RDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

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WHOLE NO. 196.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. From the Occident for March.

Judge O'Neal's Opinion in the case of the City Council of

In this case, a deep respect for the ancient

consistency, honesty, industry, and thrift, induficulties of the case demanded.

is that which ought to be expected. It is not perhaps necessary to the purpose of this | ianity founded on any particular religious tenets; | thou? No one, as he walks the street, would | It is true, the Israelite must cease from business case, to rule and hold that the Christian religion not Christianity with an established church, and dare say to him, turn in hither and worship as on Sunday; so do all others. His religion is part of the Common Law of South Carolina. tithes and spiritual courts; but Christianity Still it may be useful to show that it lies at the with liberty of conscience to all men!" foundation of even the article of the constitu- But I have said all which need be said on law is in derogation of the Hebrew's religion; ligion; and to enjoy its cherished benefits, living

iustice!

stitution of this state declares, that "the free part of our common law! exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and

ness!" which is "evil in itself."

on them, in the course of the argument, for their the common law.

I admire the devotion with which the remnant to the community, have always been held to be er. Yet in his notes to 2d Stat. 707, speaking other days are to him indifferent. Hence he while Christians are not called upon, as he free- the argument as far as he does, by saying, as or business. ly admits, to its observance. (Mendelssohn's he does, that in its exercise "it does me no in-Jerusalem, 209.) The Lord's day, the day of jury for my neighbor to say there are twenty and enjoyment of the religious profession and such, is a mere question of expediency. But, the resurrection, is to us, who are called Chris- Gods, or no God." While the argument rests worship of the Israelite. Why? It does not says the argument, on the other side, we would tians, the day of rest after the finishing a new only in words, it would be so evanescent that it require him to desecrate his own Sabbath! It not object to it, if it did not give a Christian a creation. It is the day of the first visible trie might be no injury! But when it comes to be does not say, you must worship God on the preference over an Israelite. Where is such a umph over death, hell, and the grave! It was put in print, to be read, like Paine's Age of Christian Sabbath! On the contrary, it leaves provision? There is none such in the law. It the birthday of the believer in Christ, to whom Reason, by the young and the unwary, where is him free on all these matters! His evening is general, operating upon all. The Constituand through whom, it opened up the way, which the parent who would say "it does me no inju- sacrifice and morning worship, constituting the tion, in the respect under consideration, conby repentance and faith leads unto everlasting ry!" I agree fully to what is beautifully and seventh day, he publicly and freely offers up, siders all the people of South Carolina on whom life and eternal happiness! On that day we appropriately said in Updegraph vs. The Com- and there is none to make him afraid. His the Government is to operate as citizens merely rest, and to us, it is the Sabbath of the Lord. monwealth, 11 Sergt. and Maule, 394, "Christ- Sundays are spent as he pleases, so far as re- It does not divide them into Christians and Its decent observance in a Christian community, land, general Christianity, is and always has ligion is concerned. No one dare say to him, Hebrews, or any other classification. If the

to all mankind, provided that the liberty of con- section of the 8th article of our Constitution, Israelite were allowed to make the objection, science thereby declared shall not be so construed, hereinbefore cited and set out? To satisfact- that he could not be constitutionally restrained tices inconsistent with the peace or safety of well to ascertain what was the sense in which Infidels would say, as Duke said, all days are heads? It was not that spirit of infidelity which of religious worshipers, or of none at all; that form, the 1 \ of 8 article of the Constitution. defied reason, denied God, and was stained he might worship God or not, as he pleased; It is true, the alliance was altogether unnatural. tars of Aztec idols! It was Christianity, robed time or place, or none at all; and that for these good man and good judge, the late J. Martin, in light, and descending as the dove upon our differences in faith or practice, no difference in on the very question now before us, and he, ancestors, which gave us this provision! It was civil condition should ever be made by law! It with his accustomed clearness and power, dethe Jews, and taught them, "love your enemies, make no law respecting an establishment of re- given to the world! hate you, and pray for them which despitefully This was the general law for all the Union, as keep the Sabbath day holy, also required the deck. use you and persecute you!" But this tolera- standing under the legislation of Congress! Israelite to work six days, as closely and faithswer the question! Your people love "the the draught of the Virginia Bill of Rights in the 12th verse, we have the same commandment did not speak. These hints are enough to show the spirit called the Principles and Acts of the Revolu commanded thee. Six days thou shalt labor, you, and I shall not be afraid." which breathes in the constitution! But the tion, 124. It declares that "religion, or the and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the law which we are called upon to administer, duty which we owe to our Creator, and the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt it for an instant." will be found to come to us imbued and blessed manner of discharging it, can be directed only not do any work, thou, nor thy with the same holy influences. Crimes are by reason and conviction, not by force or vio- daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid- "My child, you would be more frightened," warm! classed into Mala in se and Mala prohibita! lence; and that, therefore, all men should enjoy servant, nor thine ass, nor any of he said, kissing her, while the tears were on his The lesson derived from this little incident is What gives them that character? We cannot the fullest toleration in the exercise of religion thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy rough cheeks. answer, as the Israelite would do, by pointing according to the dictates of conscience, unpun- gates, that thy man-servant and thy maid-servant | "No, father, I will not be afraid if you take distant country. At every step of our journey to Mount Sinai, and saying the Lord God com- ished and unrestrained by the magistrate: un- may rest as well as thou. And remember that me with you. O! father, let me be with you!" we find other travelers, who need our friendly manded us saying, "thou shalt not kill," "thou less under color of religion, any man disturbed thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and and she threw her arms around his neck, and aid. Nay, God has brought them around our shalt not steal." The authority of these divine the peace, the happiness, or the safety of society. the Lord thy God brought thee out thence clung fast to him. The strong man was over- path in great numbers;—and, as far as the eye

In the courts over which we preside, we daily stroying it." It was to secure this privilege of and not to give a command to labor. The yes. An unseen father, it is true; and faith is part of our administration. A Christian wit- this alone, that our constitutional provision was and not man for the Sabbath." ing his honor upon the books, is sworn upon liberty used the words, "the free exercise and remain, one day out of seven, as a day of rest; ed my mind. Reader, does it calm yours? the holy Evangelists, the books of the New enjoyment of religious profession and worship and as such it is essential to every one who Testament, which testify of our Saviour's birth, without discrimination or preference," has, I labors, be it man or beast, and hence its institulife, death, and resurrection. This is so com- think, been sufficiently shown. What abridg- tion and observance. There is therefore no people of whom the defendant is one, and a full mon a matter, that it is little thought of as an ment of religious profession and worship is to violation of the Hebrew's religion, in requiring concurrence in the merited eulogium bestowed evidence of the part which Christianity has in be found in a law forbidding a shop to be kept him to cease from labor on another day than his open, or goods to be sold on Sunday? I con- Sabbath, if he be left free to observe the latter ac-All blasphemous publications carrying upon fess, I can see none. If there were any, I pre- cording to his religion. It is the seventh day, ced a fuller consideration than the intrinsic dif- their face that irreverent rejection of God and sume it will be readily admitted it hardly would which is to him a holy day, made so by his re-His holy religion, which makes them dangerous have escaped the experienced eye of Dr. Coop- ligion, and to be observed at his peril. All the

of Israel, scattered among us, and all the other libels, and punishable at common law. Here of this very article of the Constitution, he says; can find no abridgement of his religion in being civilized nations of the earth, have cherished they would also be plain acts of licentiousness, "This does not interfere with the right of the compelled to abstain from public trade, employand kept their Sabbath, the seventh day of the having no warrant of protection whatever in Legislature to incorporate religious societies ment, or business, on one of them. If the week! Well has one of their own gifted and our constitution. This, however, never could for civil purposes. Nor with the right of ap- Legislature, or the City of Charleston, were to liberal writers said of it, using the words of in. extend to free and manly discussion on these pointing a Sabbath, or day of rest from labor, declare that all shops within the State or City spiration, "it was given" "for all generations." holy subjects. For I agree with Mr. Jefferson, as a municipal institution conducive to civil ex- should be closed, and that no one should sell or "for a perpetual covenant—as a sign between in his Notes on Virginia, 235, "Our rulers can pedience!" The legislation, objected to on this offer to sell any goods. wares, or merchandize. the Lord and the children of Israel for ever." have authority over such natural rights, only, as occasion, is no more than what he allows to be on the 4th of July or 8th of January in each Exod. xxxi; 16—" and to be wholly independ. | we have submitted to them. The rights of con- proper and legitimate. It is simply an ordi- year, would any one believe such a law was unent of times and places."-Mendelssohn's Jeru- science we never submitted, we never could nance for the better observance of the Lord's constitutional. It could not be pretended resalem, 203. No doubt it is, as he affirms, bind- submit. We are answerable for them to our Day as a day of rest; it simply requires a ces- ligion had any thing to do with that! What ing upon those who believe in the law alone: God!" But I should hesitate long in pushing sation of public employment in the way of trade has religion to do with a similar regulation for

been a part of the common law;" "not Christ- in the circle of his own fireside, what doest law be according to that, there is no objection

we ao!

tion under consideration, and that upon it rest | this interesting subject! It was not necessary | inasmuch as by his faith and this statute he is com- in a community who have appointed a different many of the principles and usages constantly for the decision of this case; it has only been pelled to keep two Sabbaths. There is the day of rest, he must give to its law obedience, acknowledged and enforced in the courts of said to prevent silence from being interpreted mistake! He has his own free and undiminished! so far as it demands cessation from public eminto a want of confidence in the proposition, Sunday is, to us, our day of rest! We say to ployment, The 1st section of the 8th article of the con- that Christianity may be justly appealed to as him, simply, respect us by ceasing on this day from the pursuit of that trade and business in The case before us presents the very simple | which you, by the security and protection given worship without discrimination or preference shall question, Is a law punishing the sale of goods to you by our laws, make great gain! This is forever hereafter be allowed within this State, on the Lord's day, Sunday, a violation of the 1st | a mere police, or municipal regulation! If the as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify prac- orily answer this question, it will be perhaps from pursuing a public business on Sunday, the the framers of the Constitution used the words, alike to me, and therefore I will at all times What gave to us this noble safeguard of re- "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious pursue my business. Such an assumption is so ligious toleration, which made the worship of profession and worship, without discrimination or preposterous, that no one would tolerate it! our common Father as free and easy as the air preference." Reading over the words, one would Yet, in the case of the Town Council vs. C. O. we breathe, and His temple as wide, capacious say, the venerable men who framed that article Duke and Alexander Marks, the Infidel and the and lofty, as the sky He has spread above our | meant to say, that a man might be of any order | Israelite placed themselves on the same platwith more blood than ever flowed upon the al- that his worship might be in any form, at any Still, both together invoked the decision of that that same spirit which, when the war of the was an abolition of all disabilities—the Christ- cided that the Constitution did not prevent the Revolution was about to commence, sanctified a | ian, Israelite, Mahomedan, Pagan, and Infidel, | passage of an ordinance to prevent shop-keepers fast and prostrated a nation before the Lord of all stand alike in the Government and people from keeping their shops open on the Sabbath Hosts to ask His blessing and assistance! It of South Carolina. To ascertain, however, day; and from that decision the parties dared was that same glorious spirit of mercy and love more precisely the sense, we may appeal to not further pursue their complaint by appeal. which proclaimed the birth of the Saviour, and various other sources. To the 1st article of the It was feared that, like its noble gifted author, as its consequence, "peace, good will towards amendments of the Constitution of the United it was no more; but I rejoice to find it has been men!" It was that same Christianity which States we may very well refer to ascertain the preserved; and I hope, with this opinion, and dangerous rocks; the steam engines would work and help him!" replied the other; "you will sought its promulgators among the humblest of then acknowledged sense: "Congress shall as one of its main pillars of support, it will be no longer; the wind raged violently, and around never think of stopping on such a day as this!

precepts comes to us through Christianity! We And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice through a mighty hand and by a stretched out come; he lifted her in his arms, and carried her can reach; we see their dense and gloomy are "the wild olive tree graffed" in place of Christian forbearance, love and charity towards arm; therefore the Lord thy God commanded away with him. the broken branches of the original tree, Israel! each other." The provision is very much like thee to keep the Sabbath day." Leviticus xxiii. How much I felt her departure! As long as these objects of Christian sympathy and brother-

Sunday? It is in a political and social point of But it is said this violated the free exercise view a mere day of rest. Its observance, as It is, however, fancied, that in some way this the effect of our law. It is the result of his re-

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

ALL's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful; Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise; Nothing but Folly goes faithless and fearful; Courage forever is happy and wise: All for the best,—if a man would but know it;

Providence wishes us all to be blest; This is no dream of the pundit or poet; Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best All for the best! set this on your standard, Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,

Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered, A waywearied swallow, or heartstricken dove: All for the best!—be a man but confiding. Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of His creature is guiding,

Wisely and warily, all for the best. All for the best! then fling away terrors, Meet all your fears and your foes in the van. And in the midst of your dangers or errors

Trust like a child, while you strive like a man: All's for the best!-unbiased, unbounded, Providence reigns from the East to the West;

And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded.

Hope and be happy that All's for the best

I HAVE NO FATHER.

And hence the law delivered at Mount Sinai, that in our own Constitution; and its closing and 3, contains, as I consider, the captain's child was near, I felt her to be a ly regard. We can go forward with the stern may be by us appealed to, as pointing out that declaration of duty shows how much these con- of the inspired Lawgiver on, and the explana- sort of pledge for the return and care of the purpose of a selfish and unloving spirit, saying, stitutional principles of toleration rested on tion of this command. "Six days shall work captain. I knew that in the moment of greatest in reply to every appeal which is addressed to Again, our law declares all contracts contra | Christianity. The general definition of tolera- be done; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of danger the father would run to his child; I was our feelings, "Depart in peace; be ye warmed bonos mores as illegal and void. What constition embraced in it, is but an amplification of rest, and holy convocation; ye shall do no certain that were the vessel about to be aban- and filled;" or we can say, with the warmtutes the standard of good morals? Is it not the words of our Constitution, which were very work therein; it is the Sabbath of the Lord in doned in the wild waves, I should know of hearted traveler. I cannot see this man perish; Christianity? There certainly is none other! probably condensed from it! Again, William all your dwellings." The meaning of the captain would not de- I must hasten to his relief." And the rule Say that cannot be appealed to, and I don't Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, in 1778, mandment is so plain, that I almost fear to add sert his child. Thus in the presence of that which we adopt for our guidance in such cases. know what would be good morals! The day (see Niles' Acts and Principles of the Revolution of my own. In six days the child I had comforted myself, and when she will determine the question, whether we are to of moral virtue in which we live, would in an instant, if that standard were abolished, lapse into the dark and murky night of Pagan im
of moral virtue in which we live, would in an instant, if that standard were abolished, lapse into the dark and murky night of Pagan im
of moral virtue in which we live, would in an instant, if that standard were abolished, lapse into the dark and murky night of Pagan im
of moral virtue in which we live, would in an instant, if that standard were abolished, lapse religion, I mean," he says, "an habitual revertory on the seventh he must not work; it is his day fearful, I rose, and managed to get on deck. It only for himself, cannot be happy. God does on the seventh he must not work; it is his day fearful, I shrank back, and threw not smile upon him; and his conscience will morality. I shrank back, and threw not smile upon him; and his conscience will morality. I shrank back, and threw not smile upon him; and his conscience will morality. I shrank back, and threw not smile upon him; and his conscience will morality. morality! In this State, the marriage tie is in- external homage, public or private, as the wor- further. I fancy few among Israel worked myself again on my couch. Then came the give him no peace. But he who forgets himself

acknowledge Christianity as the most solemn worship, as he has beautifully described it, and Saviour said, "The Sabbath was made for man not as sight, and nature is not as grace; but still I knew I had a Father; a Father whose ness, having no religious scruples against plac- adopted. The sense in which the fathers of So it remains, and so it is intended ever to love surpasseth knowledge. The thought calm-

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love how pure, How tender and how strong How long it will endure: How passive bear each wrong. Soft as a zephyr's silv'ry breath: It watcheth by the bed of death, And giveth up sweet sleep. It lives and acts and glows and swells, It points the child aright. On mountains and in flowery dells At morning, noon, and night.

"What a pity," remarked a spectator to a runkard, "that you should thus debase your manhood, by such selfish indulgence in strong "You're a temperance lecturer, I suspect,"

neered the inebriate. "No, friend," replied the gentleman, "I am

not a temperance lecturer—at least not one professedly. But I neglect no opportunity to speak a word in favor of that honest cause."

"You're a preacher then, may be!"

"Well, whatever you are, I want none of our advice."

"I merely meant it for your good," mildly nswered the gentleman. "Are you married?" " No."

"You have sisters and brothers?". "Yes-but they don't know me now."

"Have you a father?"

"No-he died long since."

"A mother?" There was a deep silence.

"You do not answer; have you a mother?"

The silence that ensued was broken by the obs of the wretched man. "Oh, God! Oh, God!" he exclaimed, "she,

too, is dead! I broke her heart many years since, by my misconduct. My poor, poor mother! So good, so kind—so gentle and forness of his anguish.

giving!" and he smote his breast in the bitter-Unhappy man-oh, how unhappy at that moment! Through all the vicissitudes of life. a mother's love had followed him entreating. urging, imploring him to forsake evil, and cling

only to that which is right. In vain had she striven—he had gone on blindly, perversely, recklessly, till now he was broken down in health, fortune, and reputation, an outcast from society, disowned by his own flesh and blood! Yet in the midst of this accumulation of wretchedness, there came reproachfully, though full of love, across the weary waste of years, a mother's voice, sweet and sad, and the heart bowed in grief to its mute appeal.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

A story is told of two travelers in Lapland. which throws more light upon the art of being happy than a whole volume of precepts and aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in winter, they were driving along in a sledge, wrapped up in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were mostly covered; and you could see hardly any thing but their eye-brows, and these were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunk down, benumbed I was once in an awful storm at sea; we and frozen, in the snow. "We must stop and were for many hours tossed about in sight of help him," said one of the travelers. "Stop were heard the terrific roar of the breakers, and We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to be bless them that curse you, do good to them that ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." If it were true that the commandment to the dash of the waves, as they broke over the at our journey's end as soon as possible." "But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the At this dreary and trying time, while we lay, more humane traveler; "I must go to his retion thus granted is a religious toleration, it is There could be no union of Church and State, fully as he is to observe the seventh day, as a as might be said, at the mercy of the waves, I lief;" and he stopped his sledge. "Come," the free exercise and enjoyment of religious no religion established by law! Nor could day of rest, then indeed there might be a found great comfort and support from an ap- said he, "come help me to rouse him." "Not profession and worship, with two provisions, there be any law prohibiting any man from wor- ground to say, that the ordinance which re- parently trifling circumstance; it was that the I," replied the other, "I have too much regard one of which, that which guards against acts of shiping God as he pleased! These plainly quires him to desist, during Sunday, from a captain's child, a little girl of about four years, for my own life to expose myself to this freezlicentiousness, testifies to the Christian constructory pointed to the evils from which we had escaped public business, the sale of goods, was uncon- was in the cabin with us. He had two or three ing atmosphere any more than is necessary. I tion which this section should receive! What in our separation from England! The Church stitutional. Let us read the commandment be- times, in the midst of his care and toils, been will sit here and keep myself as warm as I can are "acts of licentiousness," within the meaning of England, as an established State religion, ginning Exodus xx. 8:—" Remember the Sab- to see how his child went on; it is well known till you come back." So saying, he resolutely of this section? Must they not be such public had been felt as a great grievance, in at least bath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou how cheering is the sight of a captain in such kept his seat, while his companion hastened to acts as are calculated to shock the moral sense one of the States of the Union. Against it had labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day a time of danger. As our situation grew worse, the relief of the perishing man, whom they had of the community where they take place? The been poured the mighty torrent of Henry's re- is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou I saw the little girl rising on her elbows and providentially discovered. The ordinary means orgies of Bacchus, among the ancients, were not sistless eloquence, when "he pleaded against shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor bending her eyes anxiously to the door, as if for restoring consciousness and activity were offensive? At a later day, the Carnivals of the Parsons' cause." All had felt the pains and thy daughter, thy man-servant nor thy maid- longing for her father's reappearance. He tried with complete success. But the kind-Venice went off without note or observation. penalties imposed by English enactments, on servant, nor the stranger that is came at last. He was a large, bluff, sailor-like hearted traveler was so intent upon saving the Such could not be allowed now! Why? Pub- all who sought to worship as conscience, not within thy gates. For in six days the Lord man; an immense coat, great sea boots; and life of a fellow-creature, that he had forgotten lic opinion based on Christian morality would law, dictated. These evils were for ever re- made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in an oil-skin cap, with flaps hanging down his his own exposure; and what was the connot suffer it! Here, in this city, an open play- moved by the amendments above referred to. them is, and rested the seventh day; whereupon neck, were streaming with water. He fell on sequence? Why, the very effort he had made house or circus, on Sunday, could not exist for In the same sense our Constitution was adopt- the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed his knees on the floor beside the low berth of to warm the stranger, warmed himself! And a day! Why? Your streets, on Sunday, an- ed. This may be further illustrated by reading it." In Deuteronomy, chapter v., beginning at his child, and stretched his arms over her, but thus he had a two-fold reward. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act. house of God" more than the "tents of wicked- 1776. The 16th article of the first draught, by again set before Israel. "Keep the Sabbath After a while, he asked if she were alarmed. and he also found himself glowing from head Gov. Mason, will be found in Niles' collection, day to sanctify it, as the Lord thy God hath "Father," the child answered, "let me be with to foot, by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, "With me!" he cried; "you could not stand who had been so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwith, "Father, let me be with you," she repeated. standing the efforts he had been making to keep

sufficiently obvious. We are all travelers to a ranks. Now there are two ways of meeting dissoluble. Whence do we take that maxim? shiper believes most acceptable to Him." "Ac- every day in the six. If such had been the thought, The child is content, she is with her in his desires to do good, not only becomes a It is from the teaching of the New Testament cording to this," he says, "it is impossible for commandment, it would have been hard again. father; "and have I no father?" O God, I blessing to others, but opens a perpetual foundament alone! But it was intended to set apart a day of rest, thank thee! in that moment I could answer, tain of joy in his own bosom. [Dayspring]

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 23, 1848.

SUNDAY LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We publish to-day Judge O'Neal's Opinior in the celebrated Jew Case which has been so long pending in South Carolina. It will be seen that he reverses the decision of the lower court, and takes entirely a different view of the whole subject from what was taken in a very similar case by the Supreme Court of Ohio-The manner in which he endeavors to justify his opinion in this case is somewhat remarkable, and deserves a passing notice.

One thing which attracts the attention of the general reader, is Judge O'Neal's labored effort to connect the Common Law of South Carolina with the Christian religion, and his subsequent admission that the law in question is a mere police or municipal regulation. It is common for the advocates of the Sunday laws to begin their advocacy of them by insisting that the ob servance of Sunday is a necessary part of Christianity, and that it ought therefore to be quaintance with the facts in the case. required by every Christian nation. But this position is easier asserted than proved; and when of the cost of agencies for the Domestic and those who take it are pressed for their proof, Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church in themselves to common tale-bearing. they not unfrequently retreat from one position this country. He says that in the department to another until they come to the conclusion of Domestic Missions, in 4847, the Secretary here implied, that the keeping of Sunday is no part | and General Agent had a salary of \$1554, beof Christianity whatever. If so, then why is sides his traveling expenses; and when to this such a hue-and-cry raised against those who is added the expense of rent, fuel, porter, and oppose the Sunday laws, as if they were the an assistant, the whole amounts to \$3,126 43. enemies of Christianity itself? If these laws | The amount of receipts was \$25,075, so that are, as is maintained, a mere police or munici- the cost of agencies was over twelve per cent. serve no good purpose, but operate rather to were still worse; for there the salary of the the disadvantage of conscientious men, ought agent, with his assistant, traveling expenses, rent, to be borne with and listened to when they fuel, &c., was \$7060 20, or about fifteen per present their reasons for wishing such laws cent on the whole amount of receipts. This is

indirect acknowledgment that the framers of missions. the Constitution meant all which the most practice, no difference in civil condition should funds. Even this is dispensed with at the preof Sunday laws desire. Judge O'Neal attempts or another, for the object. to explain the matter so as to make the language in question mean simply, that there could be no union of Church and State, no religion established by law! But this is making their platform rather to narrow to accommodate all the religious views then entertained. For our part, we cannot doubt that the framers of the Constitution of South Carolina meant all that their language naturally imports, when they spoke of the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship. If they did, then we see not how a law to prevent a Jew from working on Sunday after he has kept his Sabbath on the previous day, can be consistent lieve is drawing near, when the distinguishing with the Constitution.

prevent the transaction of business on Sunday, abridges the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship on the part of those who observe the seventh day or Saturday as the Sabbath. Judge O'Neal thinks it does not, because it is simply a municipal regulation, and does not forbid them resting on their Sabbath, nor require them to worship on Sunday. This is a very specious representation of the matter, but we do not think it will bear a close investigation. It is well known that a majority of the people regard Sunday as a day which ought to be religiously observed, and that the free exercise of religious preferences, even Others have signified their intention of followsidering that only a minority regard the Saturday as the Sabbath, should decree that on rogatives which do not belong to them, and time." By order of the Board, would very soon find themselves without the sevens bloom I memor that it sent in some in the sent and the sen

support of their former constituents. Still, if the reasoning of Judge O'Neal in relation to the Jews be good; and if they cannot justly complain of an abridgement of their religious rights by the Sunday laws; then the observers of Sunday could not justly complain of such a decree as we have supposed. They would complain, however, and their complaint would be sustained by the influential and religious portion of community. It is easy to talk of the Sunday laws as simply a police or municipal regulation, but they are so interwoven with religious considerations and preferences that we do not believe they can ever be enforced with out a violation of the principle of religious toleration.

AGENCIES FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The expense of agencies for missionary and other benevolent societies is a cause of frequent complaint in nearly every denomination. In some cases these complaints are no doubt well founded; in others, they are entirely unjustifiable, and probably result from a want of ac-

A correspondent of the Churchman complains Another thing in Judge O'Neal's Opinion even allowing that it results in the diffusion of which will be likely to attract attention, is his a great deal of light in relation to the work of

strenuous opponents of Sunday laws maintain be in societies like those to which we have ask God's blessing on the visit. For if our that they meant, when they used the words, alluded, they do not exist in relation to our own conscience is not sufficiently awake to upbraid "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious missionary organization. With us the labors of us while in the act of petit slander, we cannot Bishop of Richmond; \$4,000 to Bishop Hughes among the Roman Catholics of Philadelphia. profession and worship, without discrimination the Secretaries, Treasurer, and other officers, fail to feel and show our guilt when we meet or preference." He says: "Reading over the are performed gratuitously. Their expenses, the injured party. words, one would say, the venerable men who also, in attending upon the regular meetings of framed that article meant to say, that a man the Board and the Society, come out of their might be of any order of religious worshipers, own pockets, and are cheerfully paid for the don, lately delivered a lecture at the Bridge or of none at all; that he might worship God benefit of the cause. Occasionally, however, or not, as he pleased; that his worship might it has been found necessary to appoint a special present reform movement in Germany. The be in any form, at any time or place, or at none agent to visit some particular districts, with a lecturer described Ronge as a little dandified \$7,500 to Mobile; \$8,000 to Charleston; \$6, at all; and that for these differences in faith or view of giving information as well as collecting man, so different from what he (the lecturer) 000 to Lazarists in United States; \$2,150 to ever be made by law! It was an abolition of sent time, in hope that the work will be done by was introduced to him, he said, "But I want to all disabilities—the Christian, Israelite, Ma- ministering and other leading brethren in the see the real Ronge." Ronge was the signboard hometan, Pagan, and Infidel, all stand alike in different churches. There is, therefore, no in front, who pushed the movement forward, view of the Government and people of South room for complaint on the score of agencies. but it was Dr. Bench who was believed to direct Carolina." Such, evidently, is the import of But are the brethren upon whom the Board Ronge and to write his letters. Ronge told the their language, and such the interpretation rely giving their attention to the matter of lecturer that the German philosophy had gone which unbiased readers would place upon it. awakening interest in the missionary work and beyond the Bible; that Moses and Isaiah were What reason is there for placing upon it any collecting funds for it? We hope they are, and other interpretation? None at all, except it be that no month is allowed to pass without a conto justify some such evasion as the advocates cert of prayer, and a collection in some form

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-I forward for publication in the Recorder extracts from the 1st Report of the Missionaries in the employ of the Eastern Association. Bro. Lewis, who is stationed at Newport, R. I., says: Though at times I have felt somewhat depressed in view of the low state of Zion, and especially the general disregard of the Sabbath, still I have found cause of encouragement when I have anticipated that better time, which I betruth held by our people in sacred trust shall The question still remains, whether a law to ultimately triumph. Our congregation on the Sabbath has increased, and our prayer-meetings have become really interesting seasons. I find enough to do. Indeed there are more calls for my ministerial labor than I can attend. In Jamestown, an increasingly solemn attention is manifest in the congregation, so much that I have deemed it expedient to increase the frequency of my appointments. I have circulated | To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-Sabbath publications, and found no difficulty in obtaining pledges that they would be read."

I found it had a name to live, although dead. French language, a translation of which I send. Sunday laws are designed to favor them by January 11th—I commenced a series of meet. As it may be somewhat amusing to the readers holy being in the Universe can for a moment be This commenced a series of meet. As it may be somewhat amusing to the readers." preventing as far as possible the noise and conings that lasted daily until the 30th, and God of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your paper, if it is your pleasure you are at some that neither the control of your paper, if it is your pape fasion of business. It is equally well known was pleased to hear and answer prayer, and liberty to give it a place :that those who observe the seventh day, or pour out his Spirit, to revive his people and Saturday, are alike conscientious in regarding | convert sinners. Feb. 5th-Three were buried | that day as one which ought to be religiously with Christ in baptism, who, together with Council of State, Secretary of State directing moral support of this enormous evil. Our neobserved. Now suppose the authorities should three from the Baptist church, united with our decree that Saturday should be observed as a church, all converts to the Sabbath, and all but Sabbath by rest from labor; who doubts that one heads of families. One of the number was such a decree would be pronounced by the ob- a deacon. Another has since joined, making of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of sonal public dissent from their errors and crimes quarters of Europe. servers of the first day an abridgement of their in all seven who have united with the church. though they might be left at liberty to rest on ing the same example as soon as circumstances Sunday also ? Or, suppose the authorities, con- permit. The cause of the Sabbath is gaining Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Slavery in any manner whatever. The view the day at the new Synagogue in Wooster-st., ground, and I verily believe that God, by his Sardinia, of Charles first of Spain, of St. Fer- thus taken of this subject will render it per- reciting before a crowded congregation a chapword and Spirit, is at work in the hearts of his dinand and Merit Naples, of the Elephant of fectly inconsistent for us to give our suffrages ter of the 2d of Kings, with the Synagogue every third Saturday no work should be done. people in South Kingston. Prejudice, that so as to leave those who do observe that day great opposer of truth, is giving way—so that free from annoyance; the result would be a people will hear and investigate. The field Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma; and ing Christian and church fellowship from all tincily heard in any part of that spacious buildvastly greater outcry than is now made because seems ripening for the harvest, when he whose Pierre de Paletica, Actual Councillor of guilty of the sin of Slavery, and by remember- ing. We learn that he is intended for the Jewthe Sunday laws are not enforced. The au- right it is to reign, shall be obeyed in all his State, Knight of the Order of St. Anne of the ing those in bonds as bound with them, would ish ministry. thorities would be denounced as usurping pre- commandments. The Lord hasten it in his

SCANDAL.

"The little foxes spoil the vines," yet how very difficult it is to shut out these little foxes from the vineyard. Not so with the wholesale aggressors on human rights. The strong arm of the law reaches forth, and in its iron grasp bears them straight to the tribunal of justice. But against the insidious attacks of him who

"Damns with faint applause, and hesitates dislike," there is no defense, legal or physical. Still it is feared that moral and religious restraints have less bearing on this vice than on almost any other. How common it is, to listen with a degree of pleasure to unkind reflections, either true or false, upon the conduct of an acquaintance, or even a friend, and sometimes we ourselves take part in propagating these same ungracious tales. This propensity seems to be infectious; for a common gossip in community will soon be surrounded with a score of proselytes, ready to seize upon the first deviation from rectitude in a brother or sister; just as the omenous screech of one raven gathers around the carcase a multitude of voracious becks with of the Queen of Great Britain; that is, that bea garb as black as his own. Thus it is that fore it sets in England, it has risen in the West many, in whom we least suspected such a pro- Indies; before it is lost sight of there, the napensity, are drawn away and soon abandon tives of New Zealand see it; then Australia

Scandal sometimes enters into conversation, by its beams, till we see it in England again. apparently from the impression that to be sociable one must talk, and for the want of some other interesting theme, our neighbors are made the subjects for dissection. Then, like the some spot where the gospel is preached; and surgeon, people seem to dissect character for wherever the name of Christ is proclaimed, the purpose of searching out its diseases and there also the Sun of Righteousness arises with defects. A beautiful business! And pity on healing in his wings, enlightening many hearts pal regulation, surely those who think they In the department of Foreign Missions, things the wretch who is doomed to cut and carve that but for his presence would have remained tions. But what is the antidote? We would ly come, when the whole world shall be filled recommend that the mind be well cultivated, and stored with knowledge on various subjects, a large per centage to be absorbed at home, which may be made the theme of conversation when friends meet. Then they may part with a consciousness of having been benefited by the interview, and a brow of innocence that will Whatever occasion of complaint there may not fall to meet any human being, or blush to

> Ronge.—The Rev. R. H. Herschel, of Lon-Street Chapel, Bristol, on the subject of the had pictured, that when he went to see him, and very good philosophers for their day, but not

THE VAUDOIS OF PIEDMONT.—The Marquis d'Azeglio has recently presented a petition to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in favor of the emancipation of the Jews and Protestants of that kingdom. The petition was numerously signed, and among the subscribers were four Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. Should this movement in favor of religious liberty prove successful, the Protestants of Piedmont, who have hitherto been denied the rights citizenship in the land of their birth, will enjoy the same freedom in the exercise of their religion as their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen.

TOLERATION .- "All religions are tolerated nere," says an English Baptist Missionary, writing from Ningpo, China, "if you will behave yourselves well, and not interfere with government affairs. The imperial family has adopted the maxim to leave every man to be- and almost every sin with which our land is days, and all the Holy Week, including Palm lieve what he pleases, and to practice what he likes, if he will be a good subject. This toleration consolidates the emperor's power over the from almost cone-sixth of our entire population different nations which live under his scepter."

I send you the following titles of honor attached to the name of one Minister on the part Bro. Clarke, stationed at Green Hill, says: - of Russia in the treaty of 1824 with the United "On inquiring into the state of the church, States. The document before me is in the

Actual Private Councillor, Member of the the administration of Foreign Affairs, Actual cessary and involuntary connection with the Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. Alex- civil and social organizations now existing, ander Nabesky, Grand Cross of the Order of which seems to give to each of us the charac- emigrating party this season. In addition, sev-St. Wladimir of the first Class, Knight of that ter and reputation of the body, unless by per- eral other large parties are expected from other the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight | we throw the responsibility exclusively upon of the Order of the Holy Ghost and St. Michael. | those who support the evils of which we comand Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of plain, renders it more necessary for us to an- that on Saturday, a child 6 1-2 years old on of France, Knight Grand Cross of the Black and nounce our unwillingness to sanction the system Rev. S. M. Isaacs, took part in the service of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the or religious influence for the support of Slavery. music appertaining thereto; also the blessings Crown of Wirtemburg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belgic Lion, of the Fidelity of its principles, or its advocates, and by withhold- ing was critically correct, and he could be disfirst Class, and Grand Cross of the Order of St. | wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this Wladimir of the Second; who, having ex- iniquity. changed, etc.
Union College, March 12th, 1848.

CONVERSION OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Rev. J. Smedley, a missionary of the American Indian Mission Association, in a letter dated December 28, mentions the conversion of Peter Folsom, a Choctaw Chief, of Meshulatubbi District. This Chief is one of the four elective Chiefs of the Choctaw Nation. He is eloquent in Choctaw and pretty fluent in English. He is a poor man. His own merits have made him Chief.

LATER FROM CHINA.—The ship Sea Witch which sailed from Canton Dec. 29th, arrived at New York March 16, in seventy-eight days. Quiet was not fully restored when the Sea Witch sailed, but there was a strong probability that the quarrel would be settled without a recourse to serious measures. Four of the persons engaged in the murder of the Englishmen had been executed. Others were undergoing examination, and would suffer the severest punishment if found guilty.

EXTENT OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.—It has been said, that the sun never sets on the dominions and India, and Africa, are all in turns lighted

So it is, says the Juvenile Offering, with our missionary stations—the sun never sets on our missionaries' labors, but it is always shining on among the putrid gangrene of human imperfec- in everlasting darkness, O may the time quickwith the glory of the Lord!

> AID TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.—The Association (in Europe) for the Propagation of the Faith, have granted to the Missions in America, this year: \$5,000 to the Bishop of Dubuque; \$6,000 to the Bishop of Detroit; \$4,000 to the Bishop of Cincinnati; \$3,000 to Bishop of Philadelphia; \$3,000 to the the regulations for the observance of Lent of New York; \$1,000 to Priests of Mercy, N. The following, from the Catholic Telegraph Y.; \$2,000 to Hartford; \$3,000 to Nashville; of Feb. 24, shows how they do in the dioceses \$3.000 to Louisville \$8,000 to Bishop of Vin- of Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio:cennes, and \$3,000 to Congregation of Holy Cross, same diocese; \$6,000 to St. Louis; \$2,-250 to Milwaukie; \$3,500 to Bishop of Little Rock: \$7,500 to Bishop Quarter at Chicago; \$3,500 to Natchez; \$4,750 to New Orleans; Society of Jesus, Ma.; \$9,000 to Society of Jesus in Rocky Mountains; \$760 to Dominicans in do.: \$10,000 to Dr. Odin, Vicar Apostolic, Texas: \$3.000 to Jesuit Missions in America; \$26,000 to West Indian and South American Missions: \$11,000 to Archbishop of Oregon City; \$4,000 to Vicar Apostolic Hudson's Bay \$26,000 to British American Missions; \$11,500 to Oblats. Canada and Hudson's Bay; \$6,000 to Jesuits in Canada. These grants, with the donations of the people, will uphold a very large number of missionaries of the Church of Rome on this Continent.

ANTI-SLAVERY PROTEST.

The "Morning Star" publishes a "Protest and Declaration of Sentiment of Free-Will Baptist Ministers upon the Subject of Slavery." It is signed by six hundred and sixteen ministers, and reads as follows:-

Whereas the system of American Slavery is not only a political curse to the States where it exists and the Nation-increasing our taxes, threatening our peace and prosperity, injuring our reputation, and darkening our prospects but is also a direct violation of the Law of Be-Religion; setting aside necessarily that great necessary to the happiness of all human society; trampling under foot those relations on which every social privilege and enjoyment is based; sustaining and encouraging War, Licentious. once a day only on Monday, Tuesdays, and ness, Gambling, Sabbath-breaking, Profanity, cursed; preventing not only the influence but Sunday. the preaching of the Gospel, and the promulgation of the truths of the Bible; withholding even the instruction necessary to a knowledge Connection, consider it our duty to state definitely our views and position upon this subject, outrage upon humanity.

we occupy such as God can approve and de- legany Co., N. Y.

fend, and trusting in Almighty Grace, we pledge for the support of these principles, and those in which they are embodied, our EARNEST PRAYERS, OUR COMBINED INFLUENCE, and our most VIGOROUS EFFORTS.

THE MENDI MISSION.

Letters have been received at the office of the American Missionary Association, giving the particulars of the death of Rev. Wm. Raymond, which occurred at Sierra Leone, on the 26th of November, 1847. Measures are in progress for the reinforcement of the Mission at Kaw Mendi, and one or two missionaries are expecting to sail for Africa in the first vessel going there. It is said that King Kissicummah. the reigning chief in that part of the country. regards the mission with the same favor as before Mr. Raymond's death. The Mission School embraced ninety-three children at the last ac-

The history of this Mission affords a striking example of the entire safety of thorough peace principles. Mr. Raymond was known to be utterly opposed to War, to Slavery and the Slave Trade, and although he professed no power other than that inherent in the influence which his Christian philanthropy had obtained for him. his principles were respected and his person and property held sacred to him At the commencement of the war which has been for some vears raging all around the Mission, Mr. Rav. mond, knowing that many would flee to the Mission for safety against being taken captive and sold as slaves, made a law that no man should be "tied" (as a slave) in the Mission town, and that no man should be carried through the place tied. Up to the time of his death, this law had been observed and enforced; war men. head men, and even the kings, respecting it. Soon after Mr. R.'s death, some of the head war-men made a descent on the Mission premises, and tied and carried away one person as a slave. After remonstrating with them in vain. Thomas Bunyan, a Mendi African, who was left in charge of the Mission, laid the matter before King Kissicummah, and he was so enraged that he would have slain the principal aggressor but for the intercession of others, among whom we believe was Bunyan himself.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT

Some two or three years ago we published

1. All the faithful who have completed their 21st year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.

2. They are only to make one meal a day. excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast-days is not to be taken till about noon.

4. At that meal, if on any day, permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christians is never to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. The quality of the food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruit, salads, vegetables and fish, though not warm, but fish previously prepared and grown cold. Eggs are prohibited at the colla-

7, General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid; as tea, coffee. or thin chocolate, made with water, to which a few drops of milk may be added, serving rather to color the liquids, than make them substantial

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard, instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

9. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant wonevolence, and the obligations enforced by our men, or giving suck to infants, those who are obliged to hard labor, all who through weak-Fundamental Principle of Equality, which is ness cannot fast without great prejudice to their

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh-meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and Thursdays, with the exception of the first four

English Mormon Emigrants.—Several thousaud English families, members of the Mormon Church, will arrive at New Orleans during this of the plan of salvation; -Therefore, we, the Spring, on their way to join the settlement formundersigned, ministers of the Free-Will Baptist ed in the Great Salt Lake Valley. An agent of the Mormon Church has been sent to New Orleans to provide passages for the emigrants and to present before the world our solemn on boats to St. Louis, as fast as they arrive. Protest against the continuance of this fearful Another agent is stationed at St. Louis to engage transportation for them up the Missouri to Believing, as we do, that the sympathy of no the present encampment of the Mormons on Providence constitute the least apology for its of Council Bluffs. From that point, or the vi-CHARLES ROBERT, Count of Nesselrade, continuance, we wish publicly to withdraw all cinity, they expect every Spring to send out all implied or supposed, voluntary, political or who are prepared to emigrate to the Valley of

It is calculated that from eight to ten thousand souls, from England alone, will join the

The New York Commercial Advertiser says We therefore, by refusing to support Slavery, before and after the lesson. His Hebrew read-

Letters and papers for Eld. THOMAS E. BAS-Believing our principles just, and the position cock, should be directed to Independence, Aldiune la sala succession de

no one sub sideration. zation of a was made of March. FOREIGN The steam on Sabbath to the 27th The nev important. on the 23d dication of proclamati ment of a mediate oc have been ties, to per

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HRRION: wed at the office of Association, giving of Rev. Wm. Raylierra Leone, on the Measures are in proent of the Mission at wo missionaries are a in the first vessel King Kissicummah, part of the country. he same favor as be-The Mission School ldren at the last ac-

sion affords a striking y of thorough peace was known to be utlavery and the Slave professed no power h the influence which w had obtained for him, ected and his person to him At the comch has been for some e Mission, Mr. Rayy would flee to the being taken captive a law that no man lave) in the Mission uld be carried through time of his death, this denforced; war men. kings, respecting it. i the Mission premiway one person as a with them in vain. African, who was left id the matter before he was so enraged e principal aggressor others, among whom

FOR LENT.

ears ago we published observance of Lent ics of Philadelphia. Catholic Telegraph ey do in the dioceses iti, Ohio :—

ave completed their egitimately dispensed, of Lent. ake one meal a day.

fast-days is not to be

any day, permission ting flesh, both flesh at the same time. nt, commonly called e evening; no general food permitted at this But the practice of

is is never to exceed nary meal. od allowed at a collaad, butter, cheese, all tables and fish, though iously prepared and rohibited at the colla-

ade it lawful to drink n liquid; as tea. coffee. ith water, to which a added, serving rather nake them substantial

i have authorized the f butter, in preparing

ns are exempted from young persons under lie sick, pregnant wostants, those who are who through weakreat prejudice to their

he use of flesh-meat ime on Sundays, and nday, Tuesdays, and eption of the first four Veek, including Palm

LANTS.—Several thoumbers of the Mormon W Orleans during this in the settlement forme Valley. An agent is been sent to New ges for the emigrants a fast as they arrive. dat St. Louis to en dem up the Missouri to of the Mormons on l "Winter Quarters." lands owned by the the immediate vicinity
is limit, or the viy Spring to send out all
incrace to the Valley of

on eight to ten thou-alone will join the in In addition; sev-expected from other

Advertiser says evelers old, son of in the service of is in Wooster-st., the Synagogue
Sizo the bestings
Lis Hebry readThe best buildThe best buildThe best buildThe JowGeneral Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We find but little to notice in the proceedings of Congress last week. The SENATE had under consideration the Ten Regiments Bill which was finally passed by a vote of 29 to 19. Several private bills were also passed.

In the House of Representatives, there was no one subject of absorbing interest under consideration. The bill providing for the organization of a Territorial Government in Oregon was made a special order of the day for the 28th of March.

FOREIGN NEWS-REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New York on Sabbath last, bringing advices from Europe to the 27th ult., fifteen days later.

The news from France is most exciting and important. A revolution broke out in Paris on the 23d ult., which has resulted in the ab dication of the throne by Louis Philippe, the proclamation of a Republic, and the establishment of a Provisional Government. The immediate occasion of the Revolution seems to have been a refusal, on the part of the authorities, to permit the Grand Reform Banquet, which was to have been held in Paris on Sunday, the 20th, but was put off till Tuesday. When this refusal was made known, the Opposition in the Chambers proposed to impeach the Minister, Guizot; the people collected in great numbers; the National Guards took sides with them; a collision took place between the people and some of the King's troops; much blood was spilt; and finally the King abdicated in favor of his grand-son, who was rejected, and a Republic proclaimed. At the last accounts, the royal family had left Paris for England; the people had taken possession of all the railways leading to Paris and taken up the rails so as to prevent the arrival of troops; the Palais Royal and the Palace of the Tuilleries had been captured and the furniture destroyed; and the revolt was extending to the provincial towns.

The news from England is not particularly important. Cotton had declined, breadstuffs were still down, and money was abundant.

The last accounts from Egypt announced that Meliemet Ali was seriously indisposed. A letter announces that the dissolution of his Highness was hourly expected.

tressing accounts from Silesia. Famine and disease prevail to a fearful extent, and the ac- | senic therein, and the testimony of the nurse, counts given by that journal surpass even the the sexton and of several doctors tend to fix susheart-rending statements during the late distress | picion on the husband, who is now in custody.

It is stated, in a recent letter from Alexandria, that information had been received that seven missionaries, (among whom was Mgr. Cazolani, a bishop,) who passed that city three or four months ago, had been massacred on the frontiers of Abyssinia.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

We announced last week that the Treaty of Peace with Mexico had been ratified by the Senate of the United States. Some amendments were made, which are to be referred to the Mexican Government for approval. There are those who think that trouble may even yet be expected from that quarter. Generally, however, we believe the war is regarded as at an end. The Treaty is long, and many of its de- ruins. The first shock was felt at 1 P. M., and tails are uninteresting; we therefore copy only the following most important articles:-

Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its | 59 wounded recovered from the ruins. deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and corner Christie and Bayard sts. extending to of the said river, until it empties into the Rio the rear of the Westchester Hotel, and in a short Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, fol-Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the Fifth Article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States weeks ago. engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moremounts now due them, and those hereafter to quidated and decided against the Mexican Repulic, under the Conventions between the two day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the Future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV.—The United States do farther more discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the inst., that Epps, the supposed murderer of Muir, said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners provided for in a fol-Board of Commissioners provided for in a fol-lowing article, and whatever shall be the total Shelby. He had been previously discovered, amount of those allowed. When you have

ART: XV.—The United States exonerating fact, which led to his capture.

Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceter millions of dollars.

BENTZ'S UNBRANNING MACHINE.—The Editor of the New York Tribune has had the pleasure of seeing a specimen of common Genesee wheat which had been passed through this marefuse and without value. The comparison be- mitted to jail to stand trial hereafter. tween the berry after it has passed through the machine and before is greater than between the reddest wheat of Chicago and the whitest of Genesee. The saving in weight, as well as the advantage of color, by the process, is so great that it promises to create a radical revolution in milling, and force all millers either to employ it or abandon the business. A machine to cost

SUMMARY.

The trial of Dr. V. P. Cooledge, (says the New York Tribune of Monday,) for the murder of a young associate named Mathews, at Hallo-The evidence is of course very strong against him, and his conviction is very probable, though Hon. Geo. Evans defends him. The trial excites the deepest interest, and the largest church in Augusta is crowded with listeners. Cooledge was a dashing, speculating young man, and appears to have borrowed money of Mathews, and gave him brandy drugged with Prussic Acid, which killed him with the speed of lightning. This was in his own office, and Cooledge procured the aid of a student (now a witness against him,) to remove the body. He probably had not calculated on so speedy a death, and expected that Mathews would get out of his room and fall dead in the street or die in some other

Mr. John Cook, Jr., of Winchendon, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of murdering his senic to her in 1834, fourteen years ago. Susance upon observing that her body (which was were badly injured in making their escape. deposited in a tomb,) has remained in a remarka-The Allgemeine Zeitung brings most dis- | ble state of preservation. A recent analysis of her stomach has detected the presence of ar-

> A resolution, highly interesting to the whole traveling community, has been adopted by the New Jersey House of Representatives, instructing the State Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to insist upon the establishment of a daily line between New York and Philadelphia, running at convenient hours, by way of Camden, New Brunswick, &c., at \$3 fare. The law now prescribes that the company shall not charge over \$3, but it is evaded by the road crossing the Delaware at Trenton. by that State.

The London News says that the Neapolitan steamer Capri brought intelligence from Syracuse that the earthquake which was felt there on the 11th, had laid the city of Augusta in was so violent that all the people fled from their wards, destroyed the whole place except 27 two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of formerly stood there was no bottom at 50 per year. Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the fathoms. The last accounts from Syracuse mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio state that 35 dead bodies had been found, and

who manages the ice business with immense profit to himself and the company with which he is connected. He presents himself as the agent of the American Ice Company; he has a patented Ice Safe, which he leaves throughout the city at the houses of the gentry and others, from whom he receives for each safe one or two guineas a year, supplying them also with ice, which he receives from a company in the United

In New York, on Tuesday, March 14, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Beebe, N. W. time it was in a heap of ruins, in which no less lowing the division line between Upper and than fourteen horses were literally roasted alive. Nine of them are said to have belonged to ART. XII.—In consideration of the extension | Messrs. Gardiner & Williams of the Bowery Circus Company, and were very valuable, \$900 having been paid for one of the number a few

There are at this moment residing in one house in Charleston, S. C., three individuals, over, to assume and pay to the claimants all the natives of Scotland, and born in the same vilage. They emigrated to this country at differbecome due, by reason of the claims already li- ent periods, and settled in different parts of the United States, and are not blood relations. The united ages of the three reach 222 years, makrepublics severally concluded on the eleventh ing an average of 74 years each, and are all sound in body and mind, and active participants in the great drama of life, in the several spheres in which they move.

> A steamboat disaster occurred at Dog-tooth Bend, on the Ohio River, by a collision between the Yazoo and Swatara. The latter boat immediately sunk, and her cargo, a valuable one, will be nearly a total losse. There was an insurance on her to the amount of \$70,000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

We learn from the Galveston News of the 3d was arrested near the Falls of Brazos, where and the Governor of Virginia notified of the

Gold ore has frequently been found by the peasantry near the Chaudiere River, below ding article, and considering them entirely and Quebec. Mr. Cunningham, a scientific miner- John Quincy Adams, came from Devoushire, forever canceled, whatever their amount may alogist from the Southern States, has spent England. With him also came eight sons. be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, years in explorations, in the Chaudiere Valley, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quar- and Mr. DeLevy reported most favorably. The ore is said to be rich and abundant, and a joint stock company has been formed to work the mines. Some of the gold, when sent to this city, has been pronounced of the richest and purest quality.

A man named Elisha Kirkman sold a negro chine. The effect of the process is almost mira- boy of 14 or 15 years of age, recently, at Wilculous. The berry comes out entire, but rob- mington, N. C., for \$325. The boy had been bed of its brown outer covering, purely white, indentured to the man's brother, in Guilford, polished, and resembling wax. In this state it and Kirkman bought his time and sold him for has lost all its offal, and every particle will a slave, threatening him with death if he denied make extra flour, the berry having wasted but the ownership. After the fraud was discovered, about two pounds to the bushel in the opera- Kirkman was overhauled and compelled to give tion. The residue left in the machine is mere up the money, and was then arrested and com-

> South Carolina has less than 20 persons to the square mile, and her citizens are leaving her rich soil and genial climate by thousands Massachusetts, with a sterile soil, and a hard climate, has over 100 to the square mile, and the value of her land is rising in all parts of it!

The Barre Patriot records the death of Edson about \$500 will prepare about 4,000 bushels Higley of Templeton, N. H., caused by the use of water through a lead pipe. The death of his wife, which occurred two or three years ago, was attributed by some at that time to the same

Mrs. Bingham, long a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died at Easthampton, Mass. She was the wife of Rev. Hiram Bingham, well known in the missionary work. She returned well, Maine, is now proceding at Augusta. from the Sandwich Islands some years since, on account of impaired health, which has been declining for some time.

When a piece of anthracite coal was first brought to Prof. Mitchell for experiment and opinion, he tried to burn it in all his wood stoves, and failed to produce ignition, and from then destroyed him to get rid of the debt. He these experiments he gave his candid opinion that when the world was to be burned, the anthracite coal beds were to be the only noncombustible materials in old Pennsylvania.

> Mr. Adams' funeral car, though simple, was very tasteful and elegent. The bier was decorated with urns, and the canopy over the coffin surmounted by an eagle, the whole covered with velvet and crape. The car was drawn by six white horses, caparisoned in black, and led by grooms in white scarfs.

wife, in Fitchburg, Mass., by administering ar- house of Samuel Allen was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. and two of his children burned to picions of foul play were excited at the time of death. He was absent on a drunken frolic, and her death, which have since ripened into assure his wife and one or two of the other children

> According to Dr. Lyon Playfair, at London prices, a man can lay a pound of flesh on his bones with milk, at 3s.; with turnips, at 2s.9d.; with potatoes, carrots, and butcher's meat. free from bones and fat, at 2s.; with oat-meal, at 1s. 10d.; with bread, flour and barley meal, at 1s. 2d.; and with beans at less than 6d.

> The papers announce the death of Captain SETH THAYER, at his country-seat, Seekonk, near Providenue, R. I. Capt. Thayer was fifty-two years old, and for the last thirty years of his ife had navigated Long Island Sound

The New Jersey Senate lately adopted a series of concurrent resolutions, declaring Asahel Beach and Henry D. Beach fugitives from justice, and authorizing the Governor to issue a and continuing the remainder of the way on the proclamation forthwith offering such a reward Pennsylvania side, upon a road that is chartered as he may think proper for their apprehension.

The Cambridge Chronicle is informed that the new town of Blackstone, Mass., has voted five hundred dollars towards the establishment of a newspaper within its limits. This is what we call doing the business up in shape.

In fifteen years the amount of hospital money paid by American seamen at the port of Boston, houses. A following one, a few minutes after- has been \$134,928,49. This is \$8,995,87 per year, or \$24,65 per day. The amount paid by ART. V.—The boundary line between the houses; the whole place sunk, and where it each seaman is 20 cents per month, or \$2,40

> In France the electric telegraph is a monopoly of the government, and so is its use—the latter being confined exclusively to the govern-There is an enterprising Yankee in London | ment. Neither individuals nor the press can have access to it, or employ it, for love or

Letters received at St. Louis from Taos, state that Jones, the Sheriff of that place, attempted recently to arrest the Indians concerned in the rebellion. The Indian troops pursuing, took about forty of the inhabitants, killing two, and then burned the town.

The Washington National Era states that slaves are now held in Oregon. Slaves now exist in the Indian Territory west of Missouri and in the portion of Texas north of 36° 30'.

Mr. Herries, in the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., estimated the whole loss sustained by the 220 important British failures of business firms, last year, at \$150,000,000.

There is a disease now prevalent in Wilmington, Del., that covers the person with hard, itchy, sore biles. In some instances they are attended with severe pains. It is supposed to be con-

the world, says that near Calvert's Island, he views of Heaven. saw a sea-weed growing to the surface of the In Adams, N. Y., Feb. 29, of consumption, Lydia M. ocean from the depth of thirty or forty fathoms.

The lumbering business is rapidly increasing in Wisconsin. By the opening of the Illinois canal an immense market will be found in the interior of that state. Twenty students have been expelled from

the Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y., for initiating a pedlar into the mysteries of odd-fellowship in a very farcical manner. The Portland Advertiser says that the present

month, so far, has been colder by five degrees than the average for thirty years. A writer on school discipline says :- "With

make boys smart." The Journal du Havre states that the Rothschilds have decided upon the establishment of a house in the United States.

Byron got \$62,000 for his work-Milton \$20

ili opreskum al sida bila

A writer in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that Henry Adams, the great ancestor of Joseph, one of the sons, was the original proprietor of the town of Brainsree, (in which Quincy is now included,) and father of Joseph, whose son John was the father of John Quincy Adams. Braintree was settled in 1623.

gave an account at the January session of the Academy of Sciences, of a method employed by him in cases of deafness, to ascertain whether the nerve of sound has lost all its susceptibility. He has ascertained that the skull is a good con- CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH ductor of vibration, and that, if it be struck by vibrating objects, the nerve of the ear is acted upon whenever its susceptibility has not been entirely destroyed.

Hon. John M. Holley, a Representative in Congress of the Wayne and Seneca District of this State, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it evening of the 9th inst., of a sudden apoplectic a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at attack, causing a congestion of the lungs. He had been as well as usual during the day, took his ride in the morning, and ato direct with the his ride in the morning, and ate dinner with the rest of the boarders as usual; and the fatal attack was so sudden that before his coat could be taken off, he had ceased to breathe.

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a law calling for the election of delegates to remodel the Constitution of that State. The law provides that the election shall be held on the first Monday in August, 1848, and that after the formation of a new Constitution, it shall be submitted to the voters of the State for adoption or rejection, a majority of whom can adopt.

The Rhenish Observer says, "The chief magistrate of the town of Blessen, in Silesia, has sent an afflicting report of the condition of the inhabitants. He states that one-tenth have died from the want of the means of subsistence, and that the remainder are in a state of deep distress. In all the streets people are moving with the appearance of spectres."

North British Review is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr Chalmers, and now; since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. that the remainder are in a state of deep dis-

A family residing in Littledale, near Lancaster, England, is said to have owned and occupied the same farm during the last 600 years; and its head is reported lately to have sold for old iron the armor in which his forefather fought at the battle of Flodden.

The Philadelphia Sun says that in the village of Boonton, N. J., (comprising a population of 800 inhabitants,) there is not a drunkard, and In Oppenheim, Herkimer Co., the dwelling no place where intoxicating liquors can be ob-

> Matthew Armstead, Esq., of Charlotte Court-House, N. C., was killed on the 6th inst., by being thrown from his horse in going from Court. He was thrown on a fence, his head striking, and lived but a few hours.

> The Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, was entered on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the Cashier's vault broken open, and \$15,000 in notes of various denominations in issues of that Bank were stolen.

Gov. Bissell, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 21st of April, to be observed throughout the State, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and praver.

The Kentucky Legislature has appropriated \$15,000, to build a military monument to those who fell in the last war with Great Britain, and the present war against Mexico.

The grandfather of John Quincy Adams had four paralytic attacks, but survived them all, and died at last of old age.

Kendal or Cannel Coal, pronounced by competent judges superior to the best English coal of the same description, has been found in the valley of the Kanawha river, Virginia. A flock of thirty-six sheep, fattened on the

farm of the Messrs. Goodyear, in Cobleskill. N. Y., the past season, were sold a few days since for \$380—about \$10 56 per head!

Onondaga tribe, died recently on the Reservation, at the age of forty-seven. Hon. Henry Wheaton, late United States

Minister at Berlin, died in the City of Roxbury. Massachusetts, on Saturday. Mr. W. had been quite ill for some time. Chief Justice Spencer died at Lyons on the

morning of Monday, the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness. He had attained to the advanced age of 83 years. The decease of three men, so eminent and

remarkable as were Adams, Spencer and Wheaton, within a few days of each other, is a great national loss.

Two Englishmen have expended \$10,000 in Chancery to determine which party was bound to paint a board.

The State Bank of Saugerties and the Northern Exchange Bank have resumed.

In Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 10th of Feb., 1848

CALVIN MESSENGER, in the 42d year of his age. He was one of the number of whom the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Wirt was composed at its organization, of which he was a member at his death. To the great satisfaction of his friends, he manifested during his sickness a perfect confidence Sir George Simpson, in his journey through in God. His soul seemed to be filled with the most rapturous Maxson, wife of Lorenzo Maxson, aged 27 years, 9 months, 11 days. Sister Maxson early embraced religion, and united

with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Adams, of which she remained a worthy and exemplary member until called to join the church triumphant. In her last illness, she manifested entire resignation to her Heavenly Father's will, waiting patiently for the Saviour till He gently released her happy spirit from earth and bore it to the skies.

No more shall pain and anguish move That peaceful, calm, and quiet breast; But safe in Jesus' arms of love, Her ransomed soul is ever blest."

LETTERS.

G. M. Langworthy, T. P. Saunders, H. W. Stillman, J. W. Sewell, John Whitford, Geo. K. Billings, Chauncey Wardner, O. F. Redfield, T. E. Babcock (the \$5 will be credited to out a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to

RECEIPTS.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 Jas. Bailey, DeRuyter, Martha Squires, Edmeston, A. Clarke, Leonardsville, Ray Green, Berlin, 4 " 52 2 00 2 00 G. K. Billings, Thompsonville, 2 00 Gilbert Winslow, New York, 2 00 D. G. Wells, 1 00

CHRISTIAN PRALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete idex 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. dams. Braintree was settled in 1623.

M. Bonnafont, of Paris, a military surgeon, ave an account at the January session of the particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have I 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 elucidation 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

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

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Mistellaneous.

"NOW OR NEVER!"

Now or never! now or never! Let the maxim ne'er depart, Tis the watchword that forever Should inspire each manly heart; For, if justice must be rendered, On the wrong that's done to thee, That no malice be engendered, " Now or never!" let it be.

Now or never! why to-morrow. If the deed be good to-day? There may lurk an age of sorrow In one hour that's thrown away ; It is better to be doing, For the future who may see And delay may lead to ruin— "Now or never!" let it be.

Now or never! now or never! When grim poverty appears, Do the best of your endeavor To assuage the mourner's tears: For a time may come, thy measures May be meted out to thee. Would ye give from out your treasures, "Now or never!" let it be.

FRUITS OF EQUIVOCATION.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave, When we practice to deceive!'

I was married when young to the man of my choice; and how happy my married life was, can hardly bear to think. Mr. Percy was but no matter. I must not venture to give words to my full heart.

We lived in London. My husband's profess ion made a city residence almost necessary, and confined him very closely to his office. But what signifies this? There are happy hearts and unspeakable enjoyments in the closest and most crowded streets, and ours was a happy

For ten years after our marriage we had never left London, except for an occasional day's recreation. Would that we had never thought of leaving it. But at the time we had two children, boys; and I, fool that I was, thought that they were delicate, that they pined for fresh country air. I said so, and urged my husband, for he too, I thought, was wearing himself away by keeping so close to his office. I urged him to retreat from business and London for a few weeks, and take us all into the country for a change of air. I had never proposed any plan to which Mr. Percy was not willing to accede, and he now took pains to gratify me. He could not leave London entirely, he said, but he would look out a cottage, take the boys, and he would come and see us | made my appearance, determined to take a as often as possible.

children. It was a pleasant village, (at least I thought it was pleasant then,) about eight miles him. Thus ended this terrible day-terrible, from our London home; and two or three times | at least, in its consequences. a week my husband left business early in the afternoon, to spend the evening with us, and return early the next morning.

One day—oh! I shall never forget that day -I received a note from a friend who lived three or four miles from our cottage, inviting and weariness. The following day his sufferme to spend the day with her; that friend was ings increased; we sent for a physician. It the mother of our dear Lucy mined to go; and after taking lunch with my poor boys, I preferred to walk there, and my friend had engaged to see me safe home at it was so; but were this the cause or not, mine night in her carriage. I had no expectation that my husband would visit us on that day. Indeed, I believed it impossible that he could, as I knew he had an appointment to keep with some committee that evening.

I had given my servant directions, and told her that I should not return until late, but had not said whither I was going, and was leaving the door of our cottage, when our youngest boy, dear little fellow, then not quite five years old, ran out to me and asked,

"Mother, where are you going?"

I evaded the question; for I feared the boys would wish to go with me, if I should mention —, and I had made up the name of Mrs. my mind to go alone.

But Willy clung to my hand, and in his winning way, said, "You must not go, mother, without telling me where you are going." And then his brother ran out, and put the question

"Are you going to London to see father?" Unguardedly, thoughtlessly, and yet, oh how criminally! I answered, "Yes, yes, to be sure, answer. How could I?

question put to me was,

"Did father find you?"

late. should be so anxious to see me.

of wheels was soon heard, a hackney coach and part of the time his lips moved as if he Then it is, that breathing no low or abject spirit, drew up at the door, and my husband sprang were speaking continuously. So convinced was he reaps from the soil a harvest of virtue,—the out. His first exclamation was one of thankfulness that he had found me. His first ques- I rose and looked around the pillar between me mother the devoted labor of the serted, that the process has now become as

"Oh," I said, "that was a mistake."

fort, and then put the boys to bed.

that he thought required my consideration as is dying!" well as his own; and, setting aside all other business, he hastened to consult me. There was no available mode of conveyance to the village at that time, unless he had hired a coach; and, had there been, perhaps he would have preferred walking. At all events, he did walk, and that hastily. It was a summer's day, but this would not so much have mattered, had he if I had left no message as to whither I was going, no harm might have arisen; for then he would have thought of our friend —, and have sought me at her house. But my unhappy, my wicked deceit! Oh! it was that that did the mischief. The instant he was told that I diately started for London, he became troubled and anxious, lest some bad news had arrived back still more hastily than he had walked from some part of the journey.

When my husband reached London, he found himself exhausted and unwell with the very hot, long, and fatiguing walk; and he became nervously excited when he found that I had not reached home before him. He waited impatiently for some time, too much disturbed, both by the pressing business which had caused this unexpected visit, and by my unaccountable absence, to take the refreshment he so much needed. After waiting some time in great and increased suspense, he went from one to another of our London friends, imagining the possibility of my being thus found, nothing doubting the reality of my journey to London. How was he told our boys that I was going thither? and had ever deceived them or him

At length, distressed beyond measure, by the joint effects of disappointment, and bodily fatigue and sickness, my husband once more a few miles in the country, to which I might reached his office, and finding that I had not coach, and return to the cottage, with the vague Well, we went into the country, I and my hope that he had misunderstood the poor boys, or that they or the servant had misunderstood

> I must pass over, continued Mrs. Percy, the remainder of my history as briefly as I can.

dare not dwell upon it. That night, instead of enjoying the rest he so much needed, my husband complained of pain was putrid fever! The infection might have been taken from the coach in which Mr. Percy traveled. We never ascertained whether or no was the guilt, and mine has been the punishment! My husband died! Poor little Willy was the next victim, and then his brother. In less than a month from the day of that vile falsehood, I had neither husband nor son!

LAST MOMENTS OF MR. ADAMS IN HIS SEAT.

A Washington correspondent of the Emancipator, supposed to be Henry B. Stanton, Esq., of Boston, gives the following interesting particulars of what took place a little while previous to Mr. Adams being struck down in the House of Representatives:-

I was probably the first person in the House who noticed that any thing was the matter with Mr. Adams. My seat at the reporters' desk is so situated that the eye naturally falls upon Mr. Adams, his chair being directly before me, and about 15 or 20 feet distant. For a few minutes before he fell, I had my eye fixed upon him, being deeply interested in speculating how he would vote on the question then about to be ta-I am going to London." Little did I anticipate ken. Mr. Chase, of Tenn., had proposed some the train of miseries which followed upon that very extravagant and fulsome resolutions of thanks to Generals Twiggs, Worth, Pillow, and More than once during my walk, the thought | the other Generals under Scott and Taylor, for | obtruded itself that I had deceived my children, their services in Mexico, and moved a suspenand I felt ill at ease; and if I had even then sion of the rules to enable him to offer them to listened to the reproofs of conscience, foregone the House. A part of the Whigs were in troumy anticipated pleasure, and returned to unde- ble, and made a variety of motions to get around the corn stalks sticking out of the window, to ceive them, all might have been well. But I a direct vote, while the Democrats seemed de- show that it is real simon pure. Also, "Ameriquieted myself with some wicked sophistry; I termined with the aid of a portion of the Whigs | can boots," or boots made on the American have not told an untruth; I am going to London to bring the question to an immediate issue. plan, and "American overshoes," and "Amerithough not to-day, and I did not say I was going The House was in a perfect turmoil. The call can clocks," and last, though not least, "Baby- his poverty was so extreme that he humbly refor the previous question had been sustained, Jumpers." These have, as yet, created the I had my pleasure—the last day of pleasure and the main question had been ordered by greatest sensation of any thing from the land in this world that I ever enjoyed, or shall enjoy, yeas and nays. Twice I had heard Mr. Adams of steady habits. They have been approved by though I live to be an hundred years old—and give his "No" with unusual energy. The result | the physicians and the press. Even the Times then I returned. It was about nine o'clock. I of the vote on ordering the main question was newspaper—the thunderer, as it is called found my boys out of their beds, and the first announced, when the yeas and nays on that thinks them a very useful article; and Tuttle, question were demanded and ordered—the the inventor, is acknowledged by all to be the reading of the resolutions was requested—they great lion of the city. His extensive store in "Find me! Father find me! What do you were read—half a dozen members were on the the Strand is crowded by his numerous custommean, and why are you not in bed?" I replied. floor making inquiries of the Speaker—and he ers, and the street and side-walk in front are Their story was soon told. My husband had was rapping and requesting gentlemen to be blocked up by the curious gazers of all nations. arrived at the cottage about an hour after I had seated, &c., the House being in utter confusion. It is said that he is to be appointed "babyleft it, and was told that I had gone to London; During the latter part of this time, extending jumper" manufacturer to her Majesty, the that I was walking thither even then; that I had through some five minutes, I kept looking at Queen—who has been graciously pleased to a letter that morning which I had put into my Mr. Adams, wondering if he would vote for accept as a present the beautiful Jumper expocket, and that I had seemed in a great hurry such a string of rhodomontade. I thought he hibited at the Fair of the American Institute, to go after the letter came.

On hearing this, my husband, according to his temples. I heard him, without rising from affords the little members of her household. was excited. I saw the color deeply tinging and is in raptures at the delightful recreation it our servant's account, seemed troubled, and his seat, utter two or three short sentences—the without waiting for refreshment or rest, imme- words I could not distinguish-nor did they diately returned, leaving word that our boys seem to be addressed to any one. No one in Speaker of the House of Representatives, and might sit up till we come, if it were not very his vicinity was noticing him, and all around afterwards Minister to England, in an address him were either standing up or looking intently on agriculture in Virginia, said:-All this was mysterious to me, except that upon the uproar. Mr. Adams grew paler. His part of the account which related to my decep- right hand moved nervously upon the desk, as duties more full of joy, than those which distion. I could understand that, alast too well. if he was trying to grasp something. His lips tinguish the husbandman. When was it that But why Mr. Percy should have come so early moved, and I thought they pronounced the man ever rose from a state of servitude and dein the day, or how he could have come at all on words "Mr. Speaker," though I heard no sound, pendence to proprietorship of land and its that day, I could not understand, nor why he and indeed it occurred to me that he was not cultivation, that he did not learn self-respect speaking above his breath. This happened and become more elevated in his own esteem? I did not wait long in suspense. The sound three or four times in the course of two minutes Then it is that an entire change takes place.

"the boys told me that you were gone to Lon- his desk became more convulsive, and he ap- all who decry it. I pity those who know no-"But, mother," interrupted Henry, our oldest | him in rising, as I supposed—his lips still movboy, "you did say you were going to London." | ing. At that moment, I noticed he inclined I did not reply, for I saw that my husband over to the left as if slowly falling from his seat, looked terribly fatigued, and very anxious; and when I saw there was something extraordinary I busied myself in doing something for his com- occurring to him, and I immediately spoke to a member of the House calling attention to Mr. And then came my husband's explanation. Adams. By that time he had sunk quite on the He, too, had received a letter that fatal morn- arm of his chair, and was discovered by several ing, of far more importance than mine—a letter | members, one of whom cried out. "Mr. Adams

MANUFACTURE OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

At Harlem, near New York, there is an India Rubber manufactory, where about 150 women and 50 males are employed, and where military equipments are made in no small quantities. The raw rubber is first cleanly washed, and afknown certainly where I was to be found. Even | ter being dried is ground between two large cylinders under an immense pressure, heated so hot that the rubber looks as though it were burning. While it is grinding a preparation of turpentine is mixed with it to dissolve the rubber. The rubber comes from the roller a black mass, which is transferred to rollers of still had received a letter, and had almost imme- heavier pressure, where it is ground again under a strong heat; thence it goes to a third roller to be heated ready to be put upon the cloth; this from a quarter unknown to him, and hurried is done by a powerful set of rollers. The rubber thus prepared, is put upon the rollers and London, hoping to reach the city as soon as my- distributes itself evenly, at any thickness desirself. He wondered that we had not met, but it ed; the cloth is then put upon another roller was possible we had taken different paths on that passes under the rubber, which, under great pressure, is forced into and through the cloth; no matter whether silk or the stoutest sail duck, it goes through. A coat is put on the went the second time, and after being gone as other side in the same way, and no power can separate the mass after that. The cloth is then beetle. My father now became satisfied that taken to the room where it is made into an infinite variety of goods to which it is adapted. The goods are cut out by patterns, and after the edges are covered with rubber cement, they other by the faithful animal, in trying to exare folded together and rubbed down closely, tricate it. And being unable, he had taken the and soon become so closely fixed that any part beetle as a substitute! will separate before the seams; there are in fact no seams, all is rubber without a particle of other fastening. After they are all fastened, the whole article is covered with powdered sulto doubt it? he asked. Had I not explicitly phur, and taken to be cured: this is done by placing them upon an iron railroad that passes into a large cylinder, where they are subjected the operation of making them is very simple fathers and grandmothers. and yet complete. The invention is Yankee, and no nation can approach us in this kind of

PROJECTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Batersea, by the renowned Johnvessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burthen of one hundred tons. It was built of half inch plank; the grain of two such planks was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented tonight, within a short distance of St. Helena, and after the buck or male fallow deer. sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It hapvessel was finished, and it is a curious coinciinto blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded.

AMERICANISMS IN LONDON.—A London correspondent of the New Haven Register, in describing the novelty of the place, states that it streets-" American cheese, lard," &c. "American empty flour barrels." Corn bread, with

AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Andrew Stevenson, once

tion was, Dear wife, where have you been !" and the Speaker to see if Mr. Winthrop/was no-My account was soon given. "But," said he, ticing him. Then the action of his hand upon glorious agriculture. And this is my answer to copper.

peared to be stretching it out to reach the cor- thing of, or are incapable of enjoying, that soothner of the desk, either for support or to assist ing, cheering, and unsurpassing influence which agriculture sheds over the mind and heart of

"Oh! friendly to the best pursuits of man; / Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace, Domestic life in rural pleasure passed!"

THE FIRST QUAKER.—An old American savage at an inn in New York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor, and being rather lively, he began to boast that he could read and write English. The gentleman, being willing to indulge him in displaying his knowledge, begged leave to propose a question, to which the old man consented. He was then asked who was the first person circumcised. The Indian immediately replied, father Abraham; and directly asked the gentleman who was the first Quaker. He said it was very uncertain, as the people differed in their sentiments. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to resolve the question, put his fingers into his mouth; to express his surprise, and told him Mordecai was the first Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to Haman.

CARO AND THE AXE.—Some years ago, a gen-dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter tleman had a large dog that he had learned to Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. send from the field to the house, for any thing he might want. It happened one day that he was at work about half a mile from home, and wanted an axe. He told Caro (the name of the dog) to go home and get it. The dog started off, and after being gone a considerable time, came sneaking back, but without the axe. My father bid him go back and get it. The dog long as before, returned, bringing a heavy the dog could not find the axe, and went himself, and found it sticking firmly in a large log; and the helve gnawed from one end to the

VARIETY.

A correspondent of the Wheeling (Va.) Times, gives that paper a statement of a female in that vicinity who, at the age of eighteen, married a to the action of steam at a high temperature, widower, the father of nineteen children; at his which cures them and completes an article that death he left her the mother of five more. She powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough is affected by no temperature, and which will afterwards married another widower having practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibility outwear iron itself. The goods taken out of the claves shildren; at his death he left her the ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, outwear iron itself. The goods taken out of the eleven children; at his death he left her the heater are boiled in strong potash lye and then mother of two more; and the day she became washed, which leaves them ready for sale. The forty-nine years old she married another widsulphate of lead and sulphuric gasses are also ower, having eight children; so that at fortyused to cure or vulcanize the rubber. The nine we find her mother and step-mother of goods made by this machinery are elegant, and forty-five children, some of whom are grand-

In Britain, the deposition of dew from the atmosphere is generally less during the continuance of an easterly than of westerly winds, a phenomenon attributed to the different nature of the surfaces over which these winds travelthe former crossing the continent of Europe and thus becoming comparatively dry and arid son, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the Isle of St. Helena. The the Atlantic Ocean and therefore becoming the Atlantic Ocean, and therefore becoming moist or hydrated, requiring but little reduction of their temperature for the copious deposition of dew to ensue upon terrestrial objects.

Howitt, in his late work on Germany, regether, that the thickness of the sides of the ves- marks that buckwheat affords a curious instance sel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing of how we sometimes translate the names of tub. The masts were so contrived that they things. In Germany, he says, it is called buchcould be lowered to a level with the deck, and weizen, which means beech-wheat, because the the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water grains are three-cornered, or shaped exactly with the crew on board, without danger. Am-like the nuts of the beech. We have retained ple means were provided for supplying the ves- the name buck, which in English gives no meansel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at ing, or a wrong one, as though it were called

The Swedes never litter their horses. The buildings used as a shelter for these valuable animals consist invariably of plank, and are preserved perfectly dry and clean by means of nupened however that Bonaparte died before the merous contrivances through which the liquid excrement is drawn off as soon as avoided. The dence that she was to be coppered the very day soundness so universal in the hoofs of the Swedthe news of his death arrived. Johnson was to ish horses, is attributed wholly to this practice have received £40,000 as soon as the vessel got of retaining them continually in a dry state, it being quite uncommon to see a lame or foundered horse that has been so stalled.

I once met on the sea-shore, said the eastern poet Sadi, a pious man who had been attacked by a tiger and horribly mutilated. He was dying and suffering dreadful agonies. Nevertheis no uncommon thing to see posted in the less his features were calm and serene, and his physical pains seemed to be vanquished by the purity of his soul. "Great God," said he, "I thank thee that I am only suffering from the fangs of the tiger, and not from remorse.'

> It is said that when Audubon, the distinguished naturalist, arrived in the city of Cincinnati, quested permission of a drayman to pull a few hairs from his horse's tail. The novel request was granted, and these hairs Audubon manufactured into rings, which he disposed of for a few cents, and thus laid the foundation of fortune and success in life.

The following anecdote is told of an individual who listened to the splendid argument of Sheridan against Warren Hastings. At the expiration of the first hour he said to a friend, "All this is mere declamation." When the second was finished, "This is a wonderful ora- CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK tion." At the close of the third, "Mr. Hastings has acted very unjustifiably." At the fourth. "Mr. Hastings is an atrocious criminal." And at the last, "Of all monsters of iniquity, the most enormous is Warren Hastings."

The following is a sure way to drive away black ants: when they trouble your sugar-box, &c., just roll up a small piece of camphor gum in a paper, and put it inside the box, and it will soon kill or disperse all these intruders; sage "What occupation more full of dignity, or tea leaves thrown in their way, are also very troublesome to them.

> Lord Eglinton gave a famous tournament in Scotland some years since, which was chronicled all over the world at the time. It cost nearly \$250,000! Lord Eglinton's name is now found among the published list of bankrupts in Scotland!

> The art of engraving on glass, has of late years greatly advanced in Europe, and it is as-

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De-The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three

erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 July 12 April 5,

Turrion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Piano Music Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compoition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby 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 ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad-

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

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

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

Apparatus.

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

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

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

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

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

Board, per week, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

Piano Forte. Oil Painting Drawing, 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 dellars.

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 True

ALTRED, June 23, 846.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY. Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academie Golleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a circular giving references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. E. H. WILOOX, PROPRIETOR.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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