TRD BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1848.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

My acknowledgements are due to some unknown correspondent, for sending me a copy of the Charleston Courier of Jan. 25, containing a report of speeches before the highest tribunal in the State of South Carolina, in a suit carried up by religious obligation. Whether the Christian the City of Charleston, to sustain its laws to prohibit Sabbath-keepers, as well as others, from pursuing their usual avocations on Sunday. Having been much interested in its perusal, send it to you, and ask for it a place in your columns. I would take the liberty of commend- or whether the authority for keeping the day, in ing it to the friends of compulsory sabbatizing, a certain way, rests wholly, as Arch-Deacon and especially to the members of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, who seem to have taken such matters in special charge. I have marked two sentences for italic; not because they are any more true than what others have said, but because they were spoken by men o eminent abilities and much legal lore-men who are above suspicion of ignorance on the subject, or of being moved by the influence of sectarian zeal. The course of such men contrasts strangely with that of those who in God's name utter sentiment widely different, putting falsehood for truthdarkness for light.

We have in New York about three thousand men who are restricted in their civil rights by the City Council. He argued, that the State when we shall sever entirely the adulterous connection of church and state. Yours, &c., PAUL STILLMAN. Benjamin ads. City Council. Wednesday and Thursday. It attracted, as any form of creed, or mode of worship. It only cases involving questions of religion always do, set apart one day in seven for relaxation and a large number of highly respectable visitors to rest. The meaning of the Constitution of 1790. dite arguments of learned counsel on nice and | State-required the Governor, Lieutenant Govnot gather together, from the engrossing occu- religion, and every member of the Legislature pations of business and study, many spectators also. The Constitution of 1790, meant to reand listeners; but whatever touches that tender peal the existing state of things which gave a cases between Law and Divinity, it is some- ever, that the church, in the early ages. did not entimes amusing to witness with what love, with force cessation from labor on the first day of the what profound veneration, with what holy zeal week. But the Constitution, Congress, and all and fervor, approaching in intensity to the lov- the States in the Union, recognized Sunday as ing sentiments which a State Senator has assert- | a holiday in fact. Neither House of Congress ed politicians feel for the banks,-I say it is sat on that day. The Constitution recognized amusing and delightful to see, with how much the day in that clause which allows the Presiof this kindness and respect the dignitaries of dent ten days to consider a bill, exclusive of Sunthe bar sometimes approach the dignitaries of day. No civil process, he said, could be served the pulpit, and how piously they laud to the on Sunday. A verdict on Sunday is void. The skies Christianity and its institutions. An Eng- Act of Assembly of 1837, enacted that no retail lish visitor, on these occasions, might almost sup- grocer should keep his store open on Sunday. pose that some lingering regret was felt, even In the ordinance of 1801, there was a provision in republican America, that the holy alliance of to protect all religious assemblages, without dischurch and State had ever been sundered ;- | tinction or preference, which indicated that that those who keep the strong-box of the gov- there was no intention to make it a religious ernment, or wield its powers, were not also, as test. Mr. PORTER referred to a distinction bein times of yore, the keepers of the people's tween the Act of 1712, which required attendthis kind, there are, of course, two sides, and wholly repealed by that Constitution? each side has its advocate or advocates, learned

to prevent the agitation of this question in all its bearings; a question of the utmost magnitude, seriously affecting the rights, civil and religious, of a respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, and one over which the Christian world, confident in its usages, has strangely slept for centuries. The setting apart one day in seven as a day of rest, and of religious observance, is emikeeping of it; whether the United States, or particular States of the Union, have done so likewise, making a spiritual observance of the day binding on all citizens, the Jews included PALEY insists, on immemorial usage; the propriety and importance of the thing, and the anaogy which such an institution bears to the Jewish Sabbath, positively ordained by God himself, and forming an emphatic part of those laws which are of universal obligation, are certainly grave and momentous questions. It is impossile to prevent men from mooting them. Probably they should have been propounded and discussed more in times past than they have been; but, now, when both religious liberty and civil rights are concerned in the discussion, a practicable. No Christian need be apprehenmust be done.

This case, which was one of extraordinary religious profession and worship, and to declare to peculiar circumstances. They were accomceeding that had ever been instituted against mode of worship. any Jew in this State. No one of them had greatly to their honor.

telligence, prevails, it was probably impossible than this ? He thought it could not. He thought fold their hands in listless idleness. They were case, when men acted fairly, under the Conthe Jews stood first upon the list of nations, not always to be engaged in religious contem- stitution, and in accordance with its requireboth in respect to their laws and their religion. plation and worship. Life had duties to be ments, but not otherwise. The people were He would challenge all history to show that any performed, which required great energy and ap- very powerful in the United States-they could government ever existed by divine right, in the plication, and constant exercise of the faculties do a great many things, but they could not do fullest sense of the term, except that of the both of mind and body. God had worked six every thing. Their power was limited by our Jews. With this people alone, government ex- days, within a divine power, and man was to Constitutions of government, State and Federal. isted jure divino. For them alone, a divine work six days to the best of his ability, in imita- It was the glory of those Constitutions, that proclamation had been made of civil rights and tion of the divine example. If religion requir- they protected and enforced the rights, civil and nently proper for Christians living in a Christian duties. Other nations had made laws for them- ed them to rest one day in seven, it equally re- religious, of minorities, as well as the privileges land, both as a measure of State policy, and of selves, God alone had made laws for the Jews. quired them to work six days out of the seven. of majorities; and this, as he understood it, and Was not this a great, distinction? Did it not If rest, on the seventh day, was a religious duty, as their Honors doubtless understood it, was religion has positively designated any particular make their history, civil and religious, a very labor, on six days, was equally a religious duty. not a question of popular sentiment, but of Conday for this purpose, and solemnly enjoined the hallowed history? Did it not throw all other There could be no doubt about the matter, stitutional right. The rights of the Jews had governments resting on mere human policy-a | The command was imperative. Its meaning been assailed by a local ordinance. The quespolicy often frail and imbecile-into the shade ? | was plain, and could not be mistaken. "Six tion was, and it was a serious one. Should the With the Jews alone, the obligations of law and days," said the law, "SHALT thou labor." They country keep its faith with this people, solemnly religion were identical, for their law was their had no election between repose and labor for plighted under the Constitution? Should it religion, and their religion was their law. Their the space of six days. The whole of that time, protect them in the enjoyment of their religious synagogue and their government moved for- by God's command (not man's,) was to be devo- rights,--rights that were unquestionable. and ward in the most perfect harmony together, and ted to active effort. Nor was their work to be clear as the noonday? Should it or should it were, in fact, inseparable. The marriage tie superficial. Whatever was necessary to be not now say, that this ordinance was an odious, was not so much so. Among no other people, done for the support of themselves and families, unconstitutional, and intolerable interference not even in boastful England, was the union of was to be well and thoroughly done. "Thou with their religious privileges ? Even admitting religion and politics half so respectable, no shalt do all thy work," i. e. leave none of it un- that they had, as it appeared, slumbered, for a where was it so preëminently sacred, for the finished. Thou shalt do it in six days. Then, season, upon their rights, ought they, on that institutions of the Jews were emphatically theo- and not till then, shalt thou rest from thy labors account, now that they were fully aroused to a cratic. Their ordinances were not those of a -rest for a single day-the seventh day, i. e. sense of their danger, to be denied justice at nation, a State, or a mere city, but they were the Sabbath, and because God rested on that day the hands of their Honors? He hoped not. God's ordinances, and had loftier and more mo. from the labors of creation. Such were the ab- He was sure that they would receive justice at mentous sanctions attached to them than any of solute requirements of the Jewish religion, and their hands,-that the upright and learned functhe noblest edicts of the wisest human legisla- if they were bound by them when the laws were tionaries, who composed the highest judicatory further waving of the inquiry becomes quite im- tor. Indeed, they constituted the only measure first announced, they were equally bound by under the State government, would certainly of justice for all other nations, even Christian them now, since they had never been repealed. protect them, and that they would go forth from sive as to the result, but justice to all parties nations. The Jewish standard was the true Notwithstanding the ordinance of the City Coun- their presence, clothed with the panoply of the standard of all law and all morality every where. | cil of Charleston of 1801, prohibiting them, the | Constitution, and with increased feelings of de-Mr. PORTER opened the case in behalf of The ten commandments never had been, and Jews were still required by the laws of God, so votion to their beloved and adopted country. never could be, abrogated. The Almighty had long as they remained Jews, to work diligently, Col. PHILLIPS next commented, at some just such laws as those under consideration. It had given to the City Council power to pass himself declared that Heaven and Earth might in their respective callings, the first six days of length, on the position that had been taken, that all ordinances necessary and proper for the pass away, but that not one jot or one tittle the week, and to rest on the seventh. That or- Christianity formed part and parcel of the commight be well for the cause of truth if they security and welfare of the community, and could ever pass away from that holy code—that dinance and the fourth commandment of the mon law of England, and that the common law should, by a proper regard to their own rights, for the preservation of order and good govern- it was to be observed verbatim et literatim—to Decalogue were directly opposed to each other, had been adopted in this State, as far as was provoke a similar suit, and so hasten the day ment in the same, and insisted that the ordi- be fulfilled and carried out in the very minutest as far as they respectively involved the rights consistent with the genius of our institutions. particular. Those commands-that code, said and duties of the Jewish nation. Which should He denied that Christianity formed thus granted by the Legislature-that it was not Col. PHILLIPS, were of universal and binding give way on this occasion !-- the fourth com- parcel of the common law of England. There in conflict with the Constitution of 1790, and obligation. They stood distinct and apart from ment or the City Ordinance ?- the human law was no good and substantial ground for any had existed, unchallenged, for the space of forty the ceremonial laws of the nation-from those or the divine? Besides, the Jews were protect- such assertion. He knew that it had been years. The object of the constitutional provi- external observances which were adapted to a ed in the free exercise of their religion by the made, but he was sure that it ought not to have sion, he said, was to secure the free exercise of particular age, to a certain stage of progress or Constitution of the country, State and Federal. been made, for there was no sort of authority Col. Phillips here quoted Art. 1 of amend- for it, except a dictum of Sir MATTHEW HALE, interest, it being partly of a theological charac- that liberty of conscience should be enjoyed by modated to every stage of pro- ment to the Constitution U. S., which declares which had originated in a fraudulent mistranslater, was argued before the Court of Errors last all. The ordinance of 1801, did not prescribe gress, or, rather, every age and stage of pro- that Congress shall make no law respecting an tion by FINCH of a case of quare impedit, cited gress were to be accommodated to them, as an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the in the Year Book, 34, H. 6, Fo. 38. But even invariable rule, from which there could be no free exercise thereof. He said it was under a admitting, for the sake of argument what was departure, unattended with danger and destruc- solemn consciousness of the danger arising from not true, that Christianity formed part and the Court, among whom were several of the was to be determined by what preceded it. Now tion. Col. PHILLIPS considered that any nation ecclesiastical ambition, the bigotry of spiritual parcel of the common law, it did not, therefore. reverend clergy. On ordinary occasions, the that of 1778, declared the Protestant Christian whose laws for the regulation of human con-pride, and the intolerance of sects, exemplified follow, that the first day of the week was to be sittings of the supreme tribunal, and the recon. Religion to be the established religion of the duct, were not founded on that basis, i. e. the in our domestic and foreign annals, that it was kept sacred, in all respects, as the Jewish Sab ten commandments, was signally anti-Christian; deemed advisable to exclude from the national bath was kept, unless Christianity had so en complicated questions of the law of the land, do ernor, and Privy Council, to be of the Protestant for it was on this common platform that Chris- Government all power to act on the subject of joined the keeping of it. He believed the general tianity and Judaism met, and were merged in religious tests. The situation of the different impression among Christians, who had not studied each other, constituting one and the same rule States equally proclaimed the necessity and the subject, was, that the keeping of the first day of action. These laws constituted the only ele- policy of such exclusion. In some of the lof the week holy, was positively required by the thing, conscience, and that bold thing, liberty of preference to the Protestant Religion, but not ments which could impart to any nation, or to States, Episcopalians constituted the predomi- Christian religion. It was not so. There was not conscience, is sure to awaken a deep interest to repudiate Christianity as the existing and any age, durability and permanence, or confer nant sect; in others, Presbyterians; in others, a tittle of authority to be found in the New Testa among our intelligent thinkers of all classes, recognized religion of the State. It repealed upon it lasting glory; and, in fact, all enlighten- Quakers; and in others again, there was ment, requiring Christians, or any body else to Not a little curiosity also exists among inquisi- the tests and disabilities which existed before. ed, and, he would add, all Christian législation a close numerical rivalry among contend- keep the first day of the week sacred. This might tive persons to see how the gentlemen of the Mr. Porter said, the setting apart Sunday was rested on them for support, or ought to do so. ing sects. It was impossible that there be deemed by some a startling declaration. but he long robe, as they are called in England, will a municipal regulation for rest, and the regula- It was from this code,-above all others,-from should not arise perpetual strife and per- was bound to make it on this occasion, and was manage those knotty things, which are un- tion of industry. He quoted the authority of this code divinely promulgated,-that men did petual jealousy on the subject of ecclesias- utterly fearless of any denial of it that would be questionably, by a diviner right than that of BLACKSTONE, to the effect that one day in seven, and could best learn what were their rights as tical ascendency, if the national Government maintained for a moment. Jesus Christ, the monarchy, the peculiar province of the clergy, as a day of relaxation and refreshment, as well men, and what duties they owed to each other were left free to create a religious establish- founder of our religion,-by maternal descent, I mean theological points. In the United as for public worship, was of admirable service and to society. And he would, he said, pay this ment. The only security was in extirpating the a Jew,-kept the Jewish Sabbath. It was on States, where a divorce was early effected, for a State, and considered merely as a civil in- compliment to the Jews,-for he thought they power. But this alone would have been an im- that day, more than on any other, that he preachby the agency of Mr. JEFFERSON, between stitution. Judge Cooper, he said, had recog- deserved it,-that no people had ever observed perfect security, if it had not been followed by ed the Gospel in the Temple and performed Church and State, but not absolutely and in all nized the same distinction. He admitted, how- the laws delivered by the Almighty, on Mount the declaration of the right of the free exercise some of his greatest acts of benevolence. He Sinai, with such scrupulous exactness as had of religion and a prohibition of all religious did not consider acts of goodness, requiring the Jews. He could speak at least from the tests. Thus the whole subject was left ex- some effort, as inconsistent with the proper obexperience of a tolerably long practice in the clusively to the State Governments, to be acted servation of that day of rest from mere secular Courts of South Carolina,-a State abounding upon according to their own sense of justice toil. He did not prohibit action on that day. with this people more than most of our States, and the State Constitution; and the Catholic but only evil action. It was lawful, he said, on -and could say, with much satisfaction, that and the Protestant, the Calvinist and the Arme- the Sabbath days to do good, and not evil. His the records of the Courts bore testimony to their nian, the Jew and the Infidel, might set down immediate disciples, both men and women, who orderly and upright conduct. He believed, not at the common table of the national councils were Jews, in like manner kept the Jewish an instance was to be found of any criminal pro- without any inquisition as to their faith and Sabbath, "according to the commandment." The Sabbath was a sign, a perpetual sign, be-Nor was the Constitution of South Carolina, tween God and the Jewish nation. It applied ever,-as far as he was aware,-been convicted he said, less liberal on the subject of religion. to no other people. The Gentiles, though by the Courts of any violation of the Decalogue. than that of the national Government. In proof equally with the Jews, bound by the moral laws This was great praise, and, if it true, redounds of which, he quoted Art. VIII. Sec. 1, of our of the Decalogue, were not placed, by Christ-Constitution, which asserts, that "the free ex- lianity, under any obligation to observe the Col. PHILLIPS said, that by the fourth com- ercise of religious profession and worship, with- seventh day of the week as holy time. He had mand of the Decalogue, the Jews were required out discrimination or preference, shall forever, already said, that Christianity had not appoint to bear in memory the seventh day of the week, hereafter, be allowed within this State to all ed any other day, and set it apart for religious consciences ;---and that if we have no establish- ance on worship, and this ordinance, which only i. e. the Jewish Sabbath, and to observe it as a mankind." He did not see, he said, how, under purposes. It was vain to search the New Testaed religion, yet, that in the opinion of some at calls for cessation from business. That Act sacred season. On that day, they and all con- a Constitution like this, a Jew, whose religion ment for any such authority. There was none. least of our wisest heads, we ought to have one, was the foundation of the ordinance, except so nected with them, their children, their servants, required him to work, provided he worked The obligation to keep the day sacred, rested or ought never to have got rid of the one we far as it was repealed by the Constitution of their visitors, and even their cattle, were to ab- honestly, on the first day of the week, could be on the immemorial usage of Christians for once had in South Carolina. In all cases of 1790. But it may here be asked, was it not stain from labor, because God, on that day, had prohibited from so doing, because it was the several centuries, and the propriety and utility rested from the labors of the creation. The or- Christians' Sabbath, any more than Christians of so keeping the day, and of abstaining from

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from the decision of His Honor, Judge Rice, the the observance of that day, as enjoined by Chris-Recorder, who had decided in the City Court tianity, since Christianity entered into the comof Charleston, that it was not unlawful for an mon law as an essential and vital element, was observe it for that reason, and that reason, and that reason, and that reason only. Starri of application four Neted by a circular, giving Books, Maps, Gustaver, Marking, Cashers, Marking, Starrier, Marking, Starrier, Marking, Starrier, Marking, Starrier, Marking, Starrier, Starrier, Marking, Starrier, Starri Israelite to vend goods on the first day of the binding upon all citizens, whether Jews or Human governments had sometimes thought Now, the Constitution of the United States and the Jews and Seventh-day Christians from the week, usually called the Lord's day, and that Christians, and whatever the creed they might that relaxation from secular toil one day in sev- the Constitution of South Carolina protected operation of the act. He did not think any en was essential to the mental and bodily health them all in the free exercise of their religious Legislatures, under the Constitution of the U. the ordinance of the City Council, declaring it profess. Col. PHILLIPS replied in behalf of the re- of the citizen-that it was an economical ar- profession and worship, without discrimination S., had the power to prohibit men from working (under such circumstances) to be so, was unconrangement promotive of the best interests of so- or preference. Men, of whatever country, and on any day whatever, but State or municipal stitutional, i. e. contrary to the Constitution of spondent. His exordium was eloquent and imciety. This might be so-it was so, but the of every creed under Heaven, who became regulations, exempting the laboring classes from the United States and that of the State of South pressive. He gave a graphic and spirited Carolina, and therefore null and void and no sketch of Jewish history, dwelling at some Jews had not cared to speculate on the subject American citizens, were protected in the free the obligation to labor on a day certain were law. The case was argued with much ability length on the national characteristics of God's in the spirit of modern statesmen and ethical exercise and unlimited enjoyment of their eminently proper, and, in his judgment, quite by WILLIAM D. PORTER, Esq., City Attorney, favored people. The Jews, he said, were pre- philosophers. They considered themselves as several religions, whether those religions en- constitutional. Col. PHILLIPS concluded his, NEW YORK and JAMES L. PETIGRU, L. L. D.; for the City eminently a religious people. The history of bound by their law and by the reasons on which joined labor or rest on certain days of the week; argument by saying, that, as far as the question . Council, and by Colonel JOHN PHILLIPS, for the their religion, its rise, progress and wonderful their law was founded and which were assigned - they were protected, he said, by the funda- of authority was concerned, the Jews had depreservation, from the earliest period, through when the law was enacted. They were com- mental laws of the land. Could an arbitrary cidedly the best of the argument. Their re-Qui islu molir. appellee. when payment is delay which time all subscrip indered day this of blaid in the pa-this of blaid Mr. PETIGRU expressed his regret that the a lapse of ages, was their nation's history. All manded to rest on a certain day, and keep it ordinance of a dozen men, comprising the City ligion required them to labor on the first day of question had been raised at all, and thought it their wars and contests had been wars waged holy. There could be no doubt about the day. Council of Charleston, set aside those funda- the week, and the Christian Religion did not would have been more becoming in the Jews, and carried on in behalf of religion. They It was the seventh day of the week. That was as good citizens, around whom the Constitution were holy wars. All their victories were reli- the day on which God had rested, and o of the country had thrown its ample protection, gious triumphs. God, not man, was their great they were required to rest from their labors. It he was sure, rested on a firmer basis. Would ally bound to protect the Jews in the free exto have acquiesced in the ordinance without Governor in primeval times. They, too, had was a religious duty which they could by no it be said that Christians, among us, were more ercise of their religion, and he would leave of their religion, and he would leave of their religion, and he would leave of their religion. They were means neglect, and which they had never negicas) abould D institutions of a country preeminently Christian. statutes and ordinances enacted and ordained lected. But the law went farther-a great deal bulk of our citizens, and that we lived in a fidence, in its hands. Ante St. New York Yet, in an age and country like ours, where by the Supreme Being himself. Could legisla. farther than this. Rest and recreation were to country like ours, where by the Supreme Being himself. civil liberty, in its largest sense, exists, and the tion, among any people, gather around it holier be only occasional. The great vocation of life ernment, the will of the majority did and must concurrence in the very handsome tribute which spirit of free inquiry, connected with much in- sanctions, or claim for itself higher authority was active industry. Men were not always to govern? He would admit that this was the Col. PHILLIPS had paid to the character and an si in

nance in question only carried out the power

Mr. PORTER further maintained, that Chris- dinance was positive. They were bound, by could be prohibited from so doing on the unnecessary labor. It had no other ground on must be settled in ad. in the law; and, although the church, on both tianity was part and parcel of the common law their religion, to obey it, and they had always seventh day of the week, because it was the which to sustain itself. Dr. PALEY, he said, had term, either by actual sides, is approached with respect and becoming - that Christianity had made the first day of the done so. They had always been accustomed to Jewish Sabbath. If Christians were annoyed put the matter wholly at rest and quite exhaustdeference, yet it is very evident, in the end, to week a day of religious observance and of rest shut up their shops, (for the Jews' keeping open shop and selling ed the argument, and he read some passages. the losing party, that a wolf, however gently it from labor-that the common law was the law ing people) and abstain from secular business goods on Sunday, was not the Jew equally an- from Dr. PALEY to the Court, which were very has approached, has certainly been in the sheep of South Carolina, so far as it was consistent of all kinds, on that day, and that, too, for the noyed by the Christian's doing so on Saturday, striking and strongly reasoned. Governments, fold, and that its receding footsteps are marked with the genius of our government, and had not very reason assigned in the fourth command- and the Turk equally by both Jews' and Christ- said Col. P., might do well to set apart one day been modified or varied by legislative enact- ment, viz :- that it was the Creator's resting ians' doing so on Friday? Each had their re- in seven, to be devoted to religious worship and with a stream of blood. The present case' was carried up, on appeal, ments and judicial decisions-that, therefore, time. They could ask for no higher authority ligion, and the religion of each required them exemption from labor. In some of the States

happy that any class of his fellow citizens were of the Union-the Constitution of South Carojustly entitled to such praise. He alluded also, lina, took Christianity for granted, and only al-and with much apparent satisfaction, to the luded to it incidentally. They did not prescribe testimony which M. D'ISRAELI, in a recent work, | tests,-they did not found a religious establishhad paid to the intellectual and literary charac- ment, but they recognized religion, and those ter of the Jewish nation. They were, Mr. great and cardinal elements of natural right and PETIGRU said; a great people, and their annals, justice, which constituted the Christian Relithrough all past time, were as interesting as gion. those of any people on the face of the earth. But, the present, he said, was not an inquiry into the character of the Jews, but had especial reference to the constitutional rights which they possessed in this country and in the State of South Carolina.

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Mr. PETIGRU laid down three propositions, which he attempted to enforce in the course of his argument. They were, 1st. That Christianity was a part of the common law, and that Christianity had enjoined cessation from labor on the first day of the week. 2. That the Constitution of South Carolina, of 1790, recognized Christianity to be the law of the State, and only released citizens, not Christian, from certain civil and religious disabilities. 3. That there were statutory provisions, which prohibited certain secular acts from being done on Sunday, and that the ordinance of the City Council, of 1801, which was of a similar character, had been acquiesced in by the Jews, for near half a century, without objection on their part. In support of the opinion that Christianity formed part and parcel of the common law, he quoted KING VS. WILLIAMS, 260, State Trials, and the views of Mr. Justice BAILEY and Chancellor that says, No." He was told that some one KENT on the same subject, and those of Chief else might pay it for him. "No," was his reply, Justice MARSHALL, 12th WHEATON, 344. By the Constitution of South Carolina, of 1778 'the Protestant Religion, said Mr. PETIGRU, became the established religion of the State. religion, here, as in England, embraced dissenters and all religious denominations, as well as Episcopalians. No civil disabilities attached to any Protestant Christian, under the Constitution of 1778. To Jews and Roman Catholics civil disabilities did attach. Their rights of person and property were protected, but they were not eligible to certain high offices, and to a seat in the Legislature. Under the Constitution of 1790, these civil disabilities, on account of religion, were removed, but there was nothing to show, that, in consequence of this removal of civil disabilities, the Christian Religion was repudiated. It was emphatically then, as it is now, the religion of the State, and, as such, Mr. PETIGRU said, it was recognized by that Constitution. He endeavored to establish this the prisoner in the following terms :--position by quoting and critically analyzing some of the provisions of the Constitution. He cited 3d sec. of the first article, which runs in the following language: "And, whereas, the ministers of the gospel, are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function; therefore, no minister of the gospel, public preacher, of any religious persuasion, whilst he continues in the exercise of his pastoral functions, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives." Mr. PETIGRU maintained that in this clause of the Constitution, Christianity was distinctly recognized, the ministers of the Gospel being specially mentioned, and directly excluded from holding certain political offices in the State Government. He entered into a nice examination of the meaning of the word persuasion, employed in this connection. The inference, he said, might be drawn from reading the whole clause, that the words, "public preacher of any religious persuasion," might include the Jewish clergy. He wished to refute any such inference. The word persuasion, he said, was one peculiarly belonging to the Christian vocabulary. We never spoke of the Jewish persuasion, but only of the Jewish religion. It was only where a diversity of opinions existed under a common religion, giving rise to different sects, that the use of the word persuasion was proper. Such a word was applicable to the views of different denominations of Christians, but it did not apply to the Jews, who had only one religion. He quoted, for authori ty, JOHNSON'S Dictionary. The word pastoral, in the phrase "pastoral functions," came also under review. The word pastoral, too, he main-'tained, was especially a Christian epithet. Who, he asked, had ever heard of a Jewish pastor? We only now-a-days-hear of Jewish priests. Mr. PETIGRU refermed to various laws called Sunday Laws, passed at different times by the Legislature-to Acts of 1712, 1740, 1807, 1812, the last of which exempts ministers of the gospel from paying toll at bridges and ferries. All these Acts were recognitions of the Christian religion, as forming a portion of the State policy. That religion was the great fountain of natural justice, above all other religions, and, as such, the laws of the land, in the United States and in all other Christian countries, were founded upon it. He said the common opinion of writers, who had discussed the theory of society and the foundation of political compacts, was, that men surrendered a portion of their natural rights in order to secure social protection. He read some authorities to show that this was an erroneous notion. Men did not surrender any portion of their natural rights to government. Government simply recognized those rights, and protected them from aggression. There was no the first day. For acting according to this such thing as a State of Nature, about which opinion, they were prosecuted; and, notwithpolitical writers had speculated so much. It standing conscientiousness was pleaded in their was a fiction. The moment men came together, they formed themselves into communities, and were governed by laws, either written or traditionary. And what constituted the great and would have been imprisoned if the fines had fundamental principles of their union? They not been paid. Nor are the Sabbath-keepers were the principles, he said, of natural justice of Pennsylvania the only sufferers from laws -those principles which were announced to the world by Jesus Christ and were contained in the New Testament. All civil governments give a preference to one religious sect over annow-a-days recognized these principles, as well other. In nearly every State of the Federal as the source from which they originated. And Union there are laws against labor on Sunday it was in this point of view, that Christianity became part and parcel of the law of the land-Christianity was the very atmosphere in which we breathed. Its power was everywhere felt. for doing what they feel in conscience bound to It was an universal light-a general solace. do. Now there is a great deal said about the The Constitution did not ordain and establish taxes which English Dissenters are compelled Christianity, but it rested, as all just constitutions of government must rest, on Christianity. as a basis. The Constitution did not ordain

orderly deportment of the Jews in this com- the light, and breathe the air? Some things this country? In many of the States, Sunday

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 17, 1848.

TAX UPON CONSCIENCE.

A case of imprisonment for acting according ligious arrangements which he cannot in conto the dictates of conscience, has recently occurred in England, creating some stir both in that country and this. It seems that a Mr. John Simonds, of Murseley, a quiet and useful Baptist minister, whose ministerial labors are performed gratuitously, and who maintains himself and family by his industry, was taxed five-pence for the support of the Established Church of the parish in which he resides-a church in whose faith he did not believe, and in whose worship he could not join. When called upon for the five-pence, he answered, "In my conscience I

can not pay; there is something in my mind "that would be the same thing; but there is to be partakers of the Gospel. On the contrary, my house-there is my shop; you have a ma- they appear to have stood aloof, and acted the of the city."

gistrate's order; take your authority, and, hav- part of oppressors, rather than friends. But The predominant religion, from the earliest ing added ten shillings to the amount by way of things have changed wonderfully since then times, had been Episcopacy, but the Protestant expenses, levy it upon my goods, if you are de- We read in the New York Courier and Intermined to do so." But his goods were not quirer, that within the past year Chief Justice taken by distraint, which is the only proper Spencer, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clay, have all remedy under the statute. On the contrary, he partaken of the communion in the Episcopal each other. We are glad to learn that a move was brought three times before the magistrates; Church; and the writer of the article in which has been made in the Legislature of Alabama and, persisting in his refusal to pay the five- this fact is stated, goes on to say, that "this to prevent the separation of the families of pence, he was lodged in Aylesbury jail. After public testimony of three of the greatest intel- negroes, and to exempt them from sale by legal lying there nearly a month, Mr. Simonds was lects of the age, and all within the same year, process. An attempt was made to postpone brought before a court, charged with wilfully to the truths of Christianity, is well worthy of the bill indefinitely, but it was lost by a large resisting an order from the magistrate for the note, and cannot fail to arrest the attention and majority, indicating that the object contemplated payment of the church-rate. Having heard the consideration of all who pause in the midst of has the favor of the Legislature. evidence, and the speeches of able counsel, the the present to reflect on the future, at the same

court brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon time that the Episcopal Church may well be Sir Thomas Aubrey, who presided, addressed proud of being the channel through which such paper says that it is intended, as soon as the testimony has been added to the truth, the value, | necessary arrangements can be made, to found | rates; but the payment of them is required by case we think such lauding of them is unnecessary if not ridiculous.

REVIVAL IN SHREWSBURY, MASS .-- We are munity. He said it was deserved, and he was must be taken for granted. The Constitution is not only made a non-judicial day, but all rejoiced, says the Boston Recorder, to chronicle bargains entered into and business transacted a very interesting work of grace in this place. on that day, are declared to be void. Here is a About 100 converts in the Congregational and tax upon conscience worth mentioning. For Methodist churches, are the present fruits; the sake of favoring the opinion of a majority about 50 each. Sixteen heads of families have that Sunday ought to be religiously observed, a been brought to Christ ; husbands and wives toconscientious minority is robbed by law of the gether. OI what a blessed state of things. privilege of transacting business on Afty-two days | Sixteen new Christian families in Shrewsbury, of the year. What is a five-penny church-rate | will make it a very different place. The influin comparison with the loss of one-sixth part of ence of this revival will be felt by future generaa man's time? It is but as the dust in the tions. The work is still progressing. In the balance. Now we are no advocate for church- Congregational church, no other means have rates; on the contrary, we execrate a law which | been used but preaching one evening in the week, and prayer meetings the other evenings, compels a man to pay for the support of rewith inquiry meetings. The work has spread into West Boylston, and much interest is there science approve. But we believe in carrying manifested, as also in Northboro'. out principles to their legitimate results. Hence

we insist upon the abolition of those laws which tax conscience indirectly, as well as those which tax it directly. And we see not how a person can consistently oppose a direct tax of a few Oct. 23, says that in a march of 300 miles, in pence to support a church which his conscience the hottest season, they went sometimes whole does not approve, while he advocates the Sundays without either bread or water. They were day laws, which impose a hundred-fold heavier tax upon those who are admitted to be conscientious in working upon that day.

It is now reduced to 16. When we left Puebla THE DIFFERENCE.-In apostolic times, as we were 10,000 strong; now there is scarcely would seem from the Inspired Record, there | 3000 able to do duty. | Besides those killed in were not many of the mighty and noble called the battles, many have died of sickness, and many have been killed in the streets and shops

> SEPARATION OF SLAVE FAMILIES .- Among the separating families, and sending the different is paid to the ministers of religion. members to parts where they never hear of

> > AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA.—An English

A SOLDIER'S LIFE. A letter from a soldier

compelled to leave many on the road, who could

ny when mustered into service numbered 70.

BELIGIONTIN OREGON.

Rev. George Cary, one of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon, recently returned to this city. At a meeting of the Board on the 19th ult., he made some, interesting statements of the religious condition and habits of the people of Oregon. The following is a part of the report of his remarks, as published in the Evening Post :--

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"The Indians entertain strong superstitions of the character and influence of the missionaries. They suppose that they possess power over the elements. The winter of 1846 was very cold, and an unusual quantity of snow fell. Many of the cattle died. The Indians demanded as many from the missionary as they had lost by the severity of the weather, declaring that he had caused the extreme cold. A house in the Indian settlement had taken fire on Sunday, and was burned down. They demanded compensation from the missionary, declaring that he had blown the horn to get them to meetin Mexico, to his mother in Portland, Me., dated | ing, and that that was the cause of the fire.

"Mr. Cary does not give a flattering account of the moral character of the population. He thinks that if they do not become an instructed people, they will be a very depraved community. There is and must be much leisure time, and go no farther. He also says: "Our compa- if Science and Religion do not extend their influence, a residence there will not be very desirable. Intemperance prevails to a considerable extent. After the passage of the license law, in 1846, they seemed for a while to indulge more freely in intemperate habits. The question of temperance entered into the excitements of the last election for Governor. Mr. Abernethy, the temperance candidate, was elected by a very small majority. Sunday desecration has prevailed extensively, but there has been considerable reform during the three past years. cruelties of slavery, an exectable one is that of In the midst of much profligacy, much respect

> "There are now a number of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic Churches. These exert a healthy influence upon many of the inhabitants. The Sandwich Islanders, many of the Indians, and the persons employed by the Hudson Bay Company, attend the Catholic service. If these religious missions had not been established there. one half of the emigrants arriving there who had been attached to various religious communities at home would not have exhibited any evidence of their religious profession."

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

"John Simonds! you have been convicted of a misdemeanor in disobeying an order of magistrates for the payment of church-rates. You state, and we hope it may be so, that you objected to pay on conscientious and religious grounds. There is, no doubt, a great difference of opinion existing upon the subject of churchlaw, and the law must be obeyed. You have already been in prison for a month. The sentence of the Court upon you, therefore, is, that you be further imprisoned for one week, without hard labor."

It had been shown in the course of the trial, that the prisoner was respectable, owned the neatly-furnished house in which he lived, and was much esteemed in the parish. In view of this, "Mr. Deering, M. P., moved that the prisoner should be confined with the first class of misdemeanants, which would enable him to wear his own clothes," and the motion carried -Such are the facts connected with this case of persecution for conscience's sake. They are sufficiently aggravated, no doubt, to justify the severe comments which have been made upon them by the religious press of England and America. It is bad enough to tax a man for the support of a form of worship in which he has no faith, and upon which he can not in conscience attend; but to imprison him because he will not pay the tax in the exact form which is preferred, is tenfold worse. We do not wonder therefore, that editors in this land of "reli gious liberty and equality " cry out against it One of them says: "Our English cousins think us a rude race on this side of the water, and often take occasion to taunt us about our in firmities and sins, but they have no opportunity of laying to our charge the imprisonment of

Baptist ministers for crimes like the one here stated. Such things used to be on this side of the Atlantic, but they are gone by now." But stop, good brother; you forget cases of persecution and imprisonment for conscience's sake, equally aggravated, which have occurred | Lincklaen has been quickened by the Holy in this country within a few years past. The circumstances connected with the German Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania ought not to be overlooked in comparing the religious freedom enjoyed in this country with that sharing in this gracious outpouring of the enjoyed in England. There was a community of upright, peaceable, and conscientious citizens, who believed it to be their duty to rest on the seventh day of the week and work on

GERMANS IN NEW YORK .- Rev. Mr. Guldin. the Pastor of the German Mission Church, in Houston-st., has, by particular request, furnishbehalf, and admitted by the court, the law had ed important information to 'the Christian Inits way, and several of them were fined, and telligencer respecting the German population in this city, from which the following is an extract. Mr. Guldin says :---"The whole number now in the city is not which come into conflict with conscience, and which, if enforced, would subject Sabbathkeepers to fines and imprisonment each week city. " Those immigrants who bring with them any poorer class stay in the city. This part of our immigrant population, is, of all others, as we to pay for the support of the Established Church believe, most deserving the attention of the of that country. But what are such taxes in American public, civil and religious. What is that men were to see the light, or breathe the comparison with those paid directly and in- done for this people, in giving them the gospel, air of heaven. Were they not, therefore, to see directly by conscientious Sabbath-keepers in is most likely to be crowned with success."

LETTERS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.-Several weeks ago we stated that letters had been re ceived from our missionary brethren, announcing their arrival and settlement at Shanghai, in good health. That notice was accompanied with a remark, that perhaps the letters, or extracts from them, would hereafter be published. A correspondent in Western New York says that some dissatisfaction is felt because this 'implied promise" has not been fulfilled. A very little consideration would show that such dissatisfaction is groundless. The letters referred to were directed to the Executive Board of the Missionary Association, and of course there could be no propriety in publishing them before

they had been presented to that body. Now the Board meets regularly but once in three months; and as the letters came to hand after its November meeting, they could not be presented until the February meeting, which was held on second-day evening of last week. At that meeting several communications were read, and the Corresponding Secretary was directed to prepare for publication such portions of them as he might deem of general interest-a work which he will probably commence next week.

Campbell, dated at DeRuyter, Feb. 3d, says: "It affords me much pleasure to inform you, that God in his great mercy is blessing us in this vicinity with the refreshings of his heavenly grace. The Seventh-day Baptist Church in Spirit, and some eighteen or twenty have been hopefully converted to God, most of whom have been added to the Church by baptism. The Sabbath-keeping Church in Truxton is also Divine Spirit, and some eight or ten have been made the happy recipients of God's regenerating grace, most of whom have requested bap-

the want and necessity of practical faith." We a new bishopric some where in the Chinese ministers, that the religious denomination usualhave no means of judging whether the persons seas, probably at Victoria, Hong-Kong. To- ly called Christ-ians, is rapidly declining in here named are characterized by such a degree ward the funds for this purpose there is at pre- numbers and influence. Rev. Charles Morof piety as to give the Episcopal Church much sent upward of £18,000 in hand, £5,000 of gridge, who has, until quite recently, been staoccasion to be proud of them. Perhaps they which is for a college. The remaining sum tioned over the Christ-ian Church at Fall River, are, and perhaps they are not. But in either necessary is to be collected by voluntary sub- Mass., is reported by the Weekly News as havscriptions, about £20,000 being required before | ing said :--the consent of the Government for the founda-

tion of a new See can be expected.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT. Mr. Pohlman, the Dutch Reformed Missionary at Amoy, China, has written to this country, requesting three thouligencer says that an individual of this city, anxious for a quick response, has made the offer of \$500, payable, as soon as the remaining \$2, 500 should be contributed.

han laborers, at his own expense, all of whom have acquired the vernacular language, and have commenced operations at different points on or near the Ganges.

SUNDAY LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The article upon this subject, which we publish to-day, deserves a careful perusal. We are sorry to all the other churches." learn, that Judge O'Neal, who presided at this important trial, reversed the decision of the court below, thus sustaining the Sunday laws.

DEDICATION .- The Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, R. I., has recently erected a TRULY CHBERING.- A letter from Eld. Alex. | tasteful and commodious meeting-house, which is to be dedicated on fifth-day, Feb. 24.

> RECIPROCITY .- It is said that a Foreign Missionary Society in the Sandwich Islands has sent to the American Home Missionary Society, a donation for planting the Gospel in our own West!

FRUITS MEET FOR REPENTANCE .- The editor of one of our religious exchanges, says he recently received a letter containing payment in advance for two copies of his paper, one to be sent to the writer of the letter, and the other to a friend of his in Michigan. The letter says :----

with the cares of the world, and in an evil time I should be man servents and maid servents for

DECLINE OF THE CHRIST-IANS.

It seems from a statement by one of its own

"There were, some years ago, five Christian churches in the City of New York. Now there was but one, and that a very small one, who worship in a house which cost but \$4500. In Boston and Salem it was the same. In the latter place, of the five churches which once flourished there, not a single vestage now resand dollars for the immediate erection of a mains. And in Boston, where they formerly Chinese Mission Chapel. The Christian Intel- had some four or five large churches, there is now but a mere fragment, and that has long been supported by three persons, one of whom is now dead. Enough converts have been made by Christian ministers in those two cities to have filled five of the largest churches in New England; but they have all left and gone into other AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION .- It is denominations, simply because they (the Christsaid that one layman. Mr. Start, (supposed to be lians) had not an educated ministry to lead and ina resident in India,) is supporting eighteen Ger- struct them. But one single book on doctrinal subjects had ever been written by any member of the denomination, and that was written by himself. They had no schools or colleges, as other denominations have, in which to 'mould their young men and make them alike;' they had no creed, no discipline, no nothing, and in consequence of the lack of these, their churches, what few were left, were made up of a heterogeneous mass of notions and theories from

> A PETITION.-In the Ohio Legislature, on Wednesday, Feb. 2d, a petition was presented against the repeal of the Black Laws, and asking that a law may be passed preventing more negroes from coming into that State, and for the removal of those already there. We quote a part of the document, as a legal and literary curiosity :---

To the Honorable the general ossembly the State of ohio:

Wheareas greate exertions are making to repeal what is caled the Black Law we Conceive it our duty to express our opinion on that Subject. repeal the law which has stood the test more than forty years and you will bring a Curs on ohio wors if posable than the Banks it will Lead to amalgation insorection if not revolution it appears to be the desier of some to place the blacks on an equal footing with the whites, as much as to say the Creator did not do right when he made some white, and some black, for "I was formerly a subscriber to your paper, ever sane person knows the white and blacks the Christian Secretary, and thought very high. never sprang from the same Creator and it is ly of it; but after a while my mind became choked evident the distinction was made that the blacks

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less than fifty thousand-about one-half are Protestants, the other half Catholics and Jews. Of immigrants lately landed in New York, we believe a majority are Catholics; with the exception of the German merchants, who do a considerable business in the lower part of the

was tempted to stop it. For some time past I thay ware the verry heathans that was roundahave been trying to get along in the divine life bout the Children of Isreal when they ware without it, but my experience testifies against the Commanded to "buy bond men and bond maids course I took, and I regret sincerely that I was and they shall be taken as an in heritance for left to take so unwise a step." your Children after you to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen for

ever."-Leviticus, 25. CYCLOPEDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES: A Collection of several thousand Facts, Incidents, Narratives, Examples, and Testimonies, embracing the best of the

kind in most former Collections, and some hundreds in addition, original and selected; the whole arranged and mon, Seamen's Chaplain at the Sandwich Isclassified on a new plan, with copious topical and Scrip-tural Indexes. By Rev. K. Arvine, A. M., Pastor of the Providence Church, New York. With an Introduction by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.

Such is the title-page of a work which Leavitt,

Trow & Co., of 191 Broadway, propose to issue means, generally go west, so that mostly the in eight numbers, at 25 cents each. The first Fur Company, manifested a deep interest in re-No. contains 112 large pages, neatly printed. ligion, and asked for German and English books. From our examination of it, we judge that the work will be both interesting and instructive; and do not hesitate, therefore, to commend select the most strictly evangelical books, to the it to public patronage.

DEPOT OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS .-- Rev. Mr. Dalands, requesting from the American Tract So ciety a supply of books in German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish and Swedish, relates the interesting circumstance of a visit of a Russian vessel engaged in the fur trade, the supercargo of which, an officer of the Russian Giving him Pilgrim's Progress, in English, he next day expressed great delight with the book, and inquired for others, when he proceeded to amount of \$20. wijs of the state

THE SABBATH RECORDER

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Ten Regiments Bill was the principal Hunter, Miller, Underwood, Cass, Berrian, Niles, Turney, and others.

The Committee on Territories reported a bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon.

The bill extending the provision of the act granting half pay to the widows of volunteer militia dying of wounds received in battle, to widows of soldiers of the regular army, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Dix presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of New York, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State in dered. Strange to say, his health was improved Congress to vote in favor of the application of by the excursion.

the Wilmot Proviso to all territory hereafter annexed to the Union. They were ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives.

The principal subject of discussion in the House, was the Loan Bill, authorizing the government to borrow \$18,500,000 to meet the expenses of the war.

Mr. King of Mass. moved that a memorial from the Society of Friends, praying the speedy termination of the War, be received and printed. The motion to print was rejected.

The joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, voting thanks to Gen. Scott and the Army in Mexico, and urging the presentation rier and Brewer. A Committee was imme-

Joint resolutions were presented by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, complimenting Gen. Taylor, and the army under him, for the victory of Buena Vista, and directing the presentation of a gold medal to Gen. Taylor, which was read three times and passed.

soldiers who disembark at New Orleans or other decay. It was completely removed by a surgiplaces, was read three times and passed.

lutions, thanking Hon. Albert Gallatin for his | state without injury. reasons against the war. On motion, they were laid on the table by a large majority.

Oregon, was, on motion of a member from In- 1846, for eight years, for having set fire to a

Gallicia. It makes the same eccentric movements as in 1831. Thus, having once entirely ceased at Orel about the middle of November, it has again made its appearance there with fatal effects. Hitherto the eastern quarters have, next to the Caucasus, suffered the most cruelly. It is said that the Russian army in the Caucasus mountaineers themselves have not been spared.

SUMMARY.

A remarkable case of somnambulism occurred at Easton, Pa. A lad of 16, who had been medically treated for a cold, rose from his bed, went through several apartments to the street, run the round of several streets, in a pelting rain, with only a shirt on, into a hotel where he saw a light, and being recognized was roused. He had been frightened by a dream that two persons sleeping in the same room were mur-

Mrs. Himes, a young married woman, was frozen to death in Leyden, Lewis county, New York. She went with her husband five miles to church; returning on foot, he stopped at the house of an acquaintance, while she passed on, lost her way, and was found on Wednesday, where she had made her bed in the snow, taken off her bonnet, and laid down to die. From the circumstance of a new pair of shoes being near ly worn out, it is supposed the poor woman walked from Sunday afternoon to Tuesday night.

We noticed the occurrence of a rencontre in the Louisiana House of Representatives, between two members of that body-Messrs. Ferof a gold medal to the former, were presented. diately appointed to inquire into the facts of the case, and on Friday a resolution that Mr. F. be imprisoned twelve hours in the parish jail, was reported and adopted.

A striking case of the use of chloroform is reported to have occurred at Washington. It was administered to a boy nine years of age, A bill appropriating \$500,000 for discharged the small bone in whose leg was in a state of cal operation, the boy not having been sensible Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, read and offered reso. of any pain, and emerging from the insensible

The Governor of New-Hampshire has par-

The Broome County Republican gives a full topic last week. It was debated by Messrs. has sustained numerous losses, and even the one Kelley, from which a drunken man, after

spending his last sixpence, had been thrown into the street and beaten. The mob broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all they could lay their hands on. On Sunday another shop of similar character was entirely demolished, though, it is believed, by a different gang, and a gentleman named Freeman assaulted and con-

siderably injured. A slave case of importance was reported in Congress from the Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Brent, of S. C. It proposes to pay for a slave, the service of whom was hired by the General Government for the army. He either made his escape to the Seminoles or was

of the Mississippi, and the proposition is to pay Missionary Societies. for this slave out of the Treasury.

company-raised last summer for the Mexican | 2,515,957 dollar. war-forty-four have already died; and out of this number, only two have been killed in battle -the others having fallen victims to the diseases incident to the climate."

The Report of the Health Officer shows, that St. Louis (Mo.) is still troubled with small pox; there have been many cases, and vaccination is very properly recommended as the best of all known preventatives. Even for those who have had small pox, vaccination is the means suggested for destroying the susceptibility which sometimes, though rarely, leads to a second attack.

The whole of the line of railway between Darlington and York, in England, is being relaid with new rails, chains, and sleepers. The rail is of new invention and of a very superior | make, and is considered as a great improvement upon the old description, as the surface of the rail being convex, it presents much less surface to the wheel, and thereby the friction is much reduced-a great desideratum.

Mr. O'Rieley has issued his proposals for the "Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Range-Secdoned Zebulon Paine of Conway, from the ond Division-West of the Mississippi." He A bill to establish a territorial government in State Prison, to which he was sentenced in proposes to extend his lines westward to the hands, who receive in wages \$120,000 a year, frontier of Missouri, at Independence, Weston,

The late Peter Chandler, of Mexico, Oswego account of a disgraceful riot which occurred at | Co., N. Y., who died at Marietta, Ohio, on the Binghampton on the 5th. Several miserable 2d of January, left the following legacies :- To groggeries had been established there, much to the A. B. C. F. M., \$5,000; Am. Home Miss. the annoyance of the inhabitants, some of whom, Society, \$5,000; Am. Bibles Society, \$5,000; not content to wait for an action of the Grand Central Am. Education Society, \$5,000; Am. Jury, commenced an assault upon the house of Protestant Society, \$3,000-total, \$23,000.

> According to report from the army, the num ber of our soldiers killed by their fatigues and the diseases of the country, has been nearly ten times as many as by Mexican valor. The former is put down at 10,000; the latter at 1,177 The Mexican loss, in killed, is put down at 12,-

A patent has been taken out in England for making paper for the building of houses, ships, boats, bridges, and all sorts of wheel carriages, chairs, tables, book-cases, either entirely of paper, or to cover wood and iron with sail paper.

Mrs. Knightly, a lady of wealth, who died lately at Hempstead, England, has left the taken prisoner by them. Upon the restoration whole of her property, with the exception of of peace, he was sent with the Seminoles west about 3001. in legacies, to the Bible and Baptist

The number of emigrants from Prussia, in The Rutland Herald, the editor of which has the year ending September, 1785, was 9,239, a brother-an officer-in the Mexican war, who carried away 1,781,035 dollars; and the says: "Out of 80 members of the Vermont number in 1846, 16,662 emigrants, taking out

> The veneering mill of Whiting Tuttle, in Boonville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Loss about \$2,000.

The amount of work now done by machinery moved by steam, in England, has been supposed to be equivalent to that of between three and four hundred millions of men by direct labor.

The annual report of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co., states that seventeen persons have been killed and sixteen seriously injured, in the course of the last year.

The small pox, which has prevailed to an alarming extent in many large places west, this winter, made its appearance in the Utica Female Academy. Two of the young ladies were attacked with it, and all but four or five immediately left for their respective homes.

R. L. Pell, of Ulster, has shipped a hundred barrels of Newtown Pippins to China; the first shipment of apples made to that country.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill, in Salem, Mass., dontains 27,600 spindles, driven by an and manufactures 5,000,000 yards angually.

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, FEB 14.

ASHES-Pearls \$8 50; Pots 5 87.--FLOUR AND MEAL-The different brands of Flour range from 5 70 to 6 25, the latter price being for fancy lots. Meal 2 75 a 3 00. Rye Flour 4 25. GRAIN-Wheat, Genesee, 1 35; Ohio 1 20. Corn 60 a 64c. Rye 88 a 90c. Oats 48 a 50c. ---- PROVISIONS--- New Prime Pork 8 00; Mess 9 75. Cheese 6 a 7c. Butter as heretofore.

MARRIED,

In Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 4, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. Alson HULL to Miss MARY ELIZABETH GREEN, all of Berlin. In Alfred, N. Y., by Eld. N. V. Hull, Jan. 24, Mr. HENRY M. SHELDON, to Miss MARY ANN SAUNDERS, all of Alfred. In Almond, N. Y., by the same, Jan. 27, Mr. Russell W. BURDICK, of Alfred, to Miss AMELIA VINCENT, of Almond. In Rome, N. Y., on the 4th inst., by Eld. Christopher Ches ter, Mr. DAVID STILLMAN to Miss Polly HILL, both of Rome. In Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 22, by Rev. W. B. Maxson, Mr. M. WILLETT CLARKE to Miss ELIZABETH H. LEWIS. In Brookfield, on the 29th of Jan., by the same, Mr. FRAN-

CIS F. DENISON to Miss ELIZABETH B. WHITTERMORE, all of Brookfield

DED,

In Barnerd, N. J., Jan. 18, Mr, DAVID FITZ RANDOLPH, ged 64 years. He became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., about five years since He was a man of a meek and humble spirit, bore the infirmaties of age with patience and Christian submission, and while yet able to walk a short distance about his premises, which he had just done and returned to his house, he was called almost instantly from time to eternity. And though to die was gain to him, we trust, still hisfamily and the church of which he was a member feel that they sustain a loss by that event.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., on the last day of October, 1847, of a ingering illness, LUKE COON, in the 75th year of his age. The subject of this notice had been a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church for many years, and died in hope of a blessed immortality.

In Shiloh, N. J, on the 7th inst., of a short but painful sickness, JOHN O. FRAZEUR, a deacon and beloved brother of the Seventh-day Bapfist Church.

In Philadelphia, l'a., on the 10th inst., WILLIAM DAVIS, of Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., N. J.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conerence, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thonsand hymns, ogether 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, 871 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371. 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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g Post :—

us denomination usualrapidly declining in Rev. Charles Moruite recently, been sta-Church at Fall River. Weekly News as hav-

ars ago, five Christian ew York. Now there very small one, who cost but \$4500. In the same. In the latchurches which once ingle vestage now rewhere they formerly rge churches, there is ent, and that has long persons, one of whom inverts have been made hose two cities to have churches in New Engeft and gone into other ecause they (the Christministry to lead and inigle book on doctrinal ritten by any member that was written by schools or colleges, as in which to 'mould ke them alike;' they line, no nothing, and kof these, their churchwere made up of a hetions and theories from

Ohio Legislature, on petition was presented Black Laws, and askased preventing more to that State, and for eady there. We quote as a legal and literary

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tions are making to reack Law we Conceive ropinion on that Subich has stood the test you will bring a Curs man the Banks it will ection if not revolution of some to place the rg with the whites, as e. and some black, for the white and blacks ame Creator and it is as made that the blacks

FOREIGN NEWS-SEVEN DAYS LATER.

wholly innocent. The steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York last week with seven days' later intelligence from Europe. There had been a decided improvement in the money market, a slight decline in cotton, and the market for breadstuffs was about as heretofore. The news is generally paid, 2 cts. A letter to weigh one half an ounce. regarded as favorable.

Special Commission and the Coërcion Law are producing order among the people. At the ad-journed Commission for Limerick there remained Church in this City, with a salary of \$1,500; for trial twelve cases of murder and conspiracy to murder. Including this batch there are altogether in Limerick jail 93 persons awaiting the return of the Commission. The catalogue is both long and dark. There are 395 prisoners in Clonmel jail, of whom 20 are charged, with ed from drowning by another boy, who, on murder.

A letter received from Italy announces that a sanguinary collision had taken place at Pavia, between the students and the Austrians. A number of persons were wounded, and an Aus- N. J., have been frozen to death by exposure trian killed. Subsequent to the affair the celebrated University of Pavia was provisionally closed, and most of the students had left the lor, after a drunken frolic on the night of the town. Other letters from Milan, of the 11th 22d ult. fell from the Canal bridge and was killult., mention that six or seven persons had been killed in the collision at Pavia, and upwards of 30 wounded.

The Trio, brig of 300 tons, from Montevideo to Plymouth, laden with wool and tallow, was wrecked on the rocks which abound on the coast of Brittany, near Morlaix. Out of the whole crew, consisting of the captain (Mr. Watkins,) eight men, and a boy, the latter alone was saved.

Lord Powis died on the 17th ult. from a gun-shot wound accidentally received while shooting. of Yale College. No bill was found against Hawesville, yesterday, caused by the Paul H. W. Stillman, Alanson Taber, Lucius Grandall, Christopher He was a grandson of the celebrated Lord Clire, Alexander M. Tower. of East India memory.

The honorable career of Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., the Massachusetts Legislature, and for many the celebrated author of "The Curiosities of years an overseer in the Merrimack Cotton Literature," has reached its close. He had at- | Mills, in Lowell, committed suicide in that city. tained the advanced age of 82 years.

At the Donside Factories the plan has been adopted of supplying the work people with ton, was almost instantly killed on Saturday, by meals on the premises, and, as all the cooking the falling of snow upon him from the roof of a is done in one vast kitchen, a great saving is house near that of his father. made in the cost as well as in the quality of the food.

The large silver star, sunk in the place of the "Star of Bethlehem," supposed to have been the site of the manger where Christ was born, beginning, 1,609. has been stolen. The Latins and Greeks accuse ...each other of the robbery.

The sloop-of-war Snake was totally lost on August 26, off Mozambique. The crew were saved.

proceeding to America.

diana, made the special order for Monday, 15th | barn. He was convicted on the testimony of a | or Fort Leavenworth, with all practicable speed, boy who was admitted as State's evidence. It as soon as adequate funds shall be collected, on now appears, by a confession of the boy, that the same terms as his other telegraphic sections he was the guilty one, and that Mr. Paine was have been constructed.

the corpse.

The advocates of cheap postage and free de-Co., of that city, a horse caught on the Rocky livery, in Boston, held a meeting at the Tremont on Wednesday. They propose the following rates of postage and delivery: Newspapers, 1 Mountains, without mane or tail, and covered with wool. It is said to be extremely swift on cent. Letters not prepaid, 4 cts. Letters pre- foot. The Litchfield (Ct.) Inquirer publishes a list

of the persons in that town, who on the 1st of The Journal of Commerce says that Rev. Ireland continues to be more tranquil. The Mr. Kendall of Verona, in this State-where, January had reached the age of 70 and upward. The list contains 236 names : 116 males and 120 as we are told, he has a salary of \$500-has females. Of these, 68 are 80 years old and up-ward; and 7 are 90 and over! The population of the town in 1840 was 4,038, showing about and although very earnestly pressed to accept the City pulpit, has declined absolutely. old and upward!

A lad skating recently on the dam at Augusta, Me., having broken through the ice, was savperceiving the accident, instantly jerked his woolen comforter from his neck, tossed one end of it to the drowning boy, and drew him out.

Three drunkards of Boonton, Morris county, during the Winter-another has died from dea half cords of beech and maple wood, four lirium tremens, and a young man, Mahlon Tayfeet stuff, in twelve hours. "It looks to be an extravagant statement." ed on his way home.

On the 29th ult., Mr. Joseph Long of Wolcottville, Conn., at work in the brass foundry there, had his arm and wrist crushed by the falling of a 780 lb. weight attached to a die. His arm was amputated without the least pain, while he was under the influence of chloroform.

The Grand Jury has found two bills of indictment against Nathan Ewing, for assaulting and Lord Powis died on the 17th ult. from a gun- attempting to kill tutors Emerson and Goodrich,

Arnold Welch, Esq., formerly a member of her to the hurricane-deck. Boat and cargo a total loss. Several lives were lost by this accident. The richest man in St. Thomas, one of the

principal ports of the West Indies, is as black A little boy named John Griffin, whose parents reside at the north part of the city of Boscolor.

The number of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica is 472. The number during the year has been 802. The number discharged as recovered, is 187. Admitted since the

The Dansville Whig states that one dollar notes of the Geneva Bank, altered to fives, have been in circulation in that village.

Prof. Morse, the inventor of the magnetic of Cambridge. Father Mathew intends to visit Rome before | telegraph, has given to the American Tract Society, \$500 towards sending colporteurs to Mexico, with tracts, cheap books, and other pious publications.

Twenty-six acres of tobacco were success fully cultivated last year by a farmer near Springfield, Mass. The Peoria Register, Ill., says that there is now in possession of Messrs. J. S. Thompson &

The Boston Traveler records the death of man in that city, from inordinate intémperance. His clothing was found to have been perfectly drenched with sweat, so powerful were the efforts of nature to overcome the foul poison with which it had been overloaded.

The Theatre at Columbus, Ohio, was burned o the ground on the 10th inst. Several persons were seriously injured by the falling timbers, and one man, named David King, was not ex. pected to survive.

This year's census of Buffale, taken by order of the city council, shows 40,521 inhabitants, 1-17th of the entire population to be 70 years 711 being colored persons. Increase duringthe last year, 10,000.

It is reported that a resurrectionist was lately The Small Pox has broken out among a famshot in Cincinnati by a bullet fired by an invenily of Indians, encamped near Stamford, Conn. tion attached to the coffin, which he was about The family numbered nine, of whom six have to rob. He went to steal the dead, and death died of the disease. robbed him of life. He was found dead beside

In St Louis they have just established a Prison Discipline Society, and procured, as a be-A Mr. Whalen, of Skaneateles, N. Y., is re- ginning, a library of 150 volumes for the use of ported to have chopped and corded seven and the prisoners in the County Jail.

The Chinese Junk, Keying, Capt. Kellett, cleared at the Boston Custom-House, Saturday afternoon, for London.

The American Bible Society have appointed The Female Academy at Prince Edward's Rev. W. H. Norris, for many years resident in South America, as a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be their temporary

agent in Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining The ship fever is said to prevail to an alarmwhat can be done by the Society for the circulaing extent in the Charity Hospital, New Ortion of the Spanish Bible in that country. Mr. leans.

LETTERS. dated Louisville, Feb. 6th, says :- A steamboat Clark, R. C. Bond, S. P. Stillman, Alexander Campbell,

No. 52

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A telegraphic dispatch in the Cincinnati Atlas, Jones running into the Major Barbour, sinking Ohester (will end.)

-	RECEIPTS.			6		
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OUR OWN AFFAIRS .- It is nearly four years since the Sabbath Recorder was established in the city of New York, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Sabbath and of Adams--Charles Potter. the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Thus far the enter-Alfred--Maxson Green,

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucida-tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New York, will be promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT WORK!

Forty Thousand Copies sold in England. CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITEBATURE

A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History, edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carruthers, and other eminent gentlemen. Complete in two imperial octavo volumes, of more than fourteen hundred pages of double column letter-press: and upwards of three hundred elegant illustrations. Price \$5 00

The Cyclopædia of English Literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of people with a fund of reading derived from the productions of the most talented and most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to sup-plant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature; something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall cultivate the taste, and stimulate the moral sense.

The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of Eng-Court-House, Va. was destroyed by fire on Sat-urday week. day. We have had specimens of their best writings headed day. We have had specifiens of their best writings neaded in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton —by More, Bacon, Locke—by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow— by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gib-bon—set in a biographical and critical history of the Litera-ture 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 with its beauty and cheapness. It is in fact A WHOLE Eng-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

joint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in Eng-land, 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.

These important additions to the American edition, together with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

Hiram P. Burdick.

NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Westerly-S. P. Stillman Hopkinton-Daniel Coon, James H. Cochran. S. S. Griswold

Mr. Fletcher, of Boston, and Mr. Charles Allen, of Worcester, have both declined the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Mass. It has now been offered to Professor Greenleaf,

as ebony. He is said to be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and has acquired his wealth by trafficking in persons of his own A person named Hall has recovered against the city of Boston the sum of \$4,416 damages for injuries sustained by his falling into a hole near Pearl-st., in that city, which had not been sufficiently guarded to prevent accidents.

and maid servents for athans that was rounda-Isreal when they ware ond men and bond maids as an in heritance for to inherit them for a your bondmen for

Reside Fire secures?) Books Rev. Mr. Daat the Sandwich Is-American Tract So in German. French, mish and Swedish, reimatance of a visit of in the fur trade, the officer of the Russian a leen interest in rein English books. in English, he int with the book, hie processiel to (clical books of the print of the books of the

and a straight of the straight

The cholera has disappeared in Constantinople.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.- A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 3d of January, represents the cholera as being much less malignant than it cholera as being much less malignant than it and passing through the richest agricultural re-was in 1831 and 1832, and as becoming weaker gion of the State of Ohio, terminates at the town in its attacks as it advances northward. It was expected at St. Petersburg, and every preparafrom the beginning. tion was made to meet it. At Moscow, from

the 5th to the 11th ult., there were 119 cases, and 54 deaths. In the eastern portion of the empire, the governments of Kasan and Orenburg have suffered most. The Cossacks of the Oural have also been great sufferers. After acting for Senate; it being known that large numbers of some time upon the above two provinces, the German emigrants would vote against him as a malady has extended to the north and west, and gained the center, in which last portion of the empire Toulr has suffered the most, having had

782 cases and 246 deaths.

The second real and the second

The Sandy and Beaver Canal has been completed. It commences at Glasgow on the Ohio river, distant about forty miles from Pittsburgh, of Bolivar, on the Ohio Canal, seventy miles

It is said, by a correspondent of the "Christian Watchman," that Gen. Houston was compelled to divest himself of his slave property that he might be elected to the United States slaveholder. Can it be true ? If so, there is yet hope for Texas.

The small-pox has again appeared in Indianapolis. Mr. G. Chapman, of the State Sentinel.

Norris sails in two or three weeks.

western waters.

road have been constructed in the United States at a cost of over one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars.

A house in Juniata township, Pennsylvania. was burnt recently by a cat. A burning ember

than at the corresponding period of 1846.

subscriptions.

A committee appointed by the citizens of prise has not been a source of pecuniary profit; on the con-trary, the few individuals who associated themselves to sus-tain it have had occasion to draw to some extent upon their Berlin-John Whitford. N. Johnston's explosion, have reported, and are own resources. But of this they do not complain, because Brookfield-And'w Babcock about memorializing Congress to pass a strin- it was what they expected, and what they were willing to gent law for the proper building, equipping, do for the sake of the cause. The time is at hand, however, manning, officering, and navigating the high prossure steamhoats on the south western and pressure steamboats on the south-western and serve the denomination without adding to their own burdens. In order to do so, it is necessary for them to settle

In seventeen years nearly 6,000 miles of rail-oad have been constructed in the United States Genesee-W.P Langworthy. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. make an immediate effort to liquidate such indebtedness. Brethren and friends, will you do it! The small sums Leonardsville---W B:Maxson. Newport-Abel Stillman. which are due us make a large sum in the aggregate—a sum which we greatly need to enable us to meet our bills as they Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. become due. We hope, therefore, that you will not allow this request to pass unheeded, but will give it immediate at-Persia-Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn-Geo, P. Burdick. fell on the back of puss, who ran to the garret and threw it among a heap of flax. To encourage promptness, and to secure as com-plete a settlement as possible, we propose to receive \$2 per year on old accounts, if paid previous to the close of the pre-Richburgh-T. E. Babcock. Richland-Elias Burdick. The number of beet-root sugar manufactories sent volume. All accounts remaining unsettled at that time Rodman---Nathan Gilbert. Scio-Rowse Babcock. in France on the 1st inst. was 303, or ten more will be kept separate from future accounts, and will be charged at the rate of \$2 50 per year, according to our pub-lished terms. This week we shall commence sending bills Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. The working men of Birmingham, England, to those who owe us. If these bills are incorrect in any represented to a Hospital in that city lately, the spect, we will cheerfully alter them on a representation of Watson-Wm. Quibell. At Kalouga there have been 78 cases and 37 the gentleman who was told to "crow," has deaths. At this time the disease is raging in been attacked, and also Mrs. Palmer, of the sum of \$4,398. All this was raised by penny to use the through our agents or directly Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

- A. B. Burdick. Newport-E. D. Barker.

Clarence-Samuel Hunt. NEW JERSEY. New Market-W. B. Gillet Darien-Ethan Saunders. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth, Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -David Clawson Friendship .-- R. W. Utter.

PENNSYLVANIA. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. Condersport-W. H. Hydorn

VIRGINIA. Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn. Portville-Albert B. Crandall. N. Salem-Jon. F. Randolph. Preston-Clark Rogers. N. Milton-Jep. F. Randolph.

> OHIO. Bloomfield Charles Clark Northampton S. Babeochi Port Jefferson L. A. Davis MICHIGAN. Oporto-Job Tyler. Tallmadge-Bethuel Church WISKONSAN Albion-P. O, Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, "Stillman Coon. Walworth-Wm. M. Charke

as many days zu

Miscellaneous.

CONSCIENCE

"How sptly and well are the melancholy regrets and the meekness and humility which our conscious short-comings must inspire, expressed in the gentle words of the poet."

It is not what my hands have done That weighs my spirit down; That casts a shadow o'er the sun, And over earth a frown; It is not my heinous guilt, Or vice by men abhorred; For fair the fame that I have built. A fair life's just reward; And men would wonder if they knew How sad I feel with sins so few.

Alas! they only see a part, When thus they judge the whole; They do not look upon the heart, They cannot read the soul. But I survey myself within; And mournfully I feel How deep the principle of sin Its roots may there conceal, And spread its poison through the frame, Without a dread that men would blame.

They judge by actions which they see Brought out before the sun; But conscience brings reproach to me For what I've left undone; For opportunities of goed In folly thrown away; For time misused in solitude; Forgetfulness to pray; And thousand more omitted things, Whose memory fills my breast with stings.

And therefore is my heart opprest With thoughtfulness and gloom; Nor can I hope for perfect rest Till I escape this doom. Help me, the Merciful and Just! This fearful doom to fly; Thou art my strength, my peace, my trust; O help me, lest I die! And let my full obedience prove The perfect power of faith and love.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Capt. Gelston, on his passage out, when in South latitude 32° 30', longitude West 79° 15' writes thus :

We were now in the South Pacific Ocean, and as the sun was setting in as clear a sky as he ever left in the western horizon, a little to the left of where he was retiring to his ocean bed might be seen, in the far distant south-western view, a pyramid of rocks, then distant from us seventy good sea miles.

This was the last gaze we were taking of the

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

A SAILOB'S ESCAPE FROM AN ALLIGATOB.

cod and rock bass. Lobsters are also very nu-A sailor named Campbell, on board a Guineamerous, and easily taken. The goats are betman on the Congo, bathed in that river while in ter than our yeal, and are caught from the backs a state of intoxication. When he had swimmed of horses by a rope called a "lasso," thrown some distance from the ship, some of the sailors around their necks. They are also shot. We on board discovered an alligator making toobtained three, and found them most excellent. wards him. His escape appeared impossible: but two shots were fired at the frightful mon-The Island is about thirteen miles long, and four wide, and is in the latitude of 33° 45' ster, which however did not take effect. The South, and 78° 58' West from Greenwich. On report of the piece, and the noise on board the approaching its shores, it appears like a stupenvessel, intimated to Campbell his perilous condous, barren pile of rocks, lifting up their heads dition; and turning, he saw his enemy advancover two thousand feet from the ocean, splintering with open jaws, which impelled him with ed and thrown apart by the earthquakes of these his utmost strength and skill towards the shore. regions. Shocks of earthquakes are continually occurring along the coast of Chili and Peru, and are as common as thunder is with us.-These shocks reach the islands all along the coast, and are often attended with great loss of life as well Rev. Mr. Fox, in a paper written in 1828, to the blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the a friend, gave a familiar sketch of the manners and habits of the good people of Boston nearly scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing: a century ago. The following is that part while the latter had also the advantage of keep- once more through the system, bearing the which describes the dress of a couple as they ing his adversary under water, by which the elements of disease and death with it. Draw To begin with the lady; her long locks alligator was no more seen. Campbell was rewere strained upward over an immense cushion that sat like an incubus on her head, and then covered, and instantly conveyed on board. His danger had made him sober, and the moment plastered over with pomatum and sprinkled

with a shower of white powder. The height of he leaped on deck, he fell on his knees, and rethis tower was somewhat over a foot. One sin- turned thanks to Providence for his most regle white rose bud lay upon its summit, like an markable preservation; and what is most woreagle upon a haystack. Over her neck and bo- thy of observation, "from that moment to the euil Hall, said, he had recently returned from som was folded a black handkerchief, fastened time I am writing," says the narrator, "he has in front by a bosom pin rather larger than a never been seen the least intoxicated, nor has dollar, consisting of your grandfather's minia- he been heard to utter a single oath. If there ture set in virgin gold. Her airy form was ever was a reformed being in the universe, braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight | Campbell is the man."

A PUZZLE FOR BOYS.

2 N E 1.-Cold winter is at P. Vegeta tion has D Kd, the beauties of the landscape have faded, and the earth now appears in sad R A. Old Boreas comes and sings a mournful L E G over the graves of the flowers, and the * * * * * * * * seem 2 glisten from a frosty firmament. The freezing blast pierces, as with a t, the half-clad bosom of want, while tears of P T R congealed at their respective

had been under the hands of a barber the whole fountains. All U who R in E Z circumstances, of Lexington-and no rock like that of Plyafternoon, might not be disturbed. His hair and R not cursed with M T pockets, 0 now 2 mouth." while his cue projected like the handle of a X M N in 2 the condition of those around U,

tresses of the N E D-without waiting for N E certain X P D N C-and thereby merit the honor which the X L N C of such N act B stows. The poor R 2 B found in every § of our C Tand for multitudes of miserable beggars who nutriment. As to animal substances, he remarks even N V the scanty comforts of the hovel, that mutton contains 29 per cent. of nutriment, old Gotham is certainly without a ||. M ~~ then the earliest opportunity of paying that debt of charity which UO2UR fellow creatures in distress, B 4 the 🖅 of Death puts N end 2 minutes, tapioca and barley two hours, stale 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be URX istence. [Mercury.

in which they take it home. Beside a drove of cows, with the calves all muzzled running and bleating after them, there is also a gang of goats and asses driven along, that people may suit themselves as to quality and price, and also their different tastes." This mode would have Other experienced Teachers are employed the various Desuited the nice taste of Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer.

USE OF THE LUNGS.-It is quite an accomplish ment to be able to breathe properly. The functions of the lungs are so important that too much care cannot be taken in order that their action may not be impeded. The stays, corsets, braces or any kind of apparatus by which the full in-On approaching some canes and shrubs which flation of the lungs is hindered or prevented, is covered the bank, closely pursued by the alliga- nothing better than a gradual suicide. It is tor, a ferocious tiger sprang towards him, at very well, in addition to the removal of all exthe instant the jaws of his first enemy were ex- ternal pressure, to take pains to form a habit of tended to receive him. At this awful moment fully inflating the lungs at every inspiration. sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. Campbell was preserved; for the too eager ti- They are composed of innumerable small air cells, ger, by overleaping him, encountered the gripe into which the pure air is designed to be conof the amphibious monster. A conflict ensued stantly pouring to purify the blood which is conbetween them, and the water was colored with stantly brought there to meet it. If these cells are not constantly filled by the pure air, the impure blood is hurried off to perform its rounds victory was soon obtained, and the tiger fell the long, deep, gradual inspirations, and give the victory was soon obtained, and the tiger fell the long, deep, gradual inspirations, and give the dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer of DeRayter victim. They both sank to the bottom, and the lungs a chance to perform faithfully their work, Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. if health is desired.

No LAND LIKE AMERICA .- Mr. Winthrop of

Boston, the new Speaker of the House of Re-

presentatives, who not long since returned from

Europe, addressing a political meeting in Fan-

other and distant lands; he had stood in the

DBRUYTER INSTITUTE.

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May 20th

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental-Music,

partments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each:

ginst commencing weanesday	, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1
Second "	Dec. 15 "March 900
Third "	Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15, " March 22 April 5, " July 12
1	April 5, "July 12

Tuttion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 EXTRAS-for Drawing 00

2 00

8 00

2 00

Painting Piano Music

Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1.75 Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themiselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compo

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

The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud-able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

W. C. KENYON; }Principals,

perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has dom. He had been at Runnymede, where the been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the different apartments are to be heated by hot air,

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in amid all his wanderings, he had seen no land the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. no hill like Bunker Hill-no plains like those lydesired.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a comblete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibiliiesofactivelile. Unrorimemotiois think of entering the Institution.

Board of Instruction.

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex

halls of world-wide renown: he had stood in THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another the hall where Chatham fell dead, while vindicating, in words of burning eloquence, the cause of the American colonies and of American free-Charta-the constitution of England. He had stood on the field of Bannockburn, where Bruce won the liberty of Scotland; and on the 4th of the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and July last, amid the wild hills and mountains of are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and Switzerland-the land of Tell-he had, in commethod decidedly the most pleasant and economical. pany with a companion and countryman toasted once again his native and beloved land. But,

Island of Juan Fernandez, the residence of that monarch described by Cowper, who "ruled over all he surveyed;" I mean the great Alexander Selkirk, placed by Defoe in the person of Robinson Crusoe, with his man Friday, on another Island in the South-Atlantic, called Ferdinand De Noronho. We are now rapidly leaving this place of story and of song, and purpose giving you a brief sketch of a visit made by our missionaries to that place so famed in history.

About daylight of that day we first discovered the land, then about forty miles distant. The weather was pleasant and fine, and the wind was quite light, so that at 11 o'clock, I judged sought.

were almost exhausted, not yet having eaten anything, and the palms of their hands were in one blister, (for every man had to work,) so that up to this time I hardly think they could write a legible account of their voyage. I think they have learned, however, that pyramids of two thousand feet high, sometimes appear nearer at sea than they really are; and I have no hope of giving you another account of their excursions in a boat.

Upon the Island they found thirteen souls in chiefs that men alone should be wise, they felt seconds, or a mile in less than two minutes and all, in a state of deplorable poverty, without a no interest in the words of the teacher; and, if a half. particle of household furniture of any descrip- led by curiosity to know what the white man tion, not even a chair, table, or bed. Two of had to say, they were sent away from their these wretched creatures were females. These | towns when it was known that the "God-man" miserable Spaniards, made so by their own im- was to tell them God's word. The chiefs feared providence, were thus living upon an island that that something might be said against their foolwould reward labor as bountifully as any part ish superstitions which would destroy their powof the world, and through their own slothfulness, er. A school for little girls, by great perseversuffering in the midst of the means of plenty, if ance, was formed, but no female teacher had only a proper effort was put forth to obtain the been able to labor constantly among the adults spectful compliments to your master, and tell they say, that to join young persons equal in necessaries and comforts of life. The land is of her own sex. very rich, and yields plentifully, so that more Sometime in the latter part of 1844, a poor Let him be patient a short time, till I can write to join one fool to another." The marriage of than two hundred bushels of potatoes can be Bassa woman looked into the mission school- to Portland and receive an answer. I always young men with old women is, however, only a gathered from a single acre, and other things in room, where were assembled about twenty little consult my wife on matters of importance, well kind of apprenticeship for, after they have gathered from a single acre, and other things in room, where were assembled about twenty fittle consult well kind of apprenticeship for, after they have teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving that she is a better judge of family served for some months, they are permitted to references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery fifteen feet square. Peaches are in plentiful abundance all over | y, saying, "Wai! Wai!" (an exclamation of choice of becoming a widow, or having her the Island, and strawberries also, in their sea- sorrow.) The little girls evinced much interest, husband hanged for murder, I certainly will son. Quinces also grow in large quantities. and eagerly inquired what troubled her. Point- fight Blount. Tell him not to be in a hurry: it These luxuries were introduced by Lord Anson, ing to the teacheress, she replied, "When I saw will not take more than three weeks to receive and now abound there very plentifully. The her my heart would not lie down; trouble catch her selection." wild goats, in countless droves, roam over the me plenty. Once I heard God-man Crocker mountains, and are easily taken. Here, also, talk about God." When she was asked why are to be found mules and horses in large num- this affected her so, she related her simple story. bers. The missionaries saw all these playing Once, when all the chiefs were gone from her Mexico is the manner of selling milk; instead among the hills, and some of them in use by town, and the God-man was preaching, she of the neat white wooden vessel, or the longthe Spaniards. But the thirteen are not all thought she would go and hear what he said spouted tin can, with the different measures Spaniards. Three of them are Americans, who He told her of the day of judgment, and looked hung upon it, and the rattling bell-cart to conhad run away from whale-ships; and these three at her, saying she would be there; and he would vey it from place to place with dispatch, or an performed all the work, while the lazy Span- know and God would know that she had heard old homespun looking negro backing it about to all; for there is no person so contemptible, is no person so contemptible, is no person so contemptible, but the benefit. Fish may be procured in large quantities with "And these things troubled me," said she, " for mals themselves driven from door to door of the friend or worst, enemy a little trouble. One boat obtained, in a short I know he has told God about it." Light had different regular customers, where they are Those who are formed to win general admispace of time, enough to last our large family only begun to shine in her dark mind, leaving milked, and a regular stand where transient ration, are seldom calculated to mestow individ as many days as they would keep. They are an impression of guilt and danger.

skillet. His coat was of a sky blue, lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps, with clocks and ties of the same use, completed the list of his nether garments. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrists, and a portentous frill worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel ap-Com. Adv. pearance.

as the natural skin to the arm, with a waist for-

med by a bodice worn out side, whence the

skirt flowed off and was distended at the ankles

by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with

peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches

elevation, enclosed her feet, and glittered with

spangles as her little pedal members peeped

Now for the swain. Your grandfather slept

in an arm-chair the night before his wedding,

that the arrangements of his pericranium, which

excellent, and of various kinds, similar to our

OLD TIMES.

were arranged for marriage :

as property.

curiously out.

THE LION'S STRENGTH.

and the brown or black) exist in South Africa, November. A scaffold was erected as for exthe land to be about 25 miles off. However, both, however, retreating before the progress of ecution before the principal front of the Exhaving a new boat, the passengers beset me to European colonization. The dark colored is change, and at twelve o'clock a large furnace allow them an opportunity of setting foot upon the strongest and fiercest; their strength is pro- filled with resinous wood was placed on it. the Island. The boat was soon got over the digious. Well authenticated accounts prove The wood having been set on fire, the bell of side, and five of our male passengers, with the that a lion will carry off an ox or a horse with the town-hall was rung violently, as is usual mate and two men, sprang into her, no doubt nearly as great case as a fox would a goose. A during the execution of decrees inflicting insupposing that in a couple of hours they would young lion has been known to carry a good-sized famous penalties. At one o'clock, the hour at poor calculations at sea, as the sequel will show. lion carried off a two year old heifer, and his scaffold, followed by two of his assistants, and breeze, and at sunset the good bark Whiton and leaped a broad dike without the least diffi- after which he tossed the placard in the flames. was off Cumberland Harbor. At this time culty. Like all the feline tribe, the lion lies in For twenty-three years no similar execution might be seen, close under the land, and not yet wait for his prey, crouching among the grass had taken place. into the harbor, our ship's boat, still "toiling and reeds near pools and fountains, or in narhard to get to land ;" although the wind was not | row ravines : he will spring from nine to twelve

THE BASSA WOMAN WHO HAD HEARD OF THE JUDGMENT.

BANKRUPTCY EXECUTION.—Hamburgh was Of this noble animal, two varieties (the yellow | the scene of a curious proceeding on the 8th of stand upon land again, having been then eighty horse a mile from the spot where he killed it; which merchants are assembled on the Ex- man Emperor, Juna, made the year 365 and nine days on shipboard. But landsmen make and an instance occurred in Sneuburgh where a change, the public executioner ascended the one-fourth days. It was found, however, there So anxious were they to reach St. Juan, that track or spoar was followed by the hunters for having caused a drum to be beat, proclaimed in centuries had made a difference in the astroprovisions were not thought of, although I had five hours on horseback. Throughout the whole a loud voice the name of a merchant who had nomical equinox of about ten days. Pope Gretaken the precaution to fill a bucket with water, distance the carcass only once or twice was dis- been declared guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy, gory XIII., in 1582, corrected this error by and have it placed in the boat. Off they start- covered to have touched the ground. Spearman and who had taken to flight. He then displayed suppressing ten days in the calendar, and to ed at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, with- says he saw a lion at the Cape take a heifer in to the spectators an enormous placard, bearing prevent such a discrepancy in future, he estabout dining, and they rowed hard to get to land. his mouth, and though the legs trailed on the the name of the culprit in gigantic letters. He lished the rule of adding one day every four Soon after the boat shoved off, we took a light ground, he carried it off as a cat would a rat, next caused the drum to be beat a second time, years. This is why it is called Leap Year.

FEMALE SKATERS .- In Friezland the women contrary, they had not reached the haven they yards at a bound, and can repeat these springs are as fond of skating as the men, and frefor a short time. Denied, however, the fleet- quently have races. At one of these races, And to wind up our story, Providence having ness of the hound or wolf, the lion, by a few which took place some time since on a piece of favored us with a breeze, after they had made quick bounds, can seize even the tall giraffe or lice in the outer ditch of the town of Leuwara short visit on shore they reached the vessel in camelopard, by springing on the haunches of den, there were thirteen competitors for the safety about 9 o'clock at night, as we were then the latter. Instances have been known of the prize. They skated two and two; after each close in with the land, and they had not a long giraffe thus carrying the lion twenty miles, be- heat, she who arrived last at the goal quitted distance to pull to reach us. Poor fellows, they fore sinking under the attacks of the destroyer. the course. The seventh and last trial was between the two remaining winners, one of whom was twenty years of age, and the other sixteen.

> The former gained the principal prize, consisting of a gold ornament for the head; and the Mrs. Crocker, who spent several years as a other the second, which was a coral necklace, missionary in the Bassa tribe, of West Africa, with a gold clasp. One of the competitors on states that large groups of men would often as- this occasion was just past fifteen. To afford semble to hear the words of eternal life, but sel- some idea of their swiftness, it is stated that dom could there be seen a mother, sister, or one young female passed over the course, which daughter among them. Early taught by their was one hundred and fifty yards long, in thirteen

A CHALLENGE .- When Judge Thatcher was member of Congress from Massachusetts, he Kemble succeeded, almost by a miracle, in saywas challenged to fight a duel by Mr. Blount, ing his life, and made him what he now is-almember from North Carolina, for words spoken most an artificial yet breathing man. in debate. The Judge, on reading the message from Blount, after adjusting his wig and revolutionary hat, said to the bearer-"Give my rehim he cannot have a definite answer to day. the teacheress, she clasped her hands repeated- affairs than myself. If she consents to take the

NUTRIMENT IN DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES .- Dr. Warwick gives an interesting comparison of the and the manners of our students." To secure these most deamount of nutriment contained in different sub- sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without stances, and the time for their digestion. Of an unreserved compliance with which, no student should vegetables, he considers that beans contain most

like his own land-no hall like Faneuil Hall-

beef 26, chicken 25, pork 24, cod and sole 21, haddock 18, &c. As to digestion, boiled rice occupies an hour, sago an hour and forty-five bread two hours, new bread three hours, boiled allowed either within or about the academic buildings. cabbage four hours, oysters two and a half hours, salmon four hours. Venison chops one and a half-mutton three-beef three-roast pork five and a quarter-raw eggs two-hard

boiled eggs three and a half.

LEAP YEAR.—Our readers are aware, we presume, that the year we have just entered is Leap Year. Every fourth year contains, by the calendar, 366 days, one being added to the month of February. The calendar of the Rowere some minutes less, which in the course of

VARIETY.

Cato pleaded four hundred cases, and won them all; Archimedes could relate all he ever heard, and in the same words; Julius fought fifty pitched battles; he could write, dictate, and listen to the conversation of his friends at the same time; Mithridates spoke to the ambassadors of twenty-two different nations without an interpreter. Julius Viator lived to an old age without using any kind of liquid nourishment. Crasne, grandfather of the Triumvirassus, who was slain by the Parthians, never laughed-he had, on this account, the surname of Angelastus.

There is a man in London who has a glass eve and spectacles, a wig, one arm and both legs of wood, a nose which is fastened to the skin of the forehead, a lower jaw of silver, a set of artificial teeth, a part of the skull of caoutchouc, and a palate and both ears of the same substance, as well as a large part of the abdomen. It is said that he was formerly employed in supplying a steam engine with coal and in an explosion of the boiler was most horribly mutilated. Dr.

Gumilla relates, in the History of the River Orinoco, that there is one nation which marries old men to girls, and old women to youth. For, youth and imprudence in wedlock together. is CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK.

. Regulations.

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

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

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language an not be permitted.

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

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

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as óllows:—

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and nding Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

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

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

Expenses. Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte. \$10.00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2.00 The entire expense for an academic year, including oard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846,

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

MILK IN MEXICO.-Mustang, of the New Orleans Delta, writes : "One of the curiosities in this word once, if she never heard it again. on his hard-crowned head, we have the live ani- but that it may be in his power to be your best patrons are supplied by milking into the vessel ual happiness.

marry women of their own age.

Whoever undertakes to put a joke on the Rezor Strop man, is spre to get floored in the long run. While selling his strops in Plymouth, and expatiating the while on the evils of rumdrinking, a tipsey fellow cried out, If rum made me lie as fast as you in selling your strops, I'd quit it to day.' 'Very good,' replied Smith ; the only difference between your lying and mine, is this: My strops enable me to lie in; a good warm bed, while rum makes you lie in the

Make yourself agreeable as much as possible,

Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. 000 26tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROTRIETOR.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reacher the

EF No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid; ex cept at the discretion of the publisher. EF Communications, orders, and remittances, should, it incoded, post paid; to

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