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NEW_YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 27, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 188.

The Sabbath Recorder.

IMMUNITIES OF CONSCIENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE DUTY OF .

OBEDIENCE TO THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE.

Religious Rights and the Immunities of Conscience have attracted much attention within a few years past, in both hemispheres, and have defense against the encroachments of the Legislative and Executive Powers; among whom We are happy to find the honored Head of Brown and authoritative writers on Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, and one who deservedly ence among the wise and good of the nation.

When a man like Wayland speaks, he commands the most attentive hearing. In this instance, he has grappled with a most delicate, as well as all-important subject, but he has grapand irresistible deductions, settled, most conclusively, the principle, that no government, ian may not obey them. especially a republic-a government of restricted and delegated powers—has any right Lord intended to direct them to pay the tribute is established among men, I suppose to be, to Maker; that the law of conscience, implanted tion—all civil judicature.

The subject referred to, as discussed by Presitract the following pertinent remarks.

W. M. F.

at the feet of the mistress of the world.

swer it, without embroiling himself either with Such I understand to be the teaching of Jesus the people or the government. 'Master,' said | Christ.

ed it had been ever so innocent. He, in very to examine this rule mouse days once microsi

doth this piece of money testify to be the actual . Here; then, the disciple of Christ seems to be the injurious person alone, and when employed a contemptible clique,—that moment every duceth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride.

ment, and, to God, whatever is due to God. are we to disobey? And you will observe that, in this connection, This seeming contradiction can only be ex- most properly left to the same agency. Every look upon him henceforth with no other feelings brought out some of the most powerful pens of the precept to render unto God the things that plained by supposing that the authority of man receives the benefit of such arrangements, than those of pity and disgust. Europe, as well as of our own country, in their are God's, is not absolute, but relative. It is society and of government, which is its agent, and hence every man may properly be obliged not the simple command to worship, revere, is a limited authority. This is intimated in the to bear his portion of the burden. University, (Providence, R. I.,) the profound duties. Whenever such a case occurs, we, as can claim no right. The authority of the this cost belongs properly to Cesar, and a Christ- I will not obey it. I will look the magistracy Dr. Wayland, a man distinguished throughout beings responsible for all our acts to God, are magistracy is conferred for definite and specified ian is bound, by the principles not only of com- calmly and respectfully in the face, and declare the land as one of the most correct thinkers bound deliberately to consider it. We are to objects, and it must accomplish these objects mon honesty, but also of his religion, to render to it that in this matter I owe it no allegiance. exercises a very extensive and beneficial influ- it. But, then, in this, as in every other case, we commands us to yield to it implicit obedience. these blessings, and be unwilling to pay his are bound to consider also what belongs unto When, on the other hand, it undertakes to ac- portion of that expense, by which they are promay be confident, that, in obeying him, we shall obey it, nay, it may command us to disobey it. who shrinks from bearing his part of the cost I will not do wrong, nor will I be a party to wrong, pled it with the fearlessness and the confidence of never violate any duty which we owe to the a master-spirit, and has, by his cogent reasoning magistracy, for if the magistracy commands us to inquire what are the legitimate objects for the with his neighbors, or of lighting a public lamp, There can be no doubt, however, that our

whatever to exercise any authority over the re- money. He knew that they would be called protect every man in the enjoyment of those lations which subsist betwixt man and his upon for it, and he offers no reason why they rights which have been conferred upon him by this very thing. Render therefore to all their can I transfer the allegiance which I owe to should not pay it. But he goes farther. Show his Creator. me, said he, the tribute money. Whose image in the soul of man by the Creator, to whom and superscription hath it? They say unto him, pendent moral agent, responsible to God for alone he is amenable, is above all civil legisla- Cesar's. Holding it up before them, or point- the use of the powers with which he is endowing to it, as I presume he did, he replies, render unto Cesar Cesar's things. That is to say, this tribute money, on which his image is engraved dent Wayland, in three sermons, is based on and his name is written, belongs to Cesar, and the passage of Scripture, "Render therefore unto to him let it be paid. Now, this decision, if I Casar the things that are Cesar's, and unto God | mistake not, throws some light upon another the things that are God's;" from which we ex- question which in this connection is very likely to be raised. It teaches us that Christianity has nothing to do with the forms of human government. The people were at this time living labor may have been employed. His mind is under an absolute monarchy. The reigning "This sentence was spoken by our Lord, sovereign was a tyrant of atrocious wickedness. in reply to a question of casuistry presented for And yet our Lord directs that the government his decision by the Pharisees and Herodians of be respected and the tribute paid. He neither Jerusalem. It teaches us, that a disciple of inquires into the title of Tiberius to the throne Christ is under a moral obligation to obey the of the empire, nor the right of the empire to civil authority, but that there are limitations within | rule over Judea. He simply asks whose is this which that obligation is restricted. I propose to image and superscription, that is, what is the ascertain the meaning of the passage, and then government actually established; and he comto derive from it such instruction as may be mands them to render to that government its appropriate to the condition, of a Christian due. I do not say that Christianity forbids us to entertain preferences in regard to the forms At the time when the conversation was held, of government. I do not say that Christianity of which the text forms a part, Judea was a does not create a tendency to free institutions. Roman province. Its king was an Idumean, I firmly believe that it does. Teaching univerwho held his authority under the Emperor sal equality of right, it could not do otherwise. Tiberius. Every important city through the All the true freedom on earth springs essentially Holy Land was garrisoned by Roman soldiery. from the Gospel. It is intended, however, to The common currency of the nation was Roman improve the condition of civil society, not by coin. The law which transcended every other revolution and bloodshed, but by instilling into law, and to which every citizen had a right to our bosoms a spirit of piety towards God, and appeal, was Roman law. The God of Abraham, of justice and mercy towards men. While Isaac, and Jacob, was worshiped only by suffer- | Christianity is doing this, it is rendering good ance. Everything bore testimony to the fact, government necessary, and bad government imthat the independence of the kingdom of David practicable. In the mean time it treats every had passed away, and that Judea lay prostrate existing government in obedience to the precept given in the text. The civil authority is estab-It was under these circumstances that the lished. The image is stamped and the super-Pharisees and Herodians, waiving for the pre- scription is engraved. The evidence of the sent their differences of opinion, agreed upon a actual existence of this authority is in the hands question to be submitted to our Lord, for the of every man. Its precept then is, render to sake of entangling him in his talk. They were society, as represented by the magistracy of its unable to conceive how he could possibly an- choice, whatever society can rightfully claim.

they, 'we know that thou art true, and teachest | This is however only a part of our Saviour's the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for precept. The remainder is at least equally imany man, for thou regardest not the person of portant. 'Render unto God the things that are men. Tell us, therefore, what thinkest thou ? God's.' That is, Cesar may claim things which Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cesar, or not?' | belong to God, and these must never be render-The question thus artfully proposed was in- ed to Cesar. While the Lord expressly teaches tended. I presume, to suggest some such con- the duty of obedience to the civil magistrate, these circumstances, they shall do. Can per it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto Such then is the paramount object for which spect to him who is called of God to minister ed; it is a crime of the deepest dye, and merits sone of as tender consciences as we, say they, you more than unto God, judge ye, for we can the magistracy is appointed of God. Pay this tribute without sin? or, must we re- not but speak the things which we have seen fuse, and bring upon ourselves all the con- and heard. And when they were discharged

sovereign of this country. They say unto him, furnished with two apparently opposite rules of to no greater extent than the accomplishment vestige of his sacredness, is gone forever. He Cesar's. They thus acknowledge that their conduct. By the first he is commanded to obey of the puppse renders necessary. actual sovereign is Cesar. Render, therefore, the civil magistrate, without asking many of the But besides this, the great object for which Delilah. Shake himself as he may, it matters said he, unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's; questions which men are commonly disposed to civil government is established, there are vari- not to me, his strength is departed from him. and, unto God, the things that are God's. ask on this subject. By the second, he is com- ous other objects which, for the sake of con- But is this all? No, nor half; not only is his Cesar, you perceive, is here put for the chief manded to pay no respect to the civil magistrate venience, are, by common consent, committed official sacredness departed, he has become to magistrate of the nation, the organ of civil whatever; but to act just as he would if such to its care. Thus, for instance, it is found that me the most odious of despicable men. He government, the agent of civil society. The a magistracy did not exist. How then are we common education can be much more success- has sacrificed his country to his lusts. He has precept of our Lord then is, render to the civil to harmonize these two apparently conflicting fully conducted by public than by private effort. bartered away the well-being of millions for government whatever is due to the civil govern- precepts? When are we to obey, and when The care of highways, of harbors, and many food to nourish his vices. Whether in office or

and love our Father who is in heaven. It has words of the text, render unto Cesar the things | The cost of conducting all these departments himself, but he may command me to do wrong. special reference to the case in which there may which are Cesar's; that is, there are certain of government must be defrayed by taxes, or How shall I regard this command? I will reseem to arise a collision between these two things which are not Cesar's, and to which he some other form of imposition. Our share of gard it as I do any other command to do wrong, determine precisely what belongs to the civil by innocent means. So long as it confines itself it even to the uttermost farthing. The blessings I will have nothing to do with its wrong-doing. government, and then, as citizens and as Christ- to its appropriate objects, and seeks to accom- of a good government are absolutely incalcula- I will separate myself as far as possible from ians, we are under moral obligation to render plish them by innocent means, Jesus Christ ble. Shall any man ask to be a partaker in the act and its consequences, whether they be God. Nothing must either tempt or affright us complish objects for which no authority has cured? Can that man be honest, who would will have nothing to do with it. From the befrom obedience to him. His claim over us been conferred upon it, or attempts to accom- send his children to a public school, and refuse transcends that of the civil magistrate. We plish them by means which Christ has forbidden, to pay his proportion of the tax for the support ought to obey God, rather than man. And we the gospel imposes upon us no obligation to of education? Can he be a disciple of Christ me; I cannot help that. I will not resist, but

disobey God, it has transcended its proper powers, accomplishment of which civil government is of which he enjoys with them an equal and its commands are of no authority, and a Christ- established. To this question let us briefly common benefit? direct our attention.

The great object for which civil government

Every man is conscious that he is an indeed, and at liberty, so far as man is concerned, to use them as he will, provided he do not interfere with the correspondent rights of his neighbor. The muscles, the sinews, the senses, the whole body of a man, are his own; and, provided he use them without injury to another, he may use them as he will. He has a perfect right to the natural results arising from the labor of his body, in what manner soever that his own. He may acquire with it such knowledge as he chooses, and, under the limitation above suggested, may disseminate that knowledge as he pleases among his fellow-men. He has a right to obey with perfect freedom the dictates of his conscience, that is, to worship God in such manner as he pleases, or not to worship him at all. The worshiping or the not worshiping cannot come under the cognizance of the civil magistrate, so long as the man refrains from infringement upon the rights of his

carry it into execution.

given to Abraham and to us his posterity for an in which such obedience would be treason that the various forms of the civil magistracy, nothing but men, whice this power shall be exerted. The enunciation everlasting possession. The family of David against God. 'Thus,' saith he, 'they will de- are ordained. The Legislature enacts the laws; fallible men, of like passions with myself. tion of these principles forms what is called a was selected by the Most High to be our liver you up to the councils, and will scourge that is, it declares what are the rights of the Every page of the history of the past has shown constitution. This being once established it individual, and what shall be the penalty if they that men placed in such situations have been binds all and it protects all. It is a solemn and the true God, while all other nations are sense- before governors and kings for my sake, for a be violated. The Judiciary ascertains whether exceedingly prone to err and to do wickedly. mutual contract between every individual on less idolaters. The payment of tribute is an testimony against them and the gentiles. What or not a law has been violated, and pronounces I cannot, therefore, worship men in power. In the one part, and the whole community on the acknowledgment of submission to an authority I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in the light, the sentence which the law has affixed to the so far as they are virtuous men I love them. other part. Upon the faithful fulfillment of this which we believe to be usurped. By doing it and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye transgression. The Executive carries into effect In so far as they are able men I respect them. contract, depends the freedom of every individwe profess to receive, as magistrate, and rever- upon the house-tops. And fear not them that the decision of the Judiciary. Here the great In so far as, with an honest and true heart, they ual and the security of his rights, whether civil ence as sovereign, a man who has never been kill the body but are not able to kill the soul; function of civil society ends. This is, I think, labor to discharge the solemn duties to which or religious. We can neither assume powers appointed by God to govern us; nay, more, we but rather fear him that is able to destroy both the view of the subject entertained by the auacknowledge the right of unclean idolaters to soul and body in hell.' And the manner in thors of the Declaration of Independence. erate them. I will pay all due deference to the fuse to carry its provisions into practice, either bear rule over the chosen worshipers of Jehovah. which the apostles understood this command. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that offices which they hold, and will bow with ourselves or by our agents, without a violation Coming to Jesus,—as a teacher sent from God, ment of our Lord, we may learn very clearly all men are created equal; that they are ena personage incapable of being swayed by the from their conduct immediately after his resurfear of man, who in a matter of right would rection. When Peter and John were forbidden rights; that among these are life, liberty, and earth of eternal justice and unsullied truth; is committed, nor how small the minority whose look unawed upon the whole power of the by the Sanhedrim to speak at all or to teach in the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these and may my arm fall palsied from my shoulder- rights are infringed, nor how elevated the posi-Roman empire,—they ask him what, under the name of Jesus, they answered, Whether rights governments are instituted among men. blade when I refuse to raise it in token of re-

sequences of resistance to the civil authority? from arrest, the burden of their prayer was: farther. I have shown that it is the duty of the This was not the first, nor has it been the last 'And, now, Lord behold their threatenings, and society to protect the individual against injury duties of his office, and discharges them with stand the provisions of that instrument by which time in which the rights of conscience have grant unto thy servants that with all boldness from another member of the same society. But pure and patriotic intentions. I have a right this responsibility is created." been pleaded as an excuse for deliberate wick- they may speak thy word. A few days after- suppose that he is exposed to injury from a to inquire whether his actions in his office conedness. All this our Lord knew perfectly well wards they were again arrested, and the High member of another society, is he not entitled form to the principles of justice. He must Golden Thoughts.—I never yet found pride The question, however, in itself was one of Priest asked them saying, Did we not strictly to the same protection? It seems to me that claim for himself no immunity from scrutiny in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy grave importance. Our Lord proceeded to an command you, that ye should not teach in this he is; and that the society to which he belongs on account of the dignity of his station. If he mind. Of all trees, I observe that God hath swer it just as though the motive which prompt name, and behold ye have filled Jerusalem with is bound to protect him, whether he be assailed use the power committed to him for any other chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's by one or by many. It is the duty of the society purpose than that for which it was committed; the helpful wall: of all beasts, the soft and few words, announces the rule by which his dis- blood upon us. To this accusation, the noble to which he belongs to restrain him from inflictciples in all ages should be directed in their re- reply of the apostle was merely this; We ought ing injury upon all other men, and to prevent all to the wishes of a political party; if he sacrifice less dove. When God appeared to Moses, it lations to the civil government. Let us proceed to obey God rather than men; and he forth. other men from inflicting injury upon him. Here, the gravest interests of his country for the sake was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading with began to preach to the High Priest himself however, it is to be remarked, that the use of of securing to himself the emoluments of office; palm; but a bush, an humble, slender, abject Show me a penny, said he. Whose image the same gospel which he had been forbidden force can only be justified when employed for if he trample the national honor in the dust in bush. As if he would by these selections check

of the most important aids to civilization, are out of it, whether powerful or powerless, I can

This distinction renders it necessary for us to of repairing a road which he uses in common let the magistracy or aught else command me.

it can demand, on the principles of the gospel, which shall ask it. the aid, and cooperation of the disciple of I have said that the great end for which civil himself for him.

in respect to our obedience to civil government. But, it is found, that men are not naturally Beyond this I know not that it utters any com- us to render to it obedience. disposed to obey these obvious dictates of mand whatever. The acts, therefore, the laws, iustice. Every man is more or less disposed to the requirements of civil society, like the acts, men even unto death for believing the Gospel

anteed to him by the combined power of the the civil government and the civil magistracy rights of man or the commandments of God. whole. Every man turns to society as the with as unblenching an eye as I look upon any umpire whenever he believes that his rights thing else. In simplicity and godly sincerity, have been invaded by his neighbor. Society, not in the spirit of strife or partisanship, I may government, they mutually promise, in all their on the other hand, assumes the office, pronoun- pronounce my opinion upon its enactments and relations with each other, to yield obedience to ces the award, and pledges its whole power to measures, just as I would express my opinions certain fundamental principles. The object of in any other case. I see in Presidents. Cabi- these principles is to define and limit the power It is for the accomplishment of these purposes | nets, Senators, Representatives, and all the of the magistracy, and to prescribe the manner in under so splemn a responsibility.

But we may carry this principle a single step but to the magistrate, and it is due to him there. sponsibility assumed by every citizen of a free and superscription hath it is That is, whom to preach among the people. To minister to the grasping selfishness of the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing pro-

stands before me like Samson from the lap of

But this may become a yet more practical

matter. The magistrate may not only do wrong prosperous or adverse. It is wickedness; it has the curse of God inwrought into it, and I ginning to the end I will eschew it and the rewards that it offers. The magistracy may punish

In saying this I hope that I arrogate to myself nothing in the least peculiar. I am only in the plainest and simplest manner stating the rights The apostolic precept on this subject is clear and obligations of an intelligent moral being, and explicit. 'For this cause,' (that is, for accountable to God for his actions, and bound consciences' sake,) pay ye tribute also, for they to reverence his Creator above all else in the are God's ministers, attending continually upon universe. Created under such a responsibility, dues; tribute to whom tribute is due, custom God, to legislative assemblies, to political cauto whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to cuses, to mass meetings, to packed or unpacked conventions representing or pretending to re-I have thus endeavored to show what are the present the assumed omnipotence of public legitimate objects of civil government, and what opinion. My whole moral nature with loathing are the daties which the ordaining of this forbids it. I could not do it without feeling government imposes upon a disciple of Christ. that I had become a despicable slave. I could It is proper, however, that I remark, before not do it without knowing that I had exchanged closing this part of the subject, that a govern- the glorious and incorruptible God for an image ment, in carrying forward these objects, is ever made like to corruptible man, and to birds and amenable like an individual to the law of right. four-footed beasts, and creeping things, and The goodness of the end will never justify worshiped the creature more than the Creator wickedness in the means. Societies as much as who is blessed forever. My fellow-citizens individuals are bound to yield obedience to the must not ask this of me; I will surrender for commands of God. It is only when the objects my country, my possessions, my labor, my life. of a government are right, and the means by but I will not sacrifice my integrity; and that which they are accomplished are innocent, that is unworthy of being the country of a good man

Christ. Acting in obedience to these principles society is established, and the magistracy apthe magistracy may claim the obedience of the pointed is, to secure to man the enjoyment of Christian citizen, not from fear, but for con- those rights with which he was endowed by his science's sake, and from the love which he Creator. If society or the magistracy interfere bears to the Saviour, who loved him and gave with those rights, it is tyranny. If its acts transcend the limits of the authority committed to So much as this then the gospel commands, it, it is guilty of usurpation. In neither of these cases does the Gospel of Jesus Christ command

The civil magistrate has frequently persecuted appropriate to himself the property or labor of the laws, the requirements of the church, or of of Jesus Christ. Here he not only does not seanother, to restrict him in the use of his mind, any other society, are amenable to the tribunal cure the enjoyment of an inalienable right, he or to control the exercise of his conscience. of reason and conscience and the Word of God. goes farther and actually prohibits it. He de-As the indulgence of these dispositions would The Christian is at liberty to inquire whether mands of the conscience that it bow down to lead to universal war, society is ordained by any act of the government transgresses the him rather than to its Maker. I need not re-God to prevent it. Its object is to oblige every limit within which its action is, by reason and peat here the precepts of Christ which I have man to use the means of happiness which God revelation, restricted; and yet more to deter- already quoted in reference to this subject. has conferred upon him, in such a manner that mine concerning every one of its actions You all know that we are commanded under he shall not interfere with any of the corres- whether it be right or wrong. At liberty, did I such circumstances, on the peril of our souls, to pondent means of happiness which God has say? He is more than at liberty, he is obliged pay no respect to the precepts of the magistracy. conferred upon his neighbor. Though every thus to inquire and to determine, He is a party Fear not, saith our Lord, those that kill the man might be willing to encroach upon the to every act of the society of which he is a body, but are not able to kill the soul, but rarights of his brother, no man is willing himself member. He is an intelligent moral agent, re- ther fear him that is able to destroy both soul to suffer encroachment, nor is he willing to sponsible to God for his actions, whether they and body in hell. Here then is a plain case, in tolerate encroachment in another. Hence, men be personal or associated, and therefore he must which the magistrate, by inhibiting instead of instinctively unite in societies for the purpose think about civil government and act about it, securing the rights conferred on man by his of mutual restraint. They naturally place according to the light which God has given him, Creator, has forfeited his claim to obedience; I themselves under the protection of society, that all things else to the contrary notwithstanding. do not say to all obedience, but to obedience in thus the rights of the individual may be guar- I therefore, as a Christian citizen, look upon just so far as his commands interfere with the

> When men unite in the establishment of a But all this veneration is due, not to the man, every virtuous man. If, then, such be the re-

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 27, 1848.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

in the present number of our paper, we do not tion, they all went to the house of Don Santiago think the circumstance requires any apology. to dine. The cura did not arrive in time, and Many persons, it is true, are accustomed to regard the times of persecution as past, and hence they see no particular necessity for insisting in these days upon liberty of conscience and the right of private judgment in matters of religion. But facts are constantly developing which show that there is now in man, even though nominally reformed and christianized, the same spirit which | brought out, cards and grains of corn were in times past led to the imprisonment and execution of those who dissented from the popular creed. Indeed, there is great reason to fear, that the possession of the same superiority in numbers and political influence, would transform the popular religious sects of this country into as great persecutors as they who hunted down the Anabaptists of England in the seventeenth century. One circumstance, fresh in the memory of our readers, will suffice to show that this fear is not groundless. We allude to the fining and imprisonment of the peaceable German Sabbathkeepers in Pennsylvania. Here was a religious society, noted for their general integrity and uprightness, who happened to differ from a ma jority of the people around them in relation to the day of the week which ought to be kept for the Sabbath. Availing themselves of this difference, a few restless spirits who held a personal grudge against them, took occasion to complain of their working on Sunday, and to insist on their being fined or imprisoned according to an old and well-nigh obsolete law. The result is well known. Several fines were imposed, and the society has been harrassed with a suit in court from that time to this. What a spectacle to be exhibited in a country which boasts of the political equality and religious freedom of all its citizens—a country in which liberty of conscience is guarantied, and the preference of one sect over another forbidden, by the National Constitution!

But the question is sometimes raised, whether such liberty of conscience as we require is not inconsistent with any care of religion on the part of the magistracy. We think not. It is the duty of the magistracy to protect the citizen in the exercise of his religious opinions, so far as their exercise is not inconsistent with the rights of others, and no farther. In regard to this matter of the Sabbath, all we ask is to be set free from the necessity of violating our consciences by the discharge of duties on that day which are inconsistent with keeping it holy. In regard to the Sunday, all we ask is to be left free to engage in our ordinary labors on that day. This is what we claim as our right, and what we cheerfully award to others. For the magistracy to refuse this to us, or grant more to others, is to transcend its powers, and so endanger the interests of religion.

Many are the evil consequences which have resulted from an undue exercise of authority, on the well-ordering the affairs of our Religious the part of Christian magistrates, over the consciences of men. It has led to the persecution and death of thousands of the best men who have ever blessed the earth. It has encouraged infidels and pagans to pursue and destroy those of this country, we are fervently concerned that who have attempted to preach to them the Gos- the rulers of the people may be favored with pel of peace and good-will. It has multiplied the counsel of God, the only sure means of endivisions in the world, and diminished the chances of a future union. It has placed ob- ner that Divine wisdom and grace vouchsafed or jury duty in a justice's court, on such day, stacles in the way of doing right, whereby vast from above, may qualify thee to fill up the duties numbers have been kept from it, to the wreck of of the exalted station to which thou art ap- form military duty on such day in case of infaith and a good conscience, and to the loss of pointed. their souls. Its influences are all bad, and could they be fully traced out would justly alarm those who have given it countenance.

YUCATANESE ROMISH PRIESTS.

Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yuca- ligion, and every species of oppression on the one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not extan," gives some rather curious accounts of his interviews with the priests or padres of those countries. He had often heard it remarked, solid foundation that can be laid for the pros- any person of such religious faith and practice, that two padres could not meet without playing perity and happiness of this or any country. cards. Whether this be true or not, he saw very satisfactory evidence of their fondness for that game, as is shown by the following incidents. Mr. Stevens was at the village of Pa-lings; and as we desire to be filled with fervent is hereby repealed. lengue, in Yucatan, in the neighborhood of charity for those who differ from us in faith and which he was examining the remains of an ancient city, when the place was visited by three distinguished padres of other and somewhat so we trust we may justly claim it from others, distant places. The "cura" of Palenque was absent when they arrived. What followed his ciple we profess, leads into harmony and conreturn is thus described :-

feeling existing among the padres; and, after ble lives in godliness and honesty amongst men some general conversation, the chocolate cups contributing freely our proportion to the inwere removed, and one of the padres went to digencies of the poor, and to the necessary suphis chest, whence he produced a pack of cards, port of civil government, acknowledging those which he placed upon the table. He said that who rule well to be worthy of double honor," he always carried them with him, and it was and if any professing with us are, or have been, very pleasant to travel with companions, as, of a contrary disposition and conduct, we own wherever they stopped, they could have a game them not therein, having never been chargeable, at night. The carde had evidently done much from our first establishment as a Religious about two weeks since I commenced labor in service, and there was something orderly and Society, with fomenting or countenancing tu- this village. The members of Baptist churches systematic in the preliminary arrangements, mults or conspiracies or disrespect to those who that showed the effect of regular habits and a are placed in authority over us. well-trained household. An old Indian servant | We wish not improperly to intrude on the laid on the table a handful of grains of corn, time or patience, nor is it our practice to offer and a new bundle of paper cigars. The grains adulation to any; but as we are a people whose the unconverted, who are coming forward every of corn were valued at a medio. I declined principles and conduct have been misrepresent evening to the altar for prayer. Some have al joining in the game, whereupon one of the reveal and traduced, we take the liberty to assure ready expressed a hope in Christ. Surely the erend fathers kept aloof to entertain me, and thee, that we feel our hearts affectionately the other three sat down to Monte, still taking drawn towards thee, and those in authority part in the conversation. Very soon they be- over us, with prayers that thy Presidency may, every one that believeth. Yours in Christ. came abstracted, and 1 left them playing as under the blessing of Heaven, be happy to thy-

earnestly as if the souls of unconverted Indians | self and to the people; that through the inwere at stake."

Mr. Stevens then gives some account of what took place on the following day, which was Sunday. The three padres, dressed in their gowns and surplices, assisted in the ceremonies of the Although this subject occupies a large place mass, and at twelve o'clock, pursuant to invitawas sent for:-

"As soon as he appeared, the other padres rallied him upon his forgetfulness, which they insisted was all feigned; they had won sixteen dollars of him the night before, and said that he and joy forever. was afraid to come. He answered in the same strain, that he was a ruined man. They offered him his revenge, and forthwith the table was spread on it as before, and while the padre of f Tumbala played the violin, the other three played Monte. Being Sunday, in some places this would be considered rather irregular; at least, to do so with open doors would be considered setting a bad example to children and servants; and, in fact, considering myself on a pretty sociable footing, I could not help telling them that in my country they would all be read out of church. The 'Congressman'-one of them had been an officer in the army, and was now a member of Congress-had met an Englishman in Mexico, who told him the same thing, and also the manner of observing Sunday in England, which they all thought must be very stupid."

WASHINGTON ON THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

As every thing tending to illustrate or enforce the rights of conscience is of the deepest interest to Sabbath-keepers, who are, at present, suffering under unjust and invidious State Statutes, in this land of vaunted freedom, I send, for publication in the Recorder, the correspondence between the Quakers and President Washington, on his accession to the Chief Magistracy of our Union, 1789; which was republished in the North American and United States Gazette, on Monday, January 3d, and which, the editors say, they "take from the original published copy, printed by David Humphreys, Front-st., near the draw-bridge, Philadelphia."

The reply of "the father of his country," breathes the same catholic sentiments he avowed no more than justice to say, that, (except their to the Baptist Church in Virginia, already declining to share with others the burthen of spread before your readers, and is a severe rebuke to the contracted littleness and sectarian intolerance of the degenerate patriots of the present day. It cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence on the populace, for, degenerated as we confessedly have since the days of the Revolution, they have not lost all respect for the opinions of that great and good man; than whom there was none purer or more worthy of being cherished and imitated-none more capable of being the exponent of our rights and immunites. W. M. F. January 7th, 1848.

Address of the Friends of 1789 to President Washington. To the President of the United States. The Address of the Religious Society called Quakers, from their Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the western parts of Virginia and Maryland: --

Being met in this our Annual Assembly for Society, and the promotion of universal righteousness, our minds have been drawn to consider that the Almighty, who ruleth in Heaven and in the kingdoms of men, having permitted a great revolution to take place in the government abling them to fulfill the important trust committed to their charge, and in an especial man-

We are sensible thou hast obtained great place in the esteem and affections of people of maliciously cause or procure any process issued all denominations, over whom thou presideth; from a justice's court, in a civil suit, to be serv and many eminent talents being committed to ed on said day upon any such person, or who thy trust, we much desire they may be fully de- shall serve any such process which shall be voted to the Lord's honor and service, that thus made returnable on said day, shall be deemed thou mayest be an happy instrument in his hand, guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction John L. Stevens, Esq., in his "Incidents of for the suppression of vice, infidelity, and irre- thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding persons and consciences of men, so that righteousness and peace, which truly exalt a nation, may prevail throughout the land, as the only

States enjoy in the public worship of the Al- ject to like punishment. mighty, agreeable to the dictates of their consciences, we esteem among the choicest of bless- | the Seventh-day Baptists," passed May 7, 1839, practice, believing that the general assembly of Saints is composed of the sincere and upright hearted of all nations, kingdoms, and people; —and in a full persuasion that the Divine princord, we can take no part in carrying on war on any occasion, or under any power, but are "The reception given him showed the good bound in conscience to lead quiet and peacea-

gospel is the power of God unto salvation to

crease of morality and true religion, Divine Providence may condescend to look down upon our land, with a propitious eye, and bless the inhabitants with a continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his Frederick Douglass, once a slave, but now a manifold mercies. And it is our earnest concern, that he may be pleased to grant thee every necessary qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory; and that finally, when all terrestrial honors shall fail and may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness in the mansions of peace

Signed in and on behalf of our said meeting, held in Philadelphia, by adjournment, from the foes of ignorance, despirers of prejudice, may 28th of the 9th mo. to the 3d day of the 10th mo. inclusive, 1789. NICHOLAS WALN,

Clerk of the meeting this year

President Washington's Reply.

The Answer of the President of the United States to the Address of the Religious Society called Quakers, from their Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the western part of Maryland and Virginia:-

GENTLEMEN-I receive with pleasure your ffectionate address, and thank you for the friendly sentiments and good wishes which you express for the success of my administration, and for my personal happiness.

We have reason to rejoice in the prospect by the favor of Divine Providence, was formed by the common counsels, and peaceably established with the common consent of the people, will prove a blessing to every denomination of shall not be wanting.

Government being among other purposes instituted to protect the persons and consciences of men from oppression,—it certainly is the duty of rulers, not only to abstain from it themselves, but according to their stations to prevent it in others.

States, of worshiping Almighty God agreeable to their consciences, is not only among the choicest of their blessings, but also of their rights. While men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that Society or the State can with propriety due for printing paper, and keep the wheels of demand or expect, and remain responsible only to their Maker for the religion or mode of faith which they may prefer or profess.

Your principles and conduct are well known to me; and it is doing the people called Quakers among us who are more exemplary and useful

I assure you very explicitly, that in my opinion the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness; and it is my wish and desire, that the laws may always be as extensively accommodated to them. as a due regard to the protection and essential interests of the nation may justify and permit. GEO. WASHINGTON.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS

We are indebted to Eld. Eli S. Bailey for a copy of the following Act for the protection of Seventh-day Baptists, passed by the last Legislature of the State of New York. We agree with him, that although better than nothing, it still does not cover the whole ground :-

Снар. 349.

AN ACT in relation to proceedings against persons observing as the Sabbath the day commonly called Saturday.

Passed November 10, 1847.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as fol-

Section 1. No person whose religious faith and practice is to keep the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, as a day set for admission must produce a certificate of good apart by divine command as the Sabbath of rest from labor, and dedicated to the worship of God, shall be subject to perform military duty except that such persons shall be subject to pervasion, insurrection, or in time of war.

§ 2. Any person who shall knowingly and

ceeding thirty days, or both. cure any such suit, pending in such court, against to be adjourned, to be tried on said day, shall The free toleration which the citizens of these | be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and sub-

§ 4. The act entitled, "An act in relation to

PHENIX, R. I., Jan. 20, 1848.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-DEAR BROTHER,-My heart was cheered last evening, on reading in the Recorder the account of revivals of religion in different parts of our beloved country. I could but hope, that the past been persecuted, in various ways, by the would do so if here, who became all things to time was near when we might witness a gene- ecclesiastics of the Greek church, for publishing all men, that by all means he might gain some.' al revival of God's work in all our churches a little volume of extracts from their most venthroughout the length and breadth of the land, erated Fathers, against the worship of the You know we have had a great and long day of Virgin Mary and images. At length, judgadversity. I am happy to inform you that there ing it expedient to leave the country for a is a precious revival in this village, and very time, he went over to Switzerland, and from these German missionaries are arranging their flattering prospects of a general outpouring of thence to Rome, from whence he has recently matters to do so, and expect to be allowed to the Holy Spirit in this region of country. It is have gradually come up to the work; many who had backslidden have taken the alarm; and this is followed with an awakening among

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR NOT INVINCIBLE. The printers of Rochester had a grand celebra tion on the 17th of January, in honor of the birthday of Franklin. Among the persons who sat down with the gentlemen of the quill, was freeman and an editor. A toast was given to him by one of his white brethren, that "we recognize in the genius and cultivation of this orator and philanthropist good augury of the pass away, thou and thy respectable consort elevation of his race." Mr. Douglass made a very happy response, and gave the following sentiment: "Gentlemen of the Rochester Press -Promoters of knowledge, lovers of liberty, you continue to give to the world noble examples by a free and intelligent union of black with white." Another colored man, the publisher of the North Star, was also present and offered a toast. Such a reception of colored men by the editors and printers of Rochester speaks well for their intelligence and liberality, and indicates that the common prejudice against color is not altogether invincible.

APPEAL FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY -The Secretaries of the American Tract Society have published an appeal, dated Jan. 1 1848, setting forth their claims and wants. that the present national government, which, seems that they now employ more than 200 colporteurs, including those speaking the Ger man, French, Danish, Spanish, and Welsh languages. They also employ 170 persons in the them; -to render it such, my best endeavors bindery and printing office, who, with the facili ties of steam presses and machinery, produce not far from three thousand books daily, besides other publications. Books and tracts to the empty and embarrassed, and operations must be curtailed unless there is immediate relief It is estimated that in order to pay the note the Society in motion, not less than \$57,000 must be received in donations, in addition to the ordinary receipts from sales, previous to April , 1848, being within three months.

the common defense,) there is no denomination was passed in the British Parliament, on the 17th of December last, for a committee on and adopted many of the customs of the Chinese. Jewish Disabilities. The resolution agreed to disabilities at present existing, affecting her of May 12th, 1847, he gives the following ac-Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provided with reference to her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion." Thus the Catholics and the Jews are to be placed on the same footing. Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, and Sir G. Grey, were ordered to bring in a bill in accordance with the vote of the House, which, it is believed, will be promptly passed.

received a Catalogue of the Union Theological The present number of students is 103, of whom 30 are in the Senior Class, 37 in the Middle, and 36 in the Junior. There are also three resident licentiates. A list is given of the Alumni during the ten years since the Institution was established. They number 211: This Seminary is open for the admission of students from every denomination of Christians. Persons applying either present testimonials of having had a regular college education, or submit to an examination by the Faculty on the branches usually taught in such a course.

Officers and Students of Madison University, for 1847-8, has been sent us, from which we learn that there are 41 students in the Theological and 35 in the Grammar School, making a total sticks. 'Thus ended the first lesson.'" of 216. The course of studies in the Collegiate Department differs in no essential particular § 3. Any person who shall in like manner pro- from that of colleges generally. 'An acquaintadmission into the Theological Department. he comes:-Candidates for this department are required to furnish letters from their respective churches, either licensing them to preach, or approving of their studying with a view to the ministry. pel extensively in the country! And are we They are also examined by the Faculty in rela- any better than the apostles? They suffered tion to their Christian experience and call to the | many beatings, and went on preaching as if

VISIT OF DR. KING TO THE POPE.—Rev. Dr. King, the heroic missionary of the American Board in Greece, it is known, has for two years written a letter to the American Board at Boston, of which the following is an extract:-

ebrated Pope Pius IX., who is a very dignified nev of several hundred miles, which took him and interesting man I neither kissed his toe thirty-eight days to perform! And, indeed, the nor his hand, nor did he kiss mine, but he bow- Chinese say, that teacher Ip might almost go ed to me very politely, and I to him. Several where he pleases now, without detection, notwho were presented at the same time with me, withstanding his un-Chinese appearance at first; being Roman Catholics, knelt down very de- how much more readily will he be able to do so voutly and kissed the cross on his foot. He has when he shall have acquired the language, and much benignito marked in his countenance, and become somewhat sunburnt. It strikes me ra-I should judge from his appearance, that he had ther forcibly, that it is through this means that a good degree of decision and firmness. He we are now to find the whole country accessible JOHN GREENE. was born the thirteenth of May, 1792, and is, of to us."

course, about two months older than myself. He is certainly a very remarkable man; but I think that we must wait a little longer, before giving a decided opinion with regard to his object in certain measures he is adopting."

THE CHOLERA:

Dr. Bloomfield, Lord Bishop of London, has addressed a Pastoral Letter to the clergy of his diocese, relative to the approach of the cholera, in which he says :-

"There is every reason to expect, as far as human judgment can look forward to coming events, that the cholera, that fearful and mysterious disease, which is again traversing the surface of the globe, will, before long, make its appearance on our shores. It is stated in the first report of the Sanitary Commission, just presented to Parliament, that, according to information received from the English Consuls abroad, this pestilence is steadily advancing upon precisely its former track of 1832."

According to the Bishop's letter, it appears that the English Health Commissioners are of opinion that the Asiatic Cholera is not contagious; that no one will be infected by the dead bodies of cholera patients; that want of cleanliness is the greatest predisposing cause: that habitual respiration of an impure atmosphere is a powerful predisponent; that where people live filtbily and irregularly, they run the greatest possible risk; and that in places where a great. degree of cleanliness is maintained, poor and rich are exempt. Dr. Bloomfield therefore calls on the parochial clergy to visit the houses of the poor, and to urge the people to take every possible precaution. He says :-

"The extreme closeness and inconvenience of the miserable tenements or apartments occupied by the poorest classes, at rents, the excesvalue of \$136,000 have been issued in eight sive amount of which cripples their means of months of the past year, and the tendency is to comfort and cleanliness, the inadequate supply The liberty enjoyed by the people of these increase. But the Treasury of the Society is of water, the want of all provision for ventilation. the absence of all conveniences for personal ablution and household washing-these, and the disgraceful state of the sewerage in the most crowded parts of the metropolis, are causes which engender or aggravate disease, and hurry great numbers of our fellow-creatures and neighbors to an untimely grave."

DRESS OF MISSIONABIES IN CHINA.

Most of our readers probably know, that Rev. JEWISH DISABILITIES IN ENGLAND .- A motion I. J. Roberts, the southern Baptist missionary stationed at Canton, China, has assumed the dress with a view to secure thereby more complete set forth, "that it is expedient to remove all civil access to the people. In his journal, under date count of a company of German missionaries who intend to follow his example:-

"Four German missionaries have just arrived in China, and are now at Hongkong, who intend to go into the country. One of them came to my house on the 6th instant, and introduced himself to me by the German name, Genhehr but since he arrived at Hongkong he has taken the Chinese name, IP; much better than the other one, too, for I am sure that a Chinaman nor an American either, would ever know how to pronounce his German name; and hence I Union Theological Seminary.—We have shall call him IP, his Chinese name. He informed me that he wished to spend a few days Seminary, in the City of New York, for 1848 among the people of this vicinity, making excursions into the country around, and that he wished to start out the next day. He has been at Hongkong about a month. I invited him to make my house his home, and join me in eating rice with chop-sticks-rather a requisite qualification for living or traveling among the people. He gladly accepted the invitation, and I went with him to procure a boat for the morrow. We got a suitable boat at one dollar per day to start the next morning among the villages in the country. On our return he proposed going standing in some evangelical church; and must through the process of becoming an initiated Chinaman; and yet he had very few of their characteristics—with a very fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, foreign garb, German twang, and only one month's knowledge of their language. But he had already bought himself some China clothes and a tail, a most requisite Madison University.—A Catalogue of the appendage of Chinese costume. He sent for a barber, sat down and had his head shaved all over, except a small spot on the crown, to which after being blacked, the tail was plaited. He took off his foreign garb, and put on his Chinese Department, 140 in the Collegiate Department, dress, and we took dinner together with chop-

In his journal, a few days later, Mr. Roberts makes the following remarks, which are no doubt worthy of consideration, although many ance with the Hebrew language is requisite for persons will differ from the conclusion to which

"I feel persuaded that if foreign missionaries would condescend to wear the Chinese costume and tail; and perhaps suffer a robbing and beating now and then, they might publish the gosthey had not been beaten at all! And as to wearing the Chinese costume and tail, that would soon become easy from habit. I speak from experience! The Emperor, though a foreigner, yields to this custom—shaves his head, and wears a tail; and doubtless the apostle Paul think it will be absolutely requisite to wear the Chinese costume and tail if a missionary would travel extensively among the people, and preach to them unmolested. The Catholic missionaries do so, and go where they please. And go where they please. Dr. Medhurst did so a year or so ago, and went far into the country. Mr. Milne did so, and came through the interior "I have just been presented to the much cel- of the country from Ningpo to Canton-a jour-

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Ries in China.

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ties have just arrived Hongkong, who intend ne of them came to stant, and introduced rman name, Genhehr ongkong he has taken much better than the ure that a Chinaman would ever know how n name; and hence I binese name. He into spend a few days vicinity, making exaround, and that he nt day. He has been onthal I invited him to and join me in eating ther a requisite qualifiling among the people. invitation, and I went boat for the morrow. **t one** dollar per day to among the villages in un he proposed going becoming an initiated isd very few of their reny fair complexion, oreign garb, German las knowledge of their iready bought himself tail, a most requisite octume. He sent for a d his head shaved all

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General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, last week, several petitions were presented for the speedy termination of the war. Petitions were also presented for pensions to be granted to various individuals dependent upon persons who have been killed in the Mexican war—a kind of petition which will no doubt be plenty enough for years to come. The principal matter before the Senate was the Ten Regiment Bill, which was spoken to at length by several of the leading members. In the course of debate, Mr. Butler stated that the troops already in the field form the basis of an army of 30,000 regulars and 30,000 volunteers. Of these about 45,000 are available. The President has power to raise this force to the full complement of 60,000. The bill now before the Senate gives 10,000 regulars, and another bill has been reported authorizing 20,000 volunteers. Add to these the seamen and marines who are engaged in the service, and there may be an army of 100,000 men, and this great military force is placed at the power of the President for the purpose of invading the only Republic on this continent except our own.

In the House of Representatives, much time was spent in considering, in Committee of the Whole, the annual message of the President While discussing this general topic, speeches were made upon slavery, the boundary of Texas the causes of the war, &c. Mr. Tompkins of fered a series of resolutions calling on the President to state the specific objects for which the war is to be prosecuted, and the means of accomplishing the same. Mr. Turner offered a joint resolution for the annexation of New Mexico and California. Both resolutions were laid

On Monday, Jan. 17, in the House, Mr. Giddings offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table by a vote of 98 to 88:-

Whereas, it is represented that on Friday last, three armed persons engaged in the internal slave trade, entered a dwelling in this city, and violently seized a colored man, employed as a waiter in the boarding-house of several members of this body, and in the presence of his wife, gagged him, placed him in irons, and with loaded pistols, forced him into one of the slave-prisons of this city, from which, it is reported, he has since been dispatched for the slavemarket of New-Orleans:

And whereas said colored man had been employed in said boarding-house for several years, had become well and favorably known to members of this House, had married a wife in this city, and, under a contract to purchase his freedom for the sum of \$300, had by great industry paid that sum within about \$60:

And whereas outrages like the forgoing have been of common occurrence in this District, and are sanctioned by the laws of Congress, and are extremely painful to many of the members of fellow-countrymen to resist, in the most strenu-

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed to inquire into and report upon the facts aforesaid; also, as to the propriety of repealing such acts of Congress as sustain or authorize the slave trade in this Dis-

Speaking of the transaction alluded to above, the editor of the New York Tribune, who was in Washington at the time, says:-

The outrage could not have been more abominable if the Slave Coast of Africa had been its theatre and the most atrocious savages its au-The victim had made himself respected by all who knew him, by his quiet industry and diligence in his vocation. He had fairly bargained for his freedom, and had paid four-fifths of the stipulated purchase-money, as appears by receipts from his miscreant-owner on the books of his trustee; but his wife states that he had actually paid the whole price except \$11, (hav- | dinner. ing made payments when his trustee was away. and no credit could be recorded,) and had \$6 of this little balance in his pocket when the pirates jumped upon, shackled and kidnapped Two weeks more, and he would have been out of the house of bondage; now he is torn from all he holds dear, and is on his way in chains to wear out the wretched remnant of his life in the cane-fields of Louisiana.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The business before this body at present is principally of a local character. There are some items, however, in which all will feel an interest. The Assembly has had under consideration a bill to regulate the sale of Patent Medicines. Before it passed to the third reading, an amendment was made that regular physicians should write prescriptions in full, and that the name of the medicines shall be stated A resolution was offered in the Assembly, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the ex-Companies common carriers, subject to the laws regulating common carriers, and of regulating their rates of toll.

In the Senate, the following bill to punish 27 voting for it, and 1 against it:-

§ 1. Every male person of full age, who shall commit adultery with a married woman of previous good character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in a Court of Record, shall be punished by im-Prisonment in the county jail, for a term not exceeding one year.

§ 2. No conviction shall be had under this act, unless the indictment be found within one year from the commission of the offense, nor unless there be evidence confirming the testimony of the adulteress.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the occupations of the legislators of New York, says:

system; and one effect has been the return of were not born within the limits of the republic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers, the Missouri and the Cambria, have arrived at New York since our last, bringing foreign papers to Jan. 1.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Cambria is very favorable. There had been an improvement in the money market, and a slight advance in cotton and breadstuffs.

The Arabs of Tripoli are in revolt. A Ghereau and at Gebel they rose en masse against the Turks, and killed the Governor of Gebel, Ahmed Effendi, and above a hundred of his people. They rose against him on account of the tyranny exercised by him. During the period of thirteen years that he has been Governor, he has done nothing but plunder the people, take away their children, and massacre the men Those families who, in the time of Geramanli the former Governor, paid twenty dollars annual tribute to the Turks, are now compelled to pay one hundred dollars. This is the reason why the people of Bengazy, to the number of 30,000 fled to Egypt and Smyrna. More than 40,000 have fled from Tripoli unto the regency of Tunis. Those actually in Tripoli are living a life of misery. The war-schooner Sajah Cat tera had sailed for Malta with dispatches for the Sultan, in which the Governor requested the Sultan to send immediately five or six thousand troops to exterminate the rebels.

The late Parliament, during the last session, sanctioned 160 railway bills, for the construcborrowed to £13,764,871.

gross 575 lbs., nett 572 lbs., and was made from | bidder, for one year. An atrocious law. the milk of 350 cows. It has been sent from Leech & Co.'s warehouse into Yorkshire.

A meeting of deputies of the "Three De nominations," (Independents, Presbyterians, and Baptists,) has been held in London. The report stated, that through their exertions, there were at present not less than sixty-two Members of Parliament who were opposed to all grant of public money for religious endowments.

The Earl of Winchelsea has published letter in the London Standard, calling upon his Her Majesty's Government to admit Jews Members of the British Parliament.

A striking evidence of the extent to which distress prevails at the present moment in London, will be found in the annual report of the Mendicity Society. The year 1846 was a sad one enough for destruction, yet the number of 1782-3 by Gen. Washington." applications for relief to the Society was less amounted to nearly 54,000.

to the health of the metropolis, and should be for several weeks. immediately abolished. This is not the opinion of the inhabitants of London alone, but of the country generally.

M. Guizot has ordered a Pole to quit France within twenty-four hours, because of a speech against the Emperor of Russia, at a Polish

MEXICAN NEWS.

rumors may be speedily confirmed.

Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco, for the settlers. So says the Tribune. port of San Blas.

of the 21st against Cholula to apprehend some 000. Mexican officers. A skirmish took place—three Mexicans were killed and three wounded.

pediency of declaring Magnetic Telegraph admissable, an equal number of Mexicans was accepted, they might be considered voluntarily will take place. restored. Col. Childs replied that he could not Ohio is moving for an amendment to the Post Mexicans were indebted for a great number of adultery was passed, with debate, on Monday, prisoners released during the war. He returned sincere thanks for kindness shown to the prisoners now voluntarily restored, and would with pleasure emulate the enemy's kindness toward all Mexicans who might become prison-

A BAND OF BROTHERS.—Hon. William B Calhoun, recently elected Secretary of this Commonwealth, is a brother of Hon. Charles Calhoun, Secretary of the Senate of Massachusetts, and of Hon. John H. Calhoun, Secretary of ginia: Geo. Meadon, of Louisiana; and Lauthe Senate of New York. Another brother, Jas. Calhoun, is candidate for the VIIth District in Illinois, where he holds a highly incrative post as Clerk of the Courts. Another brother resides in Cincinnati, another in New York, both merchants. we believe, and still another, Rev. Si-The present is the first House of Assembly mon H. Calhoun, is the eminent and devoted which has been elected under the single District missionary to Syria.

A. J. DANA, THE LOST MAN.—It seems, says an unusually small number of practicing lawyers. the Brattleboro' (Vt.) Gaz., that the man calling during the last seventeen years no less than The House contains but one member of our himself by the above name, who so mysteriously 1,129 prosecutions had been directed against craft, Mr. James Brooks, Editor of the New disappeared from this village in October last, the French journals in the name of King Louis York Express. There are 50 farmers; 16 me- leaving behind a valise containing over \$500 in Phillippe, who had inaugurated his accession to chanics; 17 merchants; 2 sailors or navigators, gold and silver coin, and whose reappearance in the throne by a formal promise that no prosecuone of them being a 'ferryman' and t'other a a miserable condition was mentioned two weeks tion should be in future instituted against the 'mariner;' 4 manufacturers; 20 lawyers, in- since, is something of a rogue as well as a lunacluding the Speaker; 1 clerk, and 5 gentlemen; tic. His brother was here on Tuesday, and 1 lithographer; 1 engineer, and 1 hotel-keeper. visited Dana at the Asylum, in company with sequence of the severity of the penalties. The They are described as active, business men, two or three of our citizens. He pretended for able and willing to transact to advantage a long time not to know his brother, but finally the public affairs given them in charge. confessed the relationship between them. The We understand that one or two Europeans by brother's name is Samuel Dodge, who lives in birth are in the House, and the rest are citizens | Hamilton, Mass., and has two brothers residing by birth. Of the 2,600,000 inhabitants of this in the same town. He says that Dana's true State, it has been estimated that full one-fifth name is Antipas Dodge, which Dana at once admitted. He says that Dana, alias Dodge, left Hamilton on the 28th of September last, and took with him about \$1,000 of his (Samuel Dodge's) money—\$600 in gold and silver coin, and \$400 in bank bills, of which the \$500 found in the valise is a part. The money is still in the possession of Maj. Smith, and Dana remains at the Asylum. He has been a dissipated man, but was never known to be deranged, except from excessive use of liquor.

> A DESTITUTE SOLDIER.—There is at present in Brooklyn a soldier by the name of William Tomp kins, late of Company F of the New York State Volunteers, who was at every battle, from the storming of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. At the battle of Churubusco he very narrowly escaped death, a musket ball grazing him on his breast: and at the storming of Chapultepec he fought by the side of Capt. | pool, after a passage of 57 days. | Capt. Thomp-Pearson of Brooklyn, and saw him fall and was with him during his last moments. In the tak- during the passage thirty-rine of the passengers ing of the Capital a ball from the Garita del died of the same disease. The first officer of Belau, took off Tompkins' left arm above the the ship, and a large number of the passengers, elbow. After remaining for some time in the are now sick. When the India left Liverpool hospital, he was sent to Vera Cruz with the she had two hundred and seventy passengers train commanded by Col. Harney, and thence to this port, where he arrived entirely penniless and destitute of clothing.

SUMMARY.

The Mayor of Louisville gives notice, dated Jan. 14, that after 20 days from that time, the act of the Legislature passed in the session of tion of 1,353 miles of railway. The capital 1845-6, will be enforced against free negroes in stock of the various companies amounted to that city. That act provides that any free ne-£25,695,257; the capital subscribed, to £11, gro who shall come into the State and remain resort in Berlin, Prussia. The question was 702,951; and the amount empowered to be thirty days, shall be liable to arrest, and upon raised on a German translation of Sir E. L. conviction of the fact, shall give a recognizance Bulwer's novel of Lucretta. There is an ap-The cheese which won a gold medal at the with two sufficient sureties in the sum of \$500, peal before the Court of Berlin Fair of the American Institute, in New York, to leave the State within ninety days, and never has been on view at the warehouse of Messrs. return; and upon failure so to give recogniz-Leech, Harrison & Co., Liverpool. It weighed ance, shall be sold into slavery, to the highest

> The Western Railroad earnings in the year ending November 30 were: From passengers \$502,322; freight, \$785,346; mails, rent. &c., \$37,668; total, \$1,325,336. The expenditures were, \$196,549 for repairs of road; \$52,050, repairs of engines; \$72,061, repairs of cars; \$34,631, for buildings, &c.; \$280,623, expenses of transportation; and \$40,776, for general expenses. Total \$676,690—leaving a net income

In a late Newburgh paper appears an adverthis House, as well as in themselves inhuman, ous manner, the attempt now being made by tisement offering at private sale, "cheap," the celebrated and valuable property known as Washington's Headquarters. "The lot contains about three acres, and is one of the handsomest lawns in the village, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to Dans Kamer. On this lot is the 'Old Stone House,' occupied in Mess 8 50. No change in Butter and Cheese.

> A gentleman residing in Yates Co., N. Y. than 80,000, while in the present year they have in writing to his friend under date of Jan. 14, says that in the town of Dundee, in the same A meeting has been held in London for the county, the small pox is prevailing to such an purpose of petitioning Parliament for the re- extent that business is nearly stopped, the schools peal of the window tax, as it proved detrimental closed, and the churches have not been opened

> > Auburn, 'loveliest village of the plain,' has taken it into her head to become a city. The Trustees, with entire unanimity, have appointed a Committee to draft a city charter, and will noted for her piety and Christian deportment. About sixteen years ago she embraced the Bible Sabbath, and united city privileges.

By the late census, Texas contains, of slaves, slaveholders, and others, 140,000 persons, being one human being to each three square miles, or 2,000 acres. Probably some 5,000 persons, has left an aged companion and a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss, but they "mourn not as those without hope." There are rumors from Mexico, to which the one human being to each three square miles, or New Orleans papers give credit, that Great 2,000 acres. Probably some 5,000 persons, Britain has commenced negociations with a heads of families, have been allowed to rivit view to effecting a peace. We hope these slavery on a territory of 400,000 square miles in extent, which the United States have annexed, It is reported in the Mexican papers, that with a virtual perpetual prohibition to free

The Massachusetts girls, last year, made Advices have been received from Mazatian 1,046,944 straw bonnets and hats, worth \$1,057,to the 30th ult. The guerrillas under Migares 892; also, palm leaf hats worth \$480,387; and S. S. Grisweld, Samuel Ruggles, A. C. Bebcock, (the money had made an attack upon the Cape. but were straw braid value \$102.367. What a purse, will be invested in articles for which they have written, and had made an attack upon the Cape, but were straw braid, value \$102,367. What a purse, completely routed, and Migares and many other \$1,640,596 was to divide among them ! In 1846, the Old Bay State made nearly 21,000,000 An expedition was dispatched on the night | pairs of boots and shoes, value nearly \$15,000,

The State Bank at Saugerties and the Bank of Cayuga Lake have suspended redemptions A number of American prisoners, who had These are free banks, and the circulation, which been taken at various times by the Mexicans, has been reduced to \$50,000 each, is secured enhad been sent to Col. Childs from Zacatlan by tirely by New York State Stocks. There can Izunsia, the former Mexican Governor of Pue- not be much loss to the bill-holders who wait bla, asking an exchange for Col. Pavor. If not redemption from the Controller's Office. The general opinion among the uncurrent money requested, and if neither proposition should be brokers is, that these are the last failures which

> Office laws to reduce the postage on transient papers, and to permit them to be carried in the mails without a pre-payment of postage. A resolution instructing her Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor such an amendment has been introduced and referred in the Legis-

> The ship Kedron, Capt. Howes, from Cronstadt, on the 5th inst. in lat. 43 40, lon 45 30, lost overboard from the jib-boom, while stowing the jib, three seamen, viz: Jas. Gillis, of Virrens Daniels, of Denmark. All efforts to save them were unavailing.

Accounts from Yucatan state that thirty-seven Indians were executed agreeably to sentence on the 20th, for their participation in the horrors of Valladolid, Teple, &c. The execution took place in the interior of the citadel, to spare the Secretary. Thomas B. Brown, previous to the meeting. citizens the sight of such an effusion of blood.

The Paris Commerce has calculated, that press. During that period, 57 journals were obliged to suspend their publication, in conwriters were sentenced to 3,141 years and 8 months imprisonment, and the journals to 7, 110,500f. fine.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth contains an advertisement offering for sale the splendid family carriage of the lamented Gen. Harrison It was presented to Gen. H. by the young men of Baltimore; the original cost was \$2,500, and it is now very nearly as good as when new; though it will be sold for greatly less than cost. The circumstances of the family of the lamented hero, are not such as will permit them to keep it, and they have advertised, in the hope that they may find in Kentucky, among their tried friends, a purchaser.

A large proportion of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, with the Gover- York, will be promptly attended to, nor at their head, are associated in a Temper ance Society. This Society held its anniversary on Wednesday evening of last week, Gov Briggs in the chair, when addresses were made by him and other prominent individuals, includng Lieut Gov. Reed and the President of the Senate, Mr. Scudder.

The British ship India arrived from Liver son died of the ship fever on the 14th inst., and

Mr. Hornbeck, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, died at Allentown, Pa., on the 16th of January. He was not well when he went to Washington at the opening of Congress, and soon afterwards returned home with little or no hope of re-

The important question whether the transla tion of a work constitutes or not a "counterfeit' of the original, has just been decided in the affirmative by the criminal tribunal of the first

The American Messenger says:—Beside the generous donations previously announced, an anonymous contributor has sent to the treasury \$250, and an "Episcopalian" (a lady) has sent \$150, "to aid in sending colporteurs to Mexico, or any destitute portion of the United States."

Messrs, Chambers, of Edinburgh, affirm, that of \$75,000 recently expended in paper, \$26,000

were exacted by the Queen as her taxes thereon, being far more than their own yearly profits. The Deutsche Schnellpost says that six of the Jesuits expelled from Switzerland are now in

Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pearls \$7; Pots 5 87 to 6 00, -FLOUR AND MEAL—Troy, Oswego, strait Genesee, Rochester, and Michigan Flour sold for 6 06. Jersey Meal 3 25. Rye Flour 4 25.—GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 40. Corn 64 a 70c. Rye 90c. Oats 45 a 50c. Barley 90c.—PROVI-SIONS-Prime Pork 6 75; Mess 11 37. Prime Beef 5 75;

MARRIED.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. B Maxson, Col. Charles S. Benson, of New York City, to Miss PHEBE H. B. MAXSON, of the former place. In Brookfield, N. Y., January 12th, 1848, by Eld. Eli S. Bailey, Mr. Henry Denison to Miss Julia Ann Palmer, both of Brookfield.

DIED,

In Onondaga, Ingham Co., Mich., Oct. 23, after a lingering illness, Anna Church, consort of Silas Church, in the 77th year of her age. Sister Church became a believer in Christ at the early age of nine years, and since that time has been with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. During the past summer she, with her now bereaved companion, moved to Quondaga, purposing to spend their last days with the few lonely Sabbath keepers in this

In the town of Hopewell, Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 16th inst., of creeping palsey, Samuel Thomas.

LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, Maxson Green, Wm. Utter, James Sumnerbell, Joseph Goodrich, C. S. Hall, Benjamin Maxson, S P. Stillman, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, A. P. Stillman, the letter will be sent with the articles by the first ship.)

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Lester Crandal

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MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — EXECUTIVE BOARD

Witter & Babcock, U. Forks, 2 00

The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held in New York, on the evening of second-day, Feb. 7, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members of the Board, and that those having business to present will make the same known to the Corresponding GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages.

The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1.00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudble effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ng and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

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by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon—set in a biographical and critical history of the Literature itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK. The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as

oint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from literary Reviews.

In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and mezzo-tint engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron, a full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic representation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson.

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Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours, smile instead, For the year is but asleep: See, it smiles as it is sleeping, Mocking your untimely weeping.

As an earthquake rocks a corse In its coffin in the clay, So White Winter, that rough nurse Rocks the dead-cold year to-day! Solemn hours! wail aloud, For your mother in her shroud.

As the wild air stirs and sways The tree-swung cradle of a child, So the breath of these rude days Rocks the year :- be calm and mild. Trembling hours—she will arise With new love within her eyes.

January gray is here, Like a sexton by her grave; February bears the bier, March with grief doth howl and rave, And April weeps—but O, ye hours! Follow with May's fairest flowers.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE BEAUTIFUL MANIAC.

The fire that on my bosom preys Is lone as some volcanic isle, No torch is kindled at its blaze— A funeral pile!"

In the morning train from Petersburgh, there of her features, which the beholder obtained, satisfied him of her extreme loveliness. Beside her sat a gentleman in deep mourning, who watched over her with unusual solicitude, and several times when she attempted to rise, he exing her in her seat.

Outside the cars all was confusion; passengers looking to their baggage, porters running, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a railroad train. One shrill warning whistle from the engine, and we moved slowly away.

At the first motion of the car, the lady in white started to her feet with one heart-piercing scream, and her bonnet falling off, disclosed the two kinds of marriage; the first is called a true dawn and put up a set of bars? At least two to the splitting of rocks. most lovely features we ever contemplated. marriage, and lasts for the life of both parties, minutes; which, if repeated three times a day Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in grace- unless causes of divorce can be shown, which for a year, amounts to thirty hours or three days agony was in that look! What beauty, too, sons; these concubines, or second wives, are what heavenly beauty, had not so much of misery been stamped upon it. Alas! that one glance told a melancholy tale.

-she was changed As if by the sickness of the soul; her mind Had wandered from its dwelling, and her eyes, They had not their own lustre, but the look Which is not of the earth; she was become The queen of a fantastic realm; her thoughts Were combinations of disjointed things; And forms, impalpable and unperceived Of others' sight, familiar were to hers."

Her brother, the gentleman in black, was unremitting in his efforts to soothe her spirit. He led her back to her seat; but her hair was still unbound, and her beauty unveiled. The cars rattled on, and the passengers in groups resumed their conversation. Suddenly a wild melody arose; it was the beautiful maniac's voice, rich, full, and inimitable. Her hands were crossed on her heaving bosom, and she waved her body as she sung with touching pathos:-

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps, And lovers are around her sighing, But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps, For her heart in his grave is lying.

"She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains, Every note which he loved awaking-Ah! little they think, who delight in her strains, How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!"

Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as only man can weep. The air changed, and she continued-"Has sorrow thy young days shaded

As clouds o'er the morning fleet? Too fast have those young days faded That even in sorrow were sweet? If thus the unkind world wither Each feeling that once were dear; Come, child of misfortune! come hither, I'll weep with thee, tear for tear."

She then sung a fragment of the beautiful

"Jesus, lover of my soul,

brother, and gave him such a mournful, entreat- chance happened to be in the chamber. ing look, with a plaintive, "Save me, my brother! "Having no other resource," continued M. save your sister!" that scarcely a passenger Taron, "I seized upon this flask, and took cocould refrain from weeping. We say scarcely, pious respirations of the gas. Soon my respirafor there was one man (was he a man?) who tion, which had been difficult and oppressed called on the conductor to "put her out of the became more free, and I immediately became car." He received the open scorn of the com- relieved from pain, which was followed by pany. His insensibility to such a scene of dis- sensation very agreeable. The sweats, which he ever read these lines, may his marble heart were finally entirely suspended, and I slept be softened by the recollection of his brutality! soundly. All these happy ameliorations of the

sacred airs:-"Oh where shall rest be found,

Rest for the weary soul!

the "ladies' cabin." His was a sorrow too pro- myself completelycured." found for ordinary consolation; and no one dared intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy his euriosity.

We were standing on the promenade deck, sequently did not attribute to that agent the admiring the beautiful scenery of the river, honor of effecting so sudden a cure, but referred when at one of the landings, the small boat pull- it entirely to one of those whims and caprices of ed away for the shore with the unhappy pair, nature which it is impossible to explain. tresses fluttering in the breeze. The boat re- hint on which to base farther experiments. turned, and the steamer moved on for Norfolk. beauty and madness.

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE IN REAL LIFE. A magpie flew in at the open window of a dresstrived to pick a ring, belonging to Lady Agnes | which can render them decisive for science.

Duff, from the upright stalk of a ring-stand, and fly off with it in his bill. Lady Agnes' maid, who was alone in the room at the time, and witnessed the theft, without being able to prevent it, was filled with consternation. The ring she knew was a valuable one-worth forty guineas—and she naturally feared that the story of the magpie would hardly be accepted as a satisfactory account of its disappearance. A workman, to whom she communicated the alarm, had seen the bird fly out, and observed that i first perched on the top of a rack of wood. By great good fortune, they found, on going to the place, that the ring had been dropped and was lying on the ground.

MARRIAGE MODES IN CHINA.

A Chinese woman spends her time at home, and if poor, works at the loom. Ladies prepare embroidery, and are fond of gaudy dress. Girls get little or no education, and boys are sent to school at an early age. Matchmakers are in much repute, as ladies are not allowed to make a selection for themselves. The marriage vow is said to be strictly observed on the female side, but the same cannot be said of the men. A small foot and a pale complexion are the tests of beauty. Celibacy is only known to a poor man who cannot buy a wife; all parents expect a dowry for their daughters, to repay them the expense of bringing them up.

The suspicion of the Chinese character is manifested even in their marriages. The wedwas a lady closely veiled, in the same car with ding day being fixed on, the bridegroom sends ourselves. She was dressed in the purest white, a sedan, (a particular kind is made for this purwore gold bracelets, and evidently belonged to pose.) The mother of the bride puts her into the higher circles of society. Her figure was the sectan, securely locks the door, and sends delicate, though well developed, and exquisitely the key to the mother-in-law. On the arrival at symmetrical; and when she occasionally drew the bridegroom's house, his mother unlocks the aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpse door, and delivers her to her intended husband, when both repair to the chapel of the idols, where are kept the names of their ancestors. In the outer temple they bow themselves four times upon their knees, and then enter the inner temple, where their parties are sitting; to whom cited the curiosity of the passengers by detain- they make the same reverence. All parties then retire to the bridegroom's house, where a private room is set apart for the bride, into which no male relative can ever enter, not even the father of either parties. Should the father have occasion to chastise his son, which is not uncommon, the son contrives to get into this private apartment, and is safe.

emony in use from the earliest time. There are see to it now. How long does it require to take regularly purchased from their parents or some other person who has brought them up from childhood with that object. The price obtained for an accomplished female is very considerable. As soon as she brings forth a son she is probably parted with, and disposed of to another; the first wife takes the son, and the real mother never sees it again. There is no prohibition against widows marrying; but the higher classes

THE CHOLERA TREATED BY ETHER.

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, for the Mer

At the present time, when the Asiatic Cholera is advancing with rapid strides towards Western Europe, the following fact, mentioned by the Gazette des Hospitaux, is worthy the serious attention of the medical faculty.

M. Bruno-Taron, a surgeon major in the Ottoman army, and formerly inspector of health in the foreign shipping centers. This great tunnel Bulgarie, Syria, &c., was a physician at Mar- is to be called the Victoria Tunnel, and when seilles at the time of the second invasion of the it is completed, ships' cargoes will be taken cholers in that city, in 1837. He devoted him- direct to the depot at Edgehill, without the self assiduously to the care of his patients, and his duties at the hospital, and was at length attacked by the epidemic, the symptoms of which were of course well known to him. M. Taron describes his condition in the following words: "It was midnight. I had been in bed about an hour, when suddenly I was seized with cold chills. This cold was soon accompanied with copious vomiting and discharges of a whitish matter, accompanied with a cold sweat. An hour after, violent cramps manifested themselves in the thoractic and abdominal cavities." These are the usual symptoms of cholera.

M. Taron was alone. His family had fled from the scourge, and he had no domestic. He consequently found himself at midnight, without succor, oppressed as much by pain, as by the terrible certainty of a speedy death. "No Another attempt to rise up was prevented, medicine was to be had," said M. Taron, "exand she threw herself on her knees beside her cept a large flask of sulphuric ether, which by

tress almost defies belief; and yet this is in had been cold and exhausting, became warm and every particular, an "ow'er true tale." Should pleasant. The functions of sense and feeling Again the poor benighted beauty raised her disease, were the prompt results of the respirabewitching voice to one of the most solemn tion of sulphuric ether. I slept without intermission for eight hours, at the end of which

not at the time the power which sulphuric ether exercises over the nervous system, and he con-

THE SISTERS.

The following account of a scene in the slave narket of Constantinople, is taken from a work entitled " Wayfaring Sketches:"

most pleasing countenances, stood together, and the London Quarterly derided the expectaclosely embraced, the arm of the one round the tions of those who intended such awful conveyneck of the other; their attitude, as well as the bargain had been struck just before we came miles per hour. in, and one of the party, a stout, good-looking man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an imperious movement of the hand he motioned to his newly-purchased

to watch the intense and terrified anxiety with which both of them had watched the progress of the sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation had arrived, she whose fate had been sealed, disengaged herself, and turning round, placed her two hands shook the frame of the young slave; her arms my own." fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master. The voiceless but agonized farewell was over. In another moment we could just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd, in company with other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister had hid herself behind her companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her fold-

GATES.—Every field on the farm should be entered by a good self-shutting and self-fastening gate. Farmers, who are too busy in sum-Marriage appears to have been a formal cer- mer to make them or get them made, should in succession, in payment for a farm gate? Hardly—yet this is the price yearly paid by the feathered race possessed. those who use bars that are constantly passed, and the gate is not obtained by it. Again, how much better is a well-hung gate than one half hung ?-or one with a good self-fastening latch, than one with a pin crowded into an auger hole? Try it by dragging a badly hung gate over the ground, eighteen hundred times in succession, securing it each time with a pin, and see if you do not think this labor would pay for good hinges and a latch. Albany Cultivator.

A GREAT TUNNEL.—A tunnel two and a quarter miles in length, is in the course of construction, under the town of Liverpool, designed to connect the railroad depot at Edgehill with the North Docks at the water's edge, where present heavy cost for cartage. The tunnel undermines in its course many churches, which will be only 60 feet above the roll of the locomotive. The railroad company (London and Northwestern,) have to pay compensation to the owner of every house and building under which the tunnel passes. Two thousand men are employed on this great work, the operations of which are very dangerous, shaking sometimes the foundations of some of the houses above.

To Measure Stone in a Wall.—Measure nothing. the wall in the clear, and add the thickness of the wall; then find the circumference, which is the length of the wall, and divide by 24.75.

To MEASURE GRAIN IN A BIN.—Multiply the length of the bin by the width, and that by the depth; this gives the cubical feet in a bushel

To MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB.—Multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and that by the depth, which will give the cubic feet; divide the last product by 12, which will give the barrels of shelled corn in the crib. 5 bushels in a barrel.

To FIND THE CUBIC FEET IN A GRINDSTONE. To the whole diameter add half of said diameter, and multiply by the same half, and this product by the thickness, and divide by 1,728, the number of cubic inches in a foot.

PAPER FROM THE FOREST .- Doctor Stremme, Professor of Architecture in the Imperial University of Dorpat, Russia, has recently invented a method of drawing from the leaves of the time I awoke with a sensation of great feeble- Pine a cotton-like substance, to which he has ness throughout my whole body. I had uncon- given the name of forest wool. It is extremely And continued the melancholy chant until we sciously, perspired freely during the whole well fitted for the fabrication of coarse stuffs, reached the steamer Mount Vernon, on board night. That day and the day following, I had as well as for pasteboards and wrapping paper. of which we descended the magnificent James some evacuations of a blackish matter. My The cloth made of the forest wool retains, it is turned their incomes at \$72,000 to \$25,000 a some evacuations of a blackish matter. My river, the unhappy brother and sister occupying strength returned to me by degrees, and I found true, an odor of rosin, but as this odor drives: off troublesome insects, the cloth may be used In conclusion, M. Taron states that he knew with advantage in bedding, such as matress covers, blankets, &c., especially for barracks, hospitals, and other establishments, where many are crowded together.

THE BURNING OF WATER.—Two centuries since, a man would have been drowned for en route for the asylum at ____. She was It it unfortunate, adds the Gazette des Hos- witchcraft had he hinted at such an idea. Sir standing erect in the stern of the boat, her head pitaux, that the case of our brother is isolated Humphrey Davy first suggested that men might still uncovered, and her white dress and raven and alone. But it is important, as furnishing a be driven, from failure of other fuel, to separate the hydrogen in water for consumption. The The Gazette du Midi says, a physician of gas for burning consists of hydrogen and carbon. They were gone! that brother with his broken Marseilles has confirmed the statements of M. Mr. Jobard, of Brussels, has by a decomposition heart, that sister with her melancholy union of Taron, and that experiments of this kind have of water secured the hydrogen, and by an inbeen made with success in the countries of the genious process mingled with it the proper East, where this malady commenced its ravages. quantity of carbonic acid gas, thus forming a It should be the duty of the academies of burning fluid. He says that a very trifling medicine to investigate this matter fully, and to quantity of oil may thus be made to yield a light ing-roum at Skene House, and ingeniously con- order new experiments, with all the minuteness for twenty hours, equaling that of ten tallow

VARIETY.

In 1830, seventeen years since, the first passenger-car on a railway made its first experifore us; two young female slaves, both with could safely accomplish twenty miles an hour; ances for the people. The directors modestly strong likeness between them, pointed them thought that half of those who journeyed in out at once as sisters. By their side was an coaches might be induced to "take the cars." African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious counte- Mark the result! The first year there were nance it seemed impossible to discern a trace 445,000 passengers carried over the road; and of human feeling; he was armed with a large, in 1845 the number had risen to 897,000! One heavy stick, with which he drove them to and member had calculated that their speed could fro, literally like a herd of animals. Three or only be three and a half miles per hour, and mation the price of one of the women; but the that road there has been a speed of seventy

A gentleman in Penrith, whose house was much infested with cockroaches, got out of bed, and after killing several, lay down again. He slave to follow him. It was the youngest and had scarcely got into a slumber, when he found most timid of the two sisters whom he had select- under his head some thing that he imagined to ed. Nothing could have been more painful than be a beetle, which he seized with a shudder, and threw across the room with great violence. He then discovered, but too late, that the supposed beetle was his watch-seal, and that he had of matter shall justify it. broken his watch to pieces by throwing it against

Gibbon says of his famous history of the "Deon her sister's shoulders, with a firm grasp, and cline and Fall of the Roman Empire," "I will gazed into her eyes. Not words, nor tears, add two facts which have seldom occurred in could have expressed one-half of the mute, un- the composition of six, or at least five quartos. utterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart- My first rough manuscript, without any interrending gaze. It was hard to say which face mediate copy, has been sent to the press. was most expressive of misery; but the Turk | Second—not a sheet has been seen by any huwas impatient; he clapped his hands together. man eye excepting those of the author and the This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor printer; the faults and merits are exclusively

It is an important fact that the Moravian settlement of Sarepta, on the river Volga, has again, for the second time, escaped the visitation of the cholera, whilst the disease has prevailed all around it. This is supposed to be the result of the well-known temperance and cleanliness of the Moravians, who rival the Society of Friends in both these qualities.

According to the calculations of philosophers, superior to the resistance of the weight of thirteen and a half tons. This power, it is said, has

The Scientific American says that there is Her raven tresses fellower her shoulders in grace- unless causes of divorce can be shown, which for a year, amounts to thirty hours or three days ful disorder, and clasping her hands in prayer, are numerous and trivial. The second marriage of working time—which would yearly pay for a exhibiting in Broadway, this city, at the present Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, unshe turned her dark eyes to heaven. What is permitted by the laws in case they have no good gate. Or, examine it in another point of moment, a number of canary birds that have der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in view—three times a day, is eighteen hundred been trained to draw carriages, wear cocked the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be times a year; now is there any man between hats and coats, fire off small cannons, dance on responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of Halifax and California, who would take down the tight rope, stand on their heads, and perform and replace a set of bars eighteen hundred times various other feats, that display a capacity to learn and be trained which no one could imagine plete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical

> head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked think of entering the Institution. him. He said, 'No,' and he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last be called for the fox, and and cannot smell.'

The average passages from Liverpool of the cises, will be required. Cunard Steamers during the past year, was 15 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be days 5 hours. The shortest passage was made allowed either within or about the academic buildings. by the Britania, (12 days,) and the longest by the Hibernia, (20 1-2 days.) They brought to this country 1,804 passengers, and left at Halifax 247; and took to Europe 1,486 passengers, 253 at Halifax.

A young man named Jacob Grubb, whils playing billiards in New Orleans, on the 7th ult., suddenly fell down a corpse. He was standing at one of the tables, and had a billiard cue in his hands; just as he was about striking one of the balls, he fell to the floor. In less than three minutes he was dead.

A young apprentice to the shoemaking business asked his master what answer he should good, and if they don't, I'll make them good-for-

A traveler in England observing a peasant at work, and seeing that he was taking it remarkably easy, said to him, 'My friend, you don't appear to sweat any. 'Why, no, master; seven shillings a week ain't sweating wages.'

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that Wyman B. S. Moor, of Bangor, Me. has been appointed by the Governor to supply term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend during the recess of the Legislature the vacancy the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of in the U.S. Senate, created by the death of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term Hon. John Fairfield.

hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of can be admitted at any time in the term. the skin—it is particularly pleasant for children's hands and faces in cold weather.

The St. Louis papers are talking of extending the magnetic telegraph from that place to the Pacific. The distance is 2,000 miles, which at \$150 a mile, would make the total cost \$300,

The physician who has the best practice in London stated his yearly earnings at \$160,000, and was taxed accordingly-other doctors retras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

A writer in the Post says that no less than 700 ships have been built in New England the year just closed; registering not less than 150, 000 tons.

Macready, on being once importuned for alms, is said to have presented a sixpence to the pauper, abserving, 'Friend, we give but seldom, but when we do give, we give like a prince."

The city of Detroit is no longer the capital of Michigan. The various State offices have been moved off to Lansing.

ter is often older than the mother.

In Ohio, the quantity of tobacco raised this season is supposed not to be over 6,000 or 8,000 per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. hhds., against 20,000 last year.

A colored woman died in Baltimore the other day in the one hundred and second year of her directed, post said, to rebny be took ared and in

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 Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, he same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent, of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his A most interesting group presented itself be- mental trip. It had been calculated that it order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. 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

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year for \$20, payable always in advance.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. I 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 without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. four Turks were discussing with tolerable ani- thus they could not compete with coaches. On Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions. In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig

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 pages

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced 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. July 15.—6m—\$10

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

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express According to the calculations of philosophers, their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal a spherule or little globe of water, only one inch in diameter, expands, in freezing, with a force 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, been applied with success in Sweden and France, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot

the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a compowers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without breath smelt; she said, 'Ay,' and he bit off her an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to asked him. 'Truly,' said he, 'I have got a cold, visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

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

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language. can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first 1611 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 teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective give to the often repeated question, Does your instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. master warrant his shoes?' 'Answer, Thomas,' Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each said the master, that I warrant them to prove term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and 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

for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, A drop or two of honey well rubbed on the no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

Board, per week, Tuition, per term,

Incidental expenses, per term EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting,

The entire expense for an academic year, including

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL BUSSELL, President of the Board of Trus ALPRED, June 23, 846.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Esteem is the mother of love, but the daugh- \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex Communications, orders, and remittances, should

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