing of the kind now extant.

The copy is already in the hands of the printer, and the
work will be published and ready for distribution on the 10th day of September next. It will contain above one thousand hymns, covering nearly six hundred pages of the size of the medium edition of "The Psalmist," now in use among the Baptists. It will be printed on fine paper, and upon stereotype plates prepared from entirely new type. In style of vorkmanship, it is intended that the book shall be inferior extra binding, with gilt edges, &c., to suit every variety of taste, at prices corresponding to the style.

The Publishers of the Book are desirous of learning what number of copies will be at once demanded, in order that They request, therefore, that those in want of the work will give them as early notice as possible of the number they desire. Probably the best way to do the business will be for each society or church to appoint some person to ascertain how many will be wanted within its own bounds, and send on the order accordingly. The books will be ready for detime to supply at the Anniversary of the Missionary and Tract Societies in DeRuyter, all who may wish to obtain them in that way. To save uneasiness, no money will be all cases be accompanied with explicit information as to the way in which they may be sent. Those who wish to be sure of copies of the first edition, should send their orders as early as the 1st day of September. Address, "UTTER & CHAMPLIN, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York."

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes

will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published-the whole forming a complete family newspaper.
The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest news-

papers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the psess

National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenc-The electric telegraph from Portsmouth, ed with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.
CHAS. W. FENTON, Proprietor of the National Whig,

> P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns.
>
> Inly 15—6m—\$10
>
> C. W. F. July 15.—6m—\$10

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE,

REV. J. T. HEADLEY, EDITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, formerly un der the care of Rev. D. Mead, commences its fourth volume under the editorship of Rev. J. T. Meadley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Sacred Mountains," "Letters from Italy," &c. We hazard nothing in saying that this Magazine, so deservedly popular hitherto, is destined to fill a large place in public estimation; that it will not only maintain its present enviable distinction, but earn to itself a far higher popularity, and become the companion of many a circle to which it is now a stranger, gladdening by its presence, while it exerts an influence pure, elevating, and healthful.

The Editor will bend his energies to make this the most popular Magazine of the day, and while he avails himself of articles from the best writers, he will draw freely from his own exhaustless store. It will continue to maintain its high moral tone, and nothing

will be admitted into its columns which will minister to the corrupt passions and tendencies of youth, or which "the author dying would wish to blot." Price, two dollars a year. Three copies for five dollars.

A few good, responsible agents wanted to circulate this work; to whom the best inducements will be offered. E. E. MILES, 151 Nassau-st.

TILUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND ed the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand.

the lowest cash prices. New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore. 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main streets; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32

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| " James H. Cochran. | Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, |
| " Hiram P. Burdick. | A. B. Burdick. |
| erlin-John Whitford. | Newport-E. D. Barker. |
| rookfield-And'w Babcock. | |
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| arien—Ethan Saunders. | New Market-W. B. Gillet |
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| ewport—Abel Stillman, | VIRGINIA. |
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Verona—Hiram Sherman.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

Wm. Maxson.

"26 Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenm

." 26

MICHIGAN. Signi Oporto—Job Tyler, Tallmadge—Bethuel Church WISKONSANOVIAU Milton - Joseph Goodrich, 191 Stillman Coon.

Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke.

I asked a glad and happy child, Whose hands were filled with flowers, Whose silvery laugh rang free and wild Among the vine-wreathed bowers; crossed her sunny path and cried, When is the time to die? Not yet! not yet; the child replied. And swiftly bounded by.

I asked a maiden: back she threw The tresses of her hair; Grief's tresses o'er her cheeks I knew Like pearls that glistened there: A flush passed o'er her lily brow, I heard her spirit sigh; Not now she cried; Oh no; Youth is no time to die.

I asked a mother as she pressed Her first-born in her arms, As gently on her tender breast She laid those infant charms; In quivering tones her accents came-Her eyes were dim with tears: My boy his mother's life must claim For many years, many years.

I questioned one in manhood's prime. Of proud and fearless air; His brow was furrowed not by time Or dimmed by woe or care. In angry accents he replied. And flashed with scorn his eye; Talk in to ME of death, he cried. For only age should die.

I questioned age; for him the tomb Had long been all prepared; But death who withers youth and bloom, This man of years had spared. Once more his nature's dying fire Flashed high, and thus he cried: Life, only life is my desire! Then gasped, and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian,—Answer thou— When is the hour of death? A holy calm was on his brow, And peaceful was his breath; And sweetly o'er his features stole. A-smile, a light divine; He spake the language of his soul, My Maker's time is mine

TWO NEIGHBORS AND THE HENS.

BY H. C. WRIGHT.

A man in New Jersey told me the following circumstances respecting himself and one of his neighbors:

"I once owned a large flock of hens. I generally kept them shut up; but, one spring, I concluded to let them run in my yard, after I had clipped their wings, so that they could not fly. One day, when I came home to dinner, I learned that one of my neighbors had been. The prompt girl rises with the lark in the determined, at once, to be revenged,—to she to her devotions and her study. She has done, him, or in some way get redress. I sat down | perhaps in fifteen or twenty minutes, what the and ate my dinner, however, as calmly as I dilatory girl would be an hour and a half doing, could. By the time I had finished my meal, I and done it equally as well. She is always in was not best to fight with my neighbor about ual. She never keeps the table waiting for her, hens, and thereby make him my bitter, lasting and never comes after blessing. She is never sure that it would be better.

He was in his garden. I went out, and found that she has as much as she needs, to do every him in pursuit of one of my hens with a club, thing well and in time. She saves all the time trying to kill it. I accosted him. He turned that the dilatory girl spends in sauntering, in upon me, his face inflamed with wrath, and considering what to do next, in reading frivolous broke out in a great fury—

You have abused me. I will kill all your gazing idly at vacancy. hens, if I can get at them. I never was so This good habit, our readers will perceive abused. My garden is ruined.'

I ask your forgiveness, and am willing to pay repeat it every day, and in a little time the habit you six times the damage.'

"The man seemed confounded. He did not know what to make of it. He looked up at the sky-then down at the earth-then at his neighbor—then at his club—and then at the poor hen he had been pursuing, and said nothing. "'Tell me now,' said I, 'what is the damage,

and I will pay you six-fold; and my hens shall trouble you no more. I will leave it entirely with you to say what I shall do. I cannot afford to lose the love and good will of my neighbors, and quarrel with them, for hens, or anything else.'

"'I am a great fool,' said the neighbor. 'The damage is not worth talking about; and I have more need to compensate you than you me, and to ask your forgiveness than you mine."

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Among the novel sights which throng the city of London, for the cheap entertainment of the children, nothing that I have seen has made the power of reflection. The fourth, at the in- With reference, therefore, to this point, he cites a more pleasant impression on my mind than this family circle of different animals and birds, whose deportment is truly an admirable illustration of the reign of peace. The proprietor of this novel menagerie calls it very appropriately "The Happy Family." A cage would be too barsh a name for their place of residence, which is almost simple enough to be of their own construction. It is rather a large, square hen coop on a low hand-cart, which the man draws about from one street to another, and gets a few pennies a day from those who stop to look at the domestic felicity of his happy family circle. Perhaps the first thing that strikes the eye is a large cat "washing her face," with a dozen large rats nestling under year ago.' Then the door was shut, and I heard her like kittens, while others are clambering up no more; they had but flung this great agony ble information, on all kinds of subjects, with her back and playing with her whiskers. In another corner of the room a dove and hawk are "billing and cooing" on the head of a dog, which is resting across the neck of a rabbit. The floor is covered with the oddest social circles imaginable. Here weazels and guinea pigs and little peeping, funny chickens are putting their noses together caressingly. The slats above are covered with birds whose natural antipathies have been subdued into mutual affection by the law of kindness. Here for in- not forget—and there's a better way to remem- of knowledge, are assiduously picking it up stance, was a grave old owl sitting bolt upright ber than to tie a string around your finger, or wherever it may be found, and carefully applyand meditating in the sun, with a twittering, put a piece of paper in your hat. Place it ing it wherever it is useful. By this means a keen-sighted sparrow perched between his cat- upon your mind, my boy, and there's no danger. ears and trying to open the eyes of the old sage. Do you ever forget to eat? Never! When able to say something on all subjects; he obwith its sharp bill. I never pass this establish- you are promised an excursion of pleasure, do tains the reputation of a man of intelligence, ment without stopping to look at the scene it you ever forget it? Never! You engrave it which leads him to offices of distinction and presents. Its teachings are very eloquent on your mind. So it should be with everything respectability in the community. more so than a hundred lectures on Peace and you wish to recall. Be determined to do what Universal Brotherhood. I love to see the child- you are told, and you will never come to me

too, I hope, when something crosses their will in the family circle or play ground. I could not but wish that this "Happy Family" might be exhibited to all the unhappy human families Elihu Burritt. in the land, every morning,

THE UNTIDY GIRL:

The untidy girl leaves her things scattered about her room. She never has a place for any and leaving a room where he was, though the in its place. She leaves a thing where she the rapidly passing interval of one second. is all confusion. If she wants any thing, she ed permission to go to a sister's wedding, about she lays her hands upon is misplaced. She her, and gave directions accordingly. The never thinks of putting it where she found it, maid, in her joy for this favor, forgot to shut the but either throws it carelessly down, or puts it door when she left the room. In about a quarin the wrong place. If she goes into the library ter of an hour after she was gone, the dean and takes down a book, she either puts it up in ordered a servant to saddle another horse and a different place, and thus disarranges the make all speed he could to overtake them, and shelves, or she lays it down on the shelf in front oblige them to return back immediately. They of the other books, for her father or mother to had not got more than half way, when he came arrange; or if she puts it in the right place, it up to them, and told them the dean's positive is turned the wrong end up, or the back is put commands; with which, however reluctantly, inward. Her school books are torn and dirty, the poor girl was obliged to comply. She disfigured with pencil marks, blots of ink, grease came into his presence with the most mortified spots, finger prints, and dog's ears; and if she countenance, and begged to know his honor's borrows a book from the library, or of a friend, commands. "Only to shut the door after you," it is returned with some of these her marks was the reply.

You do not perceive precisely what is the mat-

untidy house; and an untidy house will spoil a good husband. A man of taste can not enjoy himself where every thing is out of order; and he will seek that pleasure abroad which he finds not at home. A Gift for my Daughter.

THE PROMPT GIRL.

there, full of wrath, to let me know my hens morning when the gray dawn steals in at her had been in his garden, and that he had killed window, she springs from her bed, and in a few several of them, and thrown them over into my minutes she is dressed, and prepared to make the evening, would not unfrequently desire them yard. I was greatly enraged that he had killed her appearance in the family to assist her momy beautiful hens, that I valued so much I ther, if necessary; or if not needed there, to go became more cool, and thought that perhaps it time. Her promptness enables her to be punctenemy. I concluded to try another way, being late at prayers; never late at school; and never late at church. And yet she is never in a hurry "After dinner I went over to my neighbor's. She redeems so much time by her promptness matters out of the proper time for reading, and

must be of great advantage to the one who "'I am very sorry for it,' said I. 'I did not possesses it, as long as she lives. It is, however, wish to injure you, and I now see that I have within the reach of all. Only carry out the idea made a great mistake in letting out my hens. we have given of promptness one day, and then is astablished.

EXHAUSTION OF TALK.

Gonfallonier's account of his imprisonment;

nine I was alone! I never could rightly dis- farmers find their account in it. tinguish the face of him who shared my captivi. to ask each other if it were indeed possible that R. S., the celebrated English anatomist; uttered these words: By orders of his imperial miles." majesty, I intimate to you that your wife died a

FORGETFULNESS .- "Henry, did you bring that

book down?"

"No, sir, I forgot it." "Forgot it! This is the third time. You are indeed a heedless boy, and if I had time I would preach you a homily on forgetfulness. When a person begins to forget, there's no knowing where he will end. Why, you need

INDIVIDUAL ECCENTRICITIES.

It is related of Swift, that he was a rigid disciplinarian as well as an effectual tantalizer. A specimen of both these attributes of character is presented to the mind in a familiar anecdote. There was one annoyance which affected him the true-to-life pencil of Weir. A part of it sensibly—the leaving open of doors. He al- represents Peace, as a female figure, holding ways insisted upon their being shut on entering an olive-branch in her hand. During the perthing; or if she has, she does not keep any thing visitant should intend to remain only through ago, a small bird flew into the church, and happens to be using it. Her room, of course, One day, a favorite maid servant of Swift's ask- A better criticism upon the fidelity of the artist's never knows where it is, but must hunt till she ten miles from Dublin. Her master not only be imagined. The same compliment, was paid finds it; and thus much precious time is wasted. consented, but said he would lend her one of by a bird to Apelles, some three thousand years If she goes into another's room whatever article his own horses, with a servant to ride before ago.

This reminds us of an anecdote of that well-If she goes into the kitchen she will be sure known wit, but very eccentric character, the to put the tidy housekeeper in a passion; for Rev. Dr. Byles, who, during the Revolutionary whatever she lays her hands upon is out of place, struggle, being dismissed from his church, and Nor does her own person appear to any better having no income from his estate, was obliged advantage. Her dress is adjusted in bad taste. to contend with the ills of poverty. His It seems to hang out of shape. You would say amiable daughters, whom some of our readers her garments are flung upon her, and you feel will remember as the Misses Mary and Cathaan involuntary anxiety lest they should fall off. rine Byles, (long residents in a dilapidated house in Common street,) supported their father ter, but there is an evident want of neatness and by their needle, and in the cold season were in taste. Her hair wears the same air of negli- the habit of retiring to bed at an early hour, to gence, her face often discovers the lack of soap, save fuel, first seeing that their venerable parent and her finger nails and her teeth want atten- was made comfortable for the night. He slept in an apartment under that of his daughters These are only a few of the effects of untidy and, when they were seated in bed, with a small habits. The habit once formed, will run through | cricket before them to hold the light, in order every thing. And the untidy girl will make an to finish the job of needlework upon which the untidy woman; the untidy woman will make an | bread of the ensuing day depended, they would often be roused from this snug position by a loud knocking against the wall of their father's room. Dutifully minding the knocking, one of them would repair to his apartment to inquire what was wanted, when the answer from the tantalizing sire would be, "Nothing, my daughter; I merely wanted to ask whether you were comfortable!"

The doctor, also, when his daughters were attired for a party, had drawn on their delicate gloves, and looked in upon him to bid adieu for to go into the cellar and bring up an armful of wood for his study, purposely waiting for a malapropos time to try their patience.

STACKING HAY.

Hay in England is scarcely ever put in barns. It keeps well in stacks, made up as they are in the neatest manner, and carefully thatched with straw. Nothing can be more beautiful and workmanlike than the manner in which they are made up; and for hay, the long stacks are decidedly preferable to those of a round form, as it is cut down for use, in such case, to more advantage. The formation of a stack, which is often done by women, is a work of much skill, which is the fruit only of practise; the thatching of a stack in the best manner, requires both art and experience, and there are men who make it a profession. When well executed, the hav is for years impervious to wet. During the formation of the stack, which, when intended to be large, must sometimes wait for several days the progress of hay making, the most careful farmers have a large tarpaulin or canvas covering to suspend upon poles over the stack, in order to protect it from rain. I refer to these minute circumstances, to illustrate the How long the lamp of conversation holds out extreme carefulness with which many of the brother; on which she was saluted with the to burn, between two persons only, is curiously operations of husbandry are here conducted. cry of "Miss Wilberforce forever," when she set down in the following passage from Count | When, the hay is to be used, a whole stack is | pleasantly observed, 11 thank you, gentlemen, never removed to the stables at once, but is "I am an old man now; yet by fifteen years carefully cut down as a loaf of bread might be my soul is younger than my body! Fifteen cut, and always done up and bound in trusses, years I existed, for I did not live—it was not life intended to be of fifty-six pounds each, and in in the self-same dungeon, ten feet square! that way carried to be distributed to the ani-During six years I had a companion; during mals. This requires some extra labor; but the

ty in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first . TWENTY-EIGHT MILES OF PORES .- Douglas year we talked incessantly together! we rela- Jerrold considers no education complete with ted our past lives, our joys forever gone, over out a certain acquaintance with medical science. and over again. The next year we communi- All, no doubt, know that the skin is the perspicated to each other our thoughts and, ideas on ratory organ, but few probably are aware of the all subjects. The third year, we had no ideas | magnitude of the part, which, in virtue of its to communicate; we were beginning to lose function, it performs in the animal economy. terval of a month or so, we would open our lips the following statement of Surgeon Wilson, F.

the world went on as gay and bustling as when "To obtain an estimate of the length of tube we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth we of the perspiratory system of the whole surface were silent. The sixth, he was taken away, of the body, I think that 2,800 might be taken I never knew where, to execution or liberty; as a fair average of the number of pores in the but I was glad when he was gone; even soli- square inch, and 700, consequently, of the numtude was better than the dim vision of that pale | ber of inches in length. Now, the number of face. After that I was alone, only one event square inches of surface in a man of ordinary support of virtue, morality and civil liberty. broke in upon nine years' vacancy. One day, height and bulk is 2,500; the number of pores, it must have been a year or two after my com- therefore, 7,000,000, and the number of inches panion left me, the dungeon door was opened, of perspiratory tube 1,750,000, that is, 145,833 and a voice—whence proceeding I knew not—| feet, or 48,600 yards, or nearly twenty-eight

> Acquire Information .- The amount of valuastore their minds, and which by incidental circumstances may be brought to bear on some useful object, merely by attending to things apparently trifling-by considering no source of information too low, provided it be an honorable one—is altogether astonishing. The time that in the streets of Paris, had his dog seized by some people are consuming in indolence, or with a total disregard to the minutiæ of general occupation, others who are aware of the value man becomes impregnable on all points; he is

There is this difference between happiness with the excuse, I forgot it.' I dislike those and wisdom—he that thinks himself the hapaway beston that will do them good; they will words. Remember, my boy, what I tell you, think of it on their way to school, and at home, and be not heedless in future."

with the excuse, I forgot it.' I dislike those and wisdom—he that thinks himself the hapthink of it on their way to school, and at home, and be not heedless in future."

self the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

VARIETY. .

Over the pulpit, in the chapel at West Point. as some of our readers may perhaps have remarked, stands a fine allegorical picture from formance of divine service, one or two Sundays made several attempts to alight on the branch! representation of air and foliage could scarce

A writer in the Georgia Farmer gives directions for making a cheap barometer, to aid in fortelling the weather. He takes a stick three long, and attaches to the butt end a phial, full of air, of course, and corked tight. The stick is then suspended in a horizontal position on a thread tied near its centre. When the storm is coming on, the air outside is lighter than that within the phial; of course the phial sinks, and indicates a change in the atmosphere. Such a barometer may be made in ten minutes, and some of our philosophic farmers will incline to have barometers of their own manufacture.

The following is the receipt for making the famous Blackberry Syrup. No family should be without it; all who try it will find it a sovereign remedy for the bowel complaint:-"To two quarts of blackberry juice, add half an ounce each of powdered nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice, and a quarter of an ounce of able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish powdered cloves. Boil these together to get ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be adthe strength of the spices, and to preserve the berry juice. While hot add a pint of fourth proof pure French Brandy, and sweeten with loaf sugar: Give a child two teaspoonsful three times a day, and if the disorder is not checked, add to the quantity.

A young Irish servant girl, coming from Albany recently in one of the night steamers. had the bad luck to lose the "recommend" which had been given her on leaving her last place. She brought, however, the accompanying rather dubious "ticket" which she prethat Kathleen O'Hazen had a good character when she left Albany, but she lost it on board the steamboat coming down from Albany. Tim Murphy, Cherry street."

orated "Rasselas," a literary society of ladies appointed some of their members to wait on him and express their approbation of his work. their number addressed him in a long speech, of fulsome praise. He calmly sat waiting the conclusion of the speech, and then turning his face to the committee, expressed his acknowledgment by saying—" Fiddle-de-dee, my dears!

A young minister dining at the house of a gentleman who had recently paid a visit to the metropolis, expressed his sorrow that his host should have heard him preach after having heard so many great guns in London. This reply was very promptly made: "It is," said he, "sometimes a relief to hear a pop-gun after so many great guns." The angler for compliment was silent.

Printing is now in great honor among the Turks. There is in Constantinople an imperial establishment containing a large number of printers. Presses are found also in all the principal towns of the empire. In a few years, according to present appearances, Turkey will have, comparatively, more newspapers and periodicals than Russia, Spain, or Portugal.

When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to the wives of the freemen who voted for her but I cannot agree with you, for really I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce Forever!"

Geo. W. Fulton, of Baltimore, has invented and taken out a patent for a steamboat of a novel construction, intended principally as a war ship. It is upon the plan proposed by Rumsey, viz: by means of the reaction of water drawn in at the bow and expelled at the stern. It is made so that water can be taken in either fore or aft.

The number of letters that pass through the post office, annually, for London and its environs alone, is 75,000,000. They average four inches in length, and three inches wide. If this immense number of letters were laid in a horizontal position, lengthways, they would for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students reach to the extent of 4.734 miles.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusion seldom incorrect. He said. 'A Bible and a newspaper in every house; a good school in every district-all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal

Grey hair is now all the rage in Paris. Probably some antiquated spinster among the nobility had become too lazy to attend to the adjustment of her wig, and so set the fashion by returning at once to nature.

By foreign papers we learn that a Mr. Staple of St. Enoder's parish, England, has invented a which many individuals have in their power to new thrashing machine, which can thrash and make perfectly clean 1,200 bundles of wheat in an hour, or about 2,000 bushels per day, with payment or satisfactory arrangement. two horses going at a very moderate pace.

> A blind man, led by a dog, while wandering some one passing. Instantly opening his eyes. he gave chase and overtaking the thief, cudgeled him severely, after which, he closed his eves and fell to begging again.

The English Mint has 8 presses, which strike 60 blows per minute and produce 3,900 coins per hour. Good steel dies supply 300,000 or \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. 400,000 impressions. The mint was established \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay in the 13th year of the reign of Edward II. in the 13th year of the reign of Edward II.

In cases of apoplexy, the most prompt and efficient resort is to pour cupful by cupful of cold water upon the head of the patient Miss Edgeworth hearing a lady say, "I cannot sing positively," replied, True, but we all

know you can sing superlatively.,

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giving notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of paients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those equiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE

JAS R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department, and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress. M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant.

AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15, April 5, Tuttion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5.00

Piano Music Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

· In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a lauddressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

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

W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express. their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal sented to a neighbor of ours:—" This is to say, 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 Soon after Doctor Johnson issued his celethe different apartments are to be heated by hot air method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

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

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

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

ises, 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. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness,

and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

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

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term hould continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,

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

no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

Board, per week, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, The entire expense for an academic year, including

board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate exper The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trus

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex ept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should directed, post paid, to Groce St., New York EDITED BY

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