EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

VOL. II-NO. 11.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 63.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. PERMANENT SABBATH DOCUMENTS.

In our notice of the Annual Report of the Amer ican and Foreign Sabbath Union, we stated a number of leading scriptural positions professedly taken by the action of the Society. Glad should we have been, to have found as much to commend in the arguments of their Permanent Sabbath Document No. 2. But upon a careful reperusal of the thing, with a few notes made on our first reading of it, our decided opinion is, that so far as the concerned, there is not a more unsound or inconclusive treatise on the subject now before the public. The argument is a pitiful piece of pettifoggery, utterly unworthy the men whose names stand as the officers of the Society. Divesting ourselves the word Sabbath, in the decalogue, means rest, no ever say as much of the first day? of prepossessions, as much as it is possible for honest mortals to do, we were sincerely desirous of finding something that we might think looked like carrying out the great Bible principles laid Maker's broken law. But in this we have been entirely disappointed. It is chiefly a labored effort

There is no feature of the Bible which more palpable manner in which all God's requirements affirm, that the law requires men to venerate the gatory. The Permanent Sabbath Document proare addressed to the intellects and consciences of day for God's sake rather than their own, and duces for the Sabbath transfer, Isaiah 65: 19, men. What the people of Judea said of Jesus that such a view of the subject is most beneficial to "Behold I create new heavens and a new earth." Christ, is equally true of the Bible. It speaks with authority, and not as do the Scribes and Pharisees. The Psalmist saith, "The entrance of thy words giveth light." But it is the business of some teachers to put darkness for light, and then dazzle the eyes of their followers with a phosphorescence, kindled by the friction of their own efforts. This, of course, makes such followers the dupes of their leaders; but it can never lead men to a holy conscientious regard to their Maker's will. It is utterly at variance with the design of Divine Revefor a religious reformation needs it not, and can- fire before the Lord. No fire is in itself intrinsic- particular passages, because he follows no acknownot long subsist with it.

a divine one.

For more than three centuries, parts of the Christian world have set up for a refomation from the great anti-christian apostacy; and vast and tively little progress has been made in leading them to feel the full influence of all the great vital pringreat Ducal Princes of Germany, the sceptre of Henry the Eighth of England, and the armies of Queen Bess his daughter, won more nominally to formers. We suppose the cause to be, a want of ed. heart to carry out the plain unsophisticated requirements of Revelation. There has been such a studied conformity to the lighter shades of Romanism, that the public conscience has never been apostacy, and a pure Christianity; nor will it until an entire conformity to all divine requirements is regarded as the measure and standard of a Christ-

the different sects of Protestants will ever arrive at a primitive unity of faith, than at any former period of their history. Their own growing greatness is putting the desire and probability of unity far- and made the course of time westward with the When we consider the thoroughly democratic tenther and farther off; and their continued and in- revolution of the earth; and as the sun, or the dencies of our age, and remember the declaration fatuated adherence to the unscriptural usages of light, shines upon half the globe at once, it is impos- of the Saviour, "Every plant that my heavenly the respective Reformers who originated them, makes it impossible for the present instrumentali- God has given the earth its motion, there is no Union appears to us utterly hopeless. There is ties ever to bring them together. Studied efforts are made at the present day, among most denomi- part of the earth at the same identical period of to their views of Sabbath keeping, than there is of nations, to persuade the immature in mind and principle, that (certain disputed usages are nonessential matters, the order of which is to be determined in every one's own bosom! Just so far as it prevails, it is suicidal to piety and Christian unity, because it removes a matter of duty to God, from the bar of conscience and the word of God, and gives to poor carnal inclination that which God has determined by his own authority; and all into a cramped place. though made on a plea of greater liberality, as the usage is not given up, it is in fact only enclosed in a condiment to make the patient swallow all that is sectarian about it. This is precisely the character defence of his own enclosure. So in this case; of a great part of the efforts which are now making to promote the observance of what is surrepti- quiry is made, "Is it then of no importance which tiously called the "Christian Sabbath;" and so far as they prevail, they tend to foster a laxity of sentiment respecting the obligatory nature of God's out regard to the divine sanction, of the general holy law.

no particular class of opponents; yet it has evidently a squinting two ways. On one hand, it takes a dence." Really this appears to us palpably contraglance at the no-Sabbath heresy; but the main dictory, after saying, that "the law requires no brunt is leveled at seventh-day orthodoxy.

The first page is devoted to the proof of the position, that "the Sabbath" was not made for the

chronological or numerical identity is referred to,

is evidently the meaning of Exod. 20: 20. of keeping a day different from what the law re- the testimony of Paul, 2 Cor. 3: 13, "The fire quires, that "No identical period is, in itself, in- shall try every man's work of what sort it is." Jehovah for sacred purposes; on that account it is received without question, so may the lectures on were called holy, because devoted to holy purproves its own points, so does Dr. Dies If one is poses,"—is to hold the truth in unrighteousness. Valid, so is the other. An author who uses the The same use of it would justify the course holy scriptures in the above manner, does not exhaust the course holy scriptures in the above manner. lation. A healthy and honorable course of efforts of Nadab and Abihu, when they offered strange pect a sober answer to his false interpretations of ally holy, but there was fire set apart by God for ledged rules of exegesis. sacred purposes, and on that account called holy. But Nadab and Abihu took either of them his cen- with a detail of the testimonies of the Christian ser, and offered strange fire before the Lord; and Fathers, to which is added an appendix of thirthere went out fire from the Lord and devour- teen pages on the opinions of Luther, Melancthon, sleepless efforts have been made to win the na- ed them. The same may be said of Jeroboam, Calvin, and other reformers, concerning the Christ tions to the Protestant faith. But as yet compara- who observed "a feast on the fifteenth day of the ian Sabbath. On these authorities, all we have to eighth month, even in the month which he had de- remark at this time is, that if the testimony of the vised of his own heart;" instead of the fifteenth fathers is to be regarded as valid authority, then day of the seventh month, as the statutes of the the Oxford Tractarians are right, and the democciples of a pure Christianity. The swords of the Lord required. Of such a course Bishop Hall has racy of modern' Protestant churches is rebellion said, "It is a dangerous thing, in the service of against legitimate authority. But we cleave to the God, to decline from his own institutions; we plain letter and spirit of the Bible—the great statute the Reformation, than all the doctrines of the Re- and powerful to revenge what he hath not requir- Consequently we attach no more importance to the

The stale objection about day and night coming the first five centuries of the Christian era, or to at totally different times to different parts of the the opinions of the fathers of the Reformed world, is fallacious in itself and God defying. Day churches, than we do to the Permanent Sabbath and night, the first day and the seventh day, un- Documents sent out by the American and Foreign doubtedly occur to all parts of the earth exactly at Sabbath Union. We give honor to whom honor made fully to feel the broad distinction between the the time in which God designed they should occur is due. We do not despise dignities; but we would when he made and numbered them. They occur | " prove all things, and hold fast that which is to all parts of the earth now just as they did when good." Such too are professedly the sentiments he set the sun and moon and stars for signs and of a vast proportion of the American people; and seasons and for days, and to divide the day from all attempts at holding them permanently bound the night—the same as when he instituted the Sab- to any religious observance, which is not founded At this day there is less apparent prospect that bath day. God's laws have nature for a defence; upon and sustained by a plain command of the no man can remove the boundaries he hath set to living God, will prove nugatory. The only way his own appointed times; and none need clocks permanently to promote the observance of the Sabor other time-keepers to know them. He made bath is to produce plain divine authority and awakdarkness and light the boundaries of Sabbath time, en conscience by teaching men the fear of God sible for any man to get more than half a revolution Father hath not planted shall be rooted up," the of the earth from any given point,; and reckoning as project of the American and Foreign Sabbath such thing as the seventh day occurring to any no more probability that they can bring this nation time as the first day does to another. No man can their establishing a national hierarchy. S. D. be at Boston and in China on the same day; and if he journeys to China, he will find the course of time is the same there as at Boston, and the same with the law of God; it is the seventh day, in the order in which God made days, that men are to keep at all places on the earth. The mistakes of mutineers can never alter the laws of God, or impugn his wisdom. When people resort to quib-

The next position of the Document reminds us of a man who thought his neighbor's fence encroached upon his farm, and so pushed it down, but immediately found that he had destroyed the after having taken the foregoing position, the inof the six days in a week men occupy for labor and secular concerns, and which for rest and spiritual duties? May each select his own time withgood? No. In the first place there should be with regard to the will of God, and observe the day which is indicated in his word and by his provi-

plies with the spirit and letter of the fourth com-

Jews only;" and four pages more, towards the mandment as men did of old who kept the Jewish close of the Document, are written to show that Sabbath,"-and that when God has said nothing the Sabbath was not done away by the bringing about such a new data for reckoning, and when in of the gospel of Christ. These positions are such a reckoning is never made except to avoid the carried out very well; but singurlarly enough, in claims of God's holy law. But wisdom will be a few pages after defending the first position, the justified of her children. We should like to know Christian Sabbath is advocated at the expence of what stronger or clearer indication God can give the Jewish Sabbath. Now, if the Sabbath which from his word for Sabbath-keeping than what he Jesus said was made for man, for the human race, has given in the fourth commandment. What was the same which the Jews of old kept—(and stronger demonstration of his providence to point this is acknowledged in the Documents)—by what out the true Sabbath, than the suspension of the process has it been metamorphosed into a Jewish manna every seventh night and day, for forty years sabbath? Whether the gentlemen of the Ameri- in succession, while it fell every other night and can and Foreign Sabbath Union can see any dis- day during the same time? The Permanent Doccrepancy in these things or not, we know their ef- ument points out nothing so clear as these in favor fect upon the broad superfices of society. Public of first day. Or, if we must rely chiefly on gospel sentiment is relaxed respecting what a Sabbath testimony, what is clearer than that it was of the sevinterpretation and application of holy scripture is should be. It engenders light thoughts respecting enth day that our Lord Jesus Christ said, "The a law that enjoins a Jewish Sabbath; and so re- Sabbath was made for man"-" It is lawful to do moves duty from conscience, places it at the call good on the Sabbath day"-and added his works of private advantage or public convenience and of providential mercy, and holy instruction? It was the day on which the Pharisees rested of In the next place, we find the postulate—"As which he said these things. But when did he

We have sometimes been amused with the inor is the primary and essntial idea in the Sabbath ventiveness of an author, when we have thought law; and this is argued on the ground that day there was an apparent malformation from the want and night, the first day and the seventh day, in of a due proportion of comparison and weight; and different places and to different people, come at to- still more when it appears that there is a prominent down in the Report-something that would be tally different times." This postulate is a palpa- want of conscientiousness. It was with such feelcalculated to call up conscience to the claims of her | ble affront to both the institution and the law, for | ings that we read six or eight pages of whys and both plainly affirm, that "the seventh day is the wherefores for substituting the first day in the stead Sabbath of the Lord thy God." The law affirms, of the seventh for a Sabbath. Although they are that it was because God rested on that day that scriptural whys and wherefores, they are quite as irto make the Bible coalesce with the Christian Fath- he blessed and hallowed it. Nothing is said in the relevant to the subject as those which the Rev. ers to support a human institution in the place of Bible about his hallow it or blessing it because Charles Pise, D. D., has used to prove the docman rested thereon. A blessing is pronounced up- trine of a Purgatory. By exactly the same proon the man who shall keep it, to love the Lord | cess of ratiocination used to make the scriptures and to serve him, (Isaiah 56: 6,) but never a bless- furnish a warrant for a first-day Sabbath, they can bespeaks its divine original, than the direct and ing on the day because man rested thereon. We be made to prove the existence and uses of a Purconscience and the interests of religion; for in Dr. Pise, in his lecture on Purgatory lately delivthat family where it is so kept and taught it is im- ed in New York, produces 2 Cor. 15: 29," What possible that the inmates can forget God the Creat- shall they do who are baptized for the dead?" The or, or the claims of his law upon them. And this Permanent Sabbath Document instances the song of the heavenly host at the nativity, Luke 2: 14 To say then, as this Document does, for the sake | "Glory to God in the highest." Dr. Pise instances trinsically holy; but one seventh is set apart by Now if the Permanent Sabbath Document may be called holy—as the temple and the sacred vessels Purgatory. If the Permanent Sabbath Document

The remainder of the Document is occupied

have to do with a power which is wise to prescribe book of heaven—and regard the injunction of our worship, just to require what he hath prescribed, blessed Lord, "Call no man father on earth." writings of the fathers or the hierarchs who lived in

THE ACQUISITION OF DILIGENCE.

It is wonderful how much is done in a shor space, provided we set about it properly, and give our minds wholly to it. Let any one devote himself to any art or science ever so strenuously, and he will still have leisure to make considerable progress bling it is a natural inference that they have got in half-a-dozen other acquirements. Leonardo da an anatomist, besides being one of the greatest painters of his age. Michael Angelo was a prodigy of versatility of talent, a writer of sonnets, (which Wordsworth has thought worthy of translating;) and the friend of Dante. Salvator was a lutentist and a satirist. Titian was an elegant letter-writer, and a finished gentleman. Sir Joshua Reynolds' discourses are more classical and polished than any of his pictures. Let a man do all he can in any one branch of study, he must either exhaust himself and doze over it, or vary his pursuit, very low opinion of his hearers. [J. Edmonson. or else lie idle. All our real labor lies in a nutshell. The mind makes, at some period or other, one Herculean effort, and the rest is mechanical. at first; but after that the way is broad and easy, ing," says Dr. Watts, "I fancy myself brought other fragrant flowers, she pointed out several bee where we drive several accomplishments abreast. into the valley of Ezekiel's vision—'it was full hives, "There," said she, "all that honey I give into the valley of Ezekiel's vision—'it was full hives, "There," said she, "all that honey I give the was full hives, "There," said she, "There," said numerical identity—no time is in itself intrinsical—Men should have one principal pursuit, which of bones, and behold there were very many in the lower translated in collecting it. I consider may be both agreeably and advantageously diver- valley, and lo, they were very dry. ly holy—a man keeping the seventh day, reckonsified with lighter ones. ed from the second day of the week, as really com-

FAITH.

I said to Sorrow's pelting storm,

That beat against, my breast-Rage on—thou mayst destroy this form And lay it low at rest. But still the spirit that now brooks Thy tempest raging high, Undaunted on its fury looks With calm and steadfast eye. I said to Friendship's menaced blow Strike deep! this heart shall bear; Thou canst but add one bitter woe To those already there. If thou wouldst crush a feeble worm, Strike—but remember well There is an hour ere long to come When justice shall prevail. I said to Death's uplifted dart, Aim sure-O, why delay? Thou wilt not find a fearful heart, A weak reluctant prey. For still this spirit firm and free, While yielding to thy sway, Safe in the arms of Jesus' love,

STYLE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Shall smiling pass away.

The pithy writer who calls himself "Old Gilbert," in an essay on the subject of speech-making and preaching, gives some of his views in the following paragraphs:

We confess our likes for effective pulpit style. A minister is not a pulpit essayist. A minister is not a philosophic lecturer. A fine book style is not a fine pulpit style. The heart is the minister of the desk. The best style is that which brings the intellect down through the heart, and melts all its precious metals in that hot furnace. If you ed Indian chief, to a congregation which he was want a specimen, take good old South-see what called to address at Plymouth, in the year 1837, edge is in all he said. Playful but not lightsharp but not sour-imaginative but not dramatic-using common words with uncommon power-speaking to you as if he expected to convince you-full of earnestness-decided without dogmatism-witty but not vulgar. All his words strike you like the explosion of torpe- hair. " I wore a blanket and leggins. I had sil-

Some preachers use a sort of air-gun. You real artillery-men-thundering and blazing. No objection to the artillery-men, if they will only throw the cause in second Corinthians, fifth chapter, and balls, but it is rather funny, to fire loud guns, and seventoenth vorso: Therefore, if any man be in to have very small shot.

All children can't cry alike. Some cry easysome make a great blubbering. All preachers away.' I gave my silver ornaments to the miscan't preach alike. Personal taste should be sion cause. Scalping knife, 'done away;' tomarectified, and then become personal law. How hawk done away. 'That my tomahawk now,' would Milton's old Gothic architectural style suit said he, holding up, at the same time, a copy of the simple-hearted Cowper? How would Charles Ten Commandments, in the Ojibwa language. Lamb look in Coleridge's Germanic idioms? How | 'Blanket done away.' 'Behold,' he exclaimed, would Hall look in Chalmers' garb? How would in a manner in which simplicity and dignity of Wesley appear in Hervey's gaudy robes? Let character were combined, Behold all things are every man be natural, but let him take care what become new!" [Alder's Wesleyan Mission. is natural. Nature is a very indefinite word nowa-days. If you have the volume of water of Niagara, then you may become a cataract, but a bucketfull wont answer. If you have electricity, you may afford to thunder, but not without.

MUSIC A PEACEMAKER.

tion and full assortment of contrarieties and anta- Lord's and the fullness thereof." gonism; and yet the whole company is fused into one by the breath of song! For the time being, at least, enemies are at peace; rivals for- building the new church at Waimate, a missionget their contests; partizans lay aside their wea- ary station in New Zealand, engaged a native pons; and the bosoms that harbored acrimonious convert to work in his garden, and promised to or vindictive feelings, over which time seemed to pay him for his labor. As soon as the native had have no power, are softened into kindness. All finished, he went to the carpenter for his wages; men whose thoughts and feelings, an hour before, poor native down, and kicked him very cruelly were as far asunder as the poles, or as the east is while lying on the ground. The native bore it from the west, are brought as near together in all most patiently, not murmuring or resisting, till feeling as they are in space. Who will deny the other had ceased his cruelties; but then, homage to an art that can make men brethren starting to his feet, he seized the other by the even for an hour! If music has such power over throat, shook him as though he had been a cat, men, is it not evident that it will have still great- and brandished a sharp tool over his head, with er power over children? I have heard of a family which he might have taken away his life. Now, festation of ill nature or untowardness by any one | you owe your life to the preaching of the gospel. of the members, for all the rest to join instantly My arm is quite strong enough to kill you, but in a song; and thus the evil spirit was exorcised my heart is not, because I have heard the missionat once. Neither child nor man can be long angry aries preach the gospel. If my heart were as alone. All but madmen will yield their passions, dark as it was before I heard them preach, I would Vinci was a mathematician, a musician, a poet, and if they receive no sympathy from others while ex-strike off your head. You owe your life to the pressing them, or if they are not kept alive by an answering passion in an opponent. How extensively may this principle be applied in the management and discipline of children in school; and surely music is one of the best instrumentalities Mann's Report. for so benign a purpose.

> He who preaches without previous study, must either have a very high opinion of himself, or a A preacher of the seventeenth century, having employed thirty divisions in explaining his text, says, "I shall not shred the words into unneces-

> > Dr. Porter.

DR. CHALMERS.

"Dr. Chalmers ascended the pulpit stairs. could not well judge of his height or figure, because of the gown which he wore-but the countenance was daguerreotyped on my memory, and when I saw, a month or two since, in New York, Henry Inman's fine portrait of him, the man himself seemed as though he had voyaged across the Atlantic, and was standing before me.

His head was thinly covered with a short, and. slightly curling grey hair; the forehead was extremely well shaped, exhibiting more breadth than height—his eyes were large, and of a greyish blue color, the nose short and thick, and the mouth hard in outline, and with rather a 'downward drag austere' at the angles. The brow was plowed with many lines—the inner angles of the eye-brows terminating in deep perpendicular grooves. The cheek bones were very high and prominent; taking the face altogether, it had a somewhat heavy appearance. But soon after he had named his text, and had fairly warmed up to his subject, the dull grey eyes flashed, the mouth assumed a hundred different shapes, and his teeth glistened between his parted lips, he seemed to labor with the strength of a giant to unravel the mysteries of his theme. He appeared, in argument to take his subject and tear it asunder, piecemeal. At times his vehemence was such that to Southern ears his broad, very broad, harsh Scotch dialect rendered many of his remarks quite unintelligible. How grand was that discourse! No one could have looked on and heard Dr. Chalmers, without feeling that he was in the presence of one of the giants of

CONVERTED INDIAN.

"I understand," said John Sunday, the converthave not brought my Indian dress with me. Perhaps if I had it on, you would be afraid of me. Do you wish to know how I dressed when I was a pagan Indian? I will tell you. My face was covered with red paint. I stuck feathers in my ver ornaments on my breast, a rifle on my shoulder, a tomahawk and scalping-knife in my belt. hear no report—you see some effect. Others are That was my dress then. Now do you wish to know why I wear it no longer? You will find Christ, he is a new creature; old things are done Let every man keep his own natural style, away; behold all things are become new.' When I became a Christian, feathers and paint 'done

A CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to

Since the adoption of our national constitution, the United States, exclusive of the cost of arming and drilling the militia, have expended \$1,000,-One of the most delightful characteristics of 000,000 in preparations for war in time of peace. music, is its pacificating tendency. It may be This sum would have put a Bible into the hands employed as a grand mediator or peacemaker of every human being on the earth. It would have among men. Harmony of sound produces har- supported two millions of missionaries among the mony of feeling. Can it have escaped the obser- heathen for a year, and given a devoted minister vation of any reflecting man, when present at a of the gospel to every 300 of the unchristianized crowded concert, or at any numerously attended myriads of the human family! As a means of musical festival, what a heterogeneous mass of civilization and socializing commerce, it would human beings was before him? Competitors in have constructed forty thousand miles of railroad, business; rivals almost sanguinary in politics; at a cost of \$25,000 per mile. How wonderfully champions of hostile creeds; leaders of conflicting has this Christian republic demonstrated their faith schools in art or philosophy; in fine, a collec- in the divine declaration, that "The earth is the

Power of the Gospel .- A carpenter who was respond alike, all applaud in the same place; and another of the European workmen knocked the whose custom it was, on the expression or mani- said the native, you see your life is in my hand; preaching of the gospel.

He then let the workman go, without having done the least harm to him. [Youth's Miss. Rep.

MISSIONARY COLLECTORS.—A kind hearted friend, living in the country, said to a minister one day, "I am doing all I can for the Missionary Society; I am employing a great many collectors for it. I suppose I employ more in that good work than any body else." "Indeed," said the minister, "I should like to know how that is." "Come with me and I'll show you," she replied, and forthwith she took her friend into the garden, and there, amidst the honeysuckles, roses, larkspurs, and all the bees employed in collecting it I consider as my collectors for the Misssonary Society."

beile Muyer, for keep.

the station world from

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 4, 1845.

LIBERALITY AND SECTARIANISM.

It is quite common, in intercourse with good society, to meet with persons who are everlastingly protesting against sectarianism and singing the praises of liberality of sentiment. When one has time, he will generally find both amusement and instruction from analyzing the real character and feelings of such persons. In some cases he will find them to be men totally destitute of religious sentiments of their own, who hope by this course to cover up their ignorance and get the credit of uncommon wisdom and goodness. In other cases he will perhaps find them to be those good-natured religious men, who have sentiments of their own, but who have neither judgment to estimate their comparative worth, nor decision to carry them out to their practical results. But in no case will he find them to be men of serious and well-balanced minds, who have deliberately and prayerfully studied the principles of religion, until they have conscientiously adopted opinions for themselves. They are men who have taken their notions upon trust or haphazard, and who do not therefore deem it at all important to maintain the great truths But they generally prefer Palestine above any of religion, or to oppose the errors by which those truths are assailed. Hence their outcry against what they call sectarianism, and their praise of present population of that country, is but a tithe of what they call liberality.

Now if any person will take the trouble to follow one of these characters into the scenes of active life, we believe he will generally find him bigoted and very suspicious in his frequent protestations of freedom from sectarianism. It is not common for men to be boisterous in affirming their innocence of a crime, unless they are conscious that their acts have furnished some ground for the charge of guilt. Suppose you were to hear a man in the vicinity of a grogshop repeatedly asserting that he the intoxicating cup; you would not need to see to the evils of sectarianism. They are just the persons to make a man an offender for a word. They are just the persons to place their own opinions, and the time-honored arrangements of human invention, upon a level with the requirements of the Sacred Volume. They are the persons, in short, to make non-conformity to their prudential arrangements an impassable barrier to their fellowship and sympathy; which is, after all, more exclusive and bigoted than to read men out of any visible church.

An illustration of this, upon a large scale, was seen only a short time ago, in the churches organized to promote a union of all denominations.-Certain persons who professed to deplore the division of the Christian church into so many sects, organized what they called a Union Church as the only cure for this evil; in other words, they got up a new sect for the purpose of diminishing the number of sects. And it is well known, that in carrying out this doctrine, some of the advocates of union were severe, almost beyond precedent, in their denunciations of those who could not see and cred observance of the Sabbath." Among other would not act with them. We do not doubt, of course, that great good would result from a union of Christians upon some liberal platform; and we Sabbath in the Divine mind, we find the followmost fervently desire it. But we have no hope that a lasting and profitable union will ever be secured by an agreement among differing denominations not to disagree, and that only for the pur- given to the Israelites by Jehovah on SATURDAYS, pose of saying they are agreed. As union, to be lasting, must be based upon a mutual and practical acknowledgment of the doctrine that the Bible is the only rule of faith. While this is practically denied by some sects, as it now is, a permanent Saturdays, gave none at all on that day, but gave 254 students at Harvard is more than \$26,000: union is out of the question.

For our part, we do not ask a man to be destitute of a love of sect—or of sectarianism, if that It is not for us to say, nor do we care, whether report proposes various retrenchments in salatitle is preferred. We would have him examine the Bible for himself in regard to every religious the matter as to leave an impression that the \$75 to \$33 per annum. This, it is thought, will employed by this Society are those whose names doctrine and duty; and when he has made up his withholding of the manna was designed to sancmind deliberately and prayerfully, we would have him manifest due zeal in maintaining his opinions. This does not require that he should shut his eyes Doctor's language. It is not material with which but the descendants of wealthy and aristocratic against the opinions and arguments of others, or the fault lies. All we wish, in referring to this families. that he should propagate his sentiments by concealing any portion of the truth or advocating any some of those reporters for the secular papers form of error. It allows him to give full weight about whose opinions such a great ado is made. to the different capacities and advantages of man- For our part, we cannot see any very bright kind to learn the truth. It permits him to exercise "signs of promise" in the professions of interest that generosity which the Christian religion incul- among such men-men who are so ignorant of cates. It is best adapted to promote the cause of the subject as to represent Jehovah as giving a religion. It is, in short, all the support which re- double portion of manna on the day in which he ligion needs, and the only support from which it gave none at all. can receive any real benefit. If to hold such views is to be sectarian, then are we sectarian. We own that the sect with which we are connect. manufacturing city has recently been published, ed is the one which it gives us the greatest which gives a glowing picture of its religious conpleasure to see advancing, because we believe dition. There are in Lowell twenty-three regularit to be the mo t scriptural sect, and therefore ly constituted religious societies, which have erectmost acceptable to God. At the same time, we ed nineteen places of worship, at a cost of three can rejoice in the prosperity of any denomina- hundred and eight thousand dollars. These sotion breathing the spirit and following the exam- cieties employ twenty-two ministers, and expend ple of Christ, and our joy will be precisely in for the support of public worship about twenty-five proportion to the extent to which they manifest the thousand dollars annually. They have connected Christian temper.

In this we see how much more regard the Mayor of Cincinnati has for the law of the State than for the law of God. Out of regard to the law of God, these Israelites probably rested on the seventh day and then went about their business on Sunday But the Mayor of Cincinnati probably went about his business on the seventh day, of which God has said, "in it thou shalt not do any work," and then fined these thirteen Israelites three dollars each for not resting on the first day, which he and his coadjutors have seen fit to pronounce sacred. That is consistency with a witness.

JEWISH COLONIES.

The "Voice of Jacob," a leading periodical o the English Jews, advocates the establishment of Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine. The project is not new, but has been under consideration for some time past. Many of the Jews have manifested a decided taste for these colonizing enterprises, and they have generally succeeded when they have undertaken them. The people seem to be ready for something of the kind. Some of those on the continent say they would gladly emigrate—would go to the American colonies, or to Texas, if they could be sure of English protection. other country. There is no real obstagle in the way of their possessing their old homestead. The what the country could easily support, and there are large districts wholly uninhabited. In such circumstances, it is only necessary for some master spirit to rise among them, capable of taking self-willed to a high degree. There is something comprehensive views of the work to be done, and the best modes of doing it, and he would soon lead them forth in triumph, conferring an immense benefit upon them, and deriving no inconsiderable advantage himself.

. THE SECULAR PRESS AND THE SABBATA.

We hear a great deal said now-a days about was sober, and denying that he had ever tasted of the interest of the secular press in promoting a had fully convinced him that the seventh day Sabbath reform. And truly, if that interest might ought to be kept, and had led him to commence him reel and stagger to convince you that he had be measured by the number of words written on observing it. yielded to temptation and been overcome. Just so the subject, one would think the work of reform in regard to those men who are ever affirming their must go on swimmingly. But alas, there is great curred in Massachusetts. A man who had been love of liberality and their hatred of sectarianism; reason to fear, that the amount of matter publish- sprinkled in his infancy, and brought up in the you almost naturally expect to find them either totally ed is no just measure of the interest felt. Any Presbyterian faith, was converted from his sins careless about religious obligations or most uncom- one who has given close attention to the subject in middle life, and brought to embrace Baptist promising towards those who doubt their liberali- will have noticed, that the secular papers which sentiments. This so exasperated his Presbytety, or deny the soundness of their views in regard have talked most about Sabbath reform efforts, rian pastor, that he immediately preached a serare the very papers which care least for religious mon on the subject of baptism, in which the considerations and most for popular favor. They Baptists were pretty roughly handled. Among are the papers which will laud most freely any other things, he asserted, that there was just as popular movement, and decry as freely any unpopular movement. They are, in short, the papers which live by advertising popular medicines, puffing worthless books, and keeping on the right side of every body. Now however desirable it may be to have the countenance of such papers, we think their voice is no just indication of the progress of reform, or the real condition of public sentiment. Their words only show us, in most cases, what they think it is most for their interest to say. Of course, therefore, no reliance can be based upon those calculations and prophecies which rest upon the favor of such a secular press. It is not a little amusing to read some of the

> comments of these secular papers upon the Sabbath Lectures and Sabbath movements of the day. We have now before us a copy of the New York Express, giving an account of a lecture lately delivered by "the eloquent Dr. Lansing on the sathings which the reporter represents the Doctor as saying, to show the importance attached to the ing, which will be new to some of our readers: "And in the wilderness, a miracle was wrought to secure its observance—the amount of manna being double that of any other day!" Now we at Harvard is \$75 per annum; while at Yale it have looked over that portion of the Good Book is only \$33. The common fund of Harvard is which treats of this matter, and find that Jehovah. \$107,356; while at Yale it is only \$30,090.instead of giving a double amount of manna on The annual cost of governing and instructing double on the preceding day, in order to secure while the annual cost of governing and instructthe observance of Saturday, or the seventh day. ing 394 students at Yale is only \$15,201. The the fault here lies with Dr. Lansing in so stating ries, and the reduction of tuition fees from tion the observance of Sunday, or with the reporter in drawing an unnatural inference from the case, is to show the consummate ignorance of

Lowell, Mass.—A history of this flourishing with them more than six thousand Sunday School scholars and teachers, constituting one-fifth part of many years past engaged in translating the "VIOLATION OF SUNDAY."-Under this heading the entire population of the city. The members of Scriptures into the Eastern languages, died on the Cincinnati Atlas of Thursday last, August these societies are working people, and most of the 3d of July last, on a voyage to England, 28, says:-"Thirteen Israelites were yesterday them factory operatives; yet their charities exceed which he had undertaken by the advice of his fined three dollars each, by the Mayor, for keep- those of many wealthy churches. It is not uncom- physician.

ing their shops open and selling on Sunday last." | mon to take up a missionary contribution of four hundred dollars in a single church. Within the past year more than ten thousand dollars have been raised for benevolent objects, besides their ordina-

> Theirs is an example worthy of imitation. When we hear religious societies talk about being too poor to support the gospel, and contribute to benevolent objects, we love to point them to some such place as Lowell, which has grown rich by its liberality. We pity the men who, having an abundance of every thing, yet think themselves unable to contribute for benevolent purposes, because we fear that their poverty will increase upon them. We have read somewhere, that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

We notice in two or three Episcopal papers, that thanks are expressed to Dr. Potts—(of "Potts & Wainwright" notoriety)-for his influence in bringing one Rev. Phineas Smith, who has been a Presbyterian clergyman for the last eighteen years, to apply for orders in the Epis copal Church. Mr. Smith says he had always believed that the Presbyterians held to apostolical succession, until Dr. Potts' letters convinced him to the contrary, and led him to inquiry and a change of position.

-This circumstance reminds us of a plan we formed some time ago, of collecting together a number of instances in which men have been led to embrace the Sabbath of the Bible by the efforts of those who hate the Sabbath to conceal the truth or prevent the discussion of the sub-

One instance of the kind now occurs to us which transpired in New York some years ago, in which an intimate friend and admirer of Rev. Wm. Parkinson wrote him a note expressing thanks for his letters to Mr. Maxson in favor of keeping the first day of the week, because they

Another instance we remember, which ocgood authority for infant sprinkling as there was for keeping the first day of the week as the Sabbath; and that any man who would give up infant because he could not find express authority for it in the Bible, ought also, if he would be consistent, to give up observing the first day of the week, for which there was no express authority in the Bible! "Very well," said our young Baptist brother, whose heart was vet tender and open to truth, "if there is no Bible authority for keeping the first day, then I will give that up likewise." True to his word, he immediately set about examining the subject, and after prayerful deliberation, he became not only a Baptist, but a Seventh-day Baptist.

There are many similar cases recorded on the pages of history, or the memories of those who were acquainted with the facts. We must take the first convenient opportunity to collect them together for the benefit of those who have been instrumental, though unwittingly, in bringing their fellow men to embrace the truth.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A report has recently been drawn up on "diminishing the cost of instruction in Harvard College," which shows that there is abundance of room for reform. The tuition greatly increase the number of students, and do appear from time to time as such in the Jewish away with that exclusiveness which has resulted from placing the tuition so high as to shut out all

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—A great Eestern convention of Abolitionists favorable to political action is to be beheld in Boston, commencing on the first day of October, and continuing two or three days. Delegates are invited from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, by the Society's seal. and Pennsylvania. There will undoubtedly be an immense gathering.

AMERICAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Our readers will remember the account which we gave of the meeting of this convention in Boston last year. The next meeting is to be held in New York on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October. The Convention in Boston was a feast for a musical soul, but it is thought that the one in New York from its more central position and other advantages, will exceed in attractiveness any of its predecessors.

REV. Dr. YATES, a Baptist, who has been for

THE CASE OF MR. MAXSON.—We hoped before this time to have heard something farther from Mr Maxson, particularly upon the question what could be done to relieve him. But we have heard nothing, and therefore remain in suspense. We know, however, that something ought to be done, and done immediately, to meet the expenses which he has incurred. What say our friends in Rhode Island and New Jersey to taking up collections for the object on the next Sabbath, which will be the first Sabbath in September? They will all receive this paper before that time, and may act simultaneously and promptly. Will they do it? We trust they will, and that we shall hear something of the result before another week has passed. It is hoped, also, that our friends in other sections will take action on the subject as early as possible, and thus save Mr. Maxson the necessity of suffering on half of others.

As our eastern friends may find difficulty n sending money to DeRuyter, we will volunteer to forward immediately anything which may be left at this office.

"OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—We learn from the best authority, that from and after the first of November next there will be no traveling on the railroads between Albany and Buffalo. Ever since the appointment of Mr. Brooks on the section of the road between Auburn and Rochester, that gentleman, we are informed, has been anxious to suspend the travel on the Lord's day. All the directors of principal part of the work is done by young the several sections have now come to the determination to run only six days of the week. It is generally believed, that at the next session of our Legislature an act will be passed to close the canals on Sunday." [Com. Adv.

Do our friends understand, that a desperate effort is now making to head off Sabbath-keepers in their efforts for a more general and scriptural observance of the Lord's Sabbath? If they do not, the above extract, which we clip from a paper of no mean authority, will apprise them of it. It is an old resort of the religious intolerant, when he cannot convince an opponent, to appeal to the law to compel conformity. So of our present opponents, the special advocates of Sunday observation; instead of meeting us at the bar of public opinion, and showing that the Christian Statute Book re quires the observance of Sunday with any special regard, as we ask them to do, they appeal to the directors of the Railroad, Steamboat, and Transportation Companies, to the Commissioners of the kers, of which we suppose there are between State Canals, and finally to the strong arm of the one and two thousand. They earn on the av. law, to enforce the better observance of Sunday, and to make Sabbath-keepers ignoble at the same time that they compel them to labor under as many difficulties as possible in keeping the Sabbath and in getting others to do so. We trust, however, that our brethren will take timely warning, and make it the occasion of spreading more widely the true doctrine of the Sabbath, and of exposing the Romish and Jesuitical tendencies of such efforts. Who would believe that men professing to have almost a monopoly of all the religion in Christianity, would stoop to such means to enforce their unscriptural dogmas—to enforce by statute law the sacred observance of a day which nine-tenths of possesses no sacredness above other days? Yet such is the case. And at the same time, these modern apostles are spending what remains of their breath after this effort, in declaming against the exclusive tendencies of Romanism—its persecuting, dogmatical, and unchristian spirit! It is a pity that the mirror into which they look to see the for them to subsist, and where want and starva spirit and tendencies of Romanism, is not sufficiently large and true for them to see themselves. We trust that our brethren, in being forewarn-

ed, will be forearmed. If we are wise, we shall not wait for the consummation of their pseudo-pious designs before we get up a counter mevement, and now is the time to act. If those who have undertaken to be public carriers to the exclusion of all other means of conveyance, (as railroad compa. nies really do in effect,) are to be wheedled into such movements, and permitted to carry them out -and if the matter is to be brought up at the next session of the Legislature of this State for its sanction by also stopping the canals on Sunday—let us see to it that we have some body there able and willing to defend our rights.

For the Sabbath Recorder. American Society for Meliorating the Condition ? of the Jews-23 Nassau St., N. Y.

The only Missionaries and Traveling Agents Chronicle. They are at present as follows:-Rev. Nehemiah Altman, Rev. John Neander, Rev.

David L. Proudfit, and Messrs. James Forrester, Silian Bonhomme, Henry I. David, and Felix Pigot. Still more effectually to guard against deception, it is hoped, that no application for countenance or aid, from parties claiming to act in either capacity for the Board, will be granted, except on the pro- of this mighty city. Canton contains one million duction of a letter of credentials, signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and certified

On behalf of the Executive Committee, JOHN LILLIE, Cor. Sec.

ald, just issued, contains a deeply interesting communication from Mr. Bliss, giving an account of a late outbreak of persecution in Trebizond. The first overt act was the refusal of Christian burial, with circumstances of great dignity, to the body of a woman whose husband and sons were friends of "the new way." Simultaneously with this New Testament in Chinese; he received it po event, a letter from the Patriarch, "prohibiting litely, and also a few tratets in Chinese, on the all intercourse with the evangelical Armenians. in the way of trade, conversation, or even in giv. ing or receiving salutation in the streets. Those tograph upon it. of them who were occupying hired houses or shops, were to be thrust out, if possible; and every other similar method of injuring and harrassing them was to be diligently employed." These commands are promptly executed.

Persecution in Syria.—The Missionary Her-

REWARDS OF LABOR.

THE TRIBUNE is publishing some statements of an interesting character in relation to the circum. stances, conditions and rewards of labor in New York,' which we wish could be read by every father and every mother, that all might know how expensive, after all, are the cheap luxuries of living. We make room for the following ex. tracts:--

The Amazone-braid Weavers, a large and ill. paid class of working females, begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 7 in the evening, with no intermission save to swallow hasty morsel. They earn when in full employ. ment \$2 and \$2 50 per week Out of this they must pay their board, washing, (for they have no time to wash their own clothes,) medical and other incidental expenses, and purchase their clothes_ to say nothing of the total absence of all healthy recreation and of all mental and moral culture which such a condition necessarily implies.

The Artificial-flower Makers present a greater variety. The trade, as will readily be perceived, is one requiring great skill and delicacy in the finishing part of the work. Girls who have serv. ed five years' apprenticeship at the business, and are very expert, if they work constantly, can make \$3,50 per week. The flowers and wreaths which under the name of 'French Flower-work' sell so dear and are so highly valued by our fashionable ladies, are mostly made here, although many of the materials are imported from France. The girls from eleven to thirteen years of age, 'apprentices' as they are termed, who receive seventy-five cents, and a few one dollar, per week! Many a five dollar wreath and expensive flower purchased of the Misses Lawsons. Madame Deuel, or Madame Godfrey, has been wrought into beauty by these little fingers, for perhaps two shillings, or half a dollar!

A great many women who make Match-box. es receive but five cents a gross-or thirty boxes for a cent! We know of a mother of a family who supported her little children by this kind of work, who used to walk two miles to a starch factory to obtain the refuse for past. ing the boxes—for which she paid a penny a pail. When she could succeed in procuring this, she said she could make a little profit, but when she had to buy flour to make paste with then, she said, it was a losing business! Her little children thought so too.

We have already mentioned the Cap Ma. erage about two shillings per day, although there are many who do not make more than eighteen pence. They are thrust into a dark back room of a second, third, fourth or fifth story chamber, thirty or forty together, and work from sunrise to sundown. often not a human being in the world who has the slightest care or responsibility over the morals, manners or comforts of these unfortunate girls. If many of them become degraded and brutalized in taste, manners, habits and conversation, who can wonder?

These facts and remarks apply with equal force to the hundreds and thousands of Shoe-binders, Type-rubbers and other girls employed on labor of this kind. In addition to the constant supply to the ranks of these classes furnished by them would admit, if in argumentation with us, the poor population of our City, poor girls continually flock to the City from every part of the country, either because their friends are dead and they have no home, or because they have certain vague dreams of the charms of City life. Arriving here they soon find how bitterly they have deceived themselves, and how rashly they have entered a condition where it is almost impossible tion are their only companions.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

From the New York Telegraph.

Foreign Mission Anniversary.—The thirtysixth annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions commences its sessions in Brooklyn, N. Y., the 9th of September, to be continued for three days. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen is expected to preside, and the Rev. President Hopkins, of Williams College, to deliver a discourse, to be followed by other interesting exercises. The receipts of the Society for the past year have amounted to \$255,000. It has now about 90 stations, occupied as so many important radiating points of Christian light and influence on the surrounding nations, and sustains at present 135 clerical Missionaries, besides 220 male and female Assistants; making in all, in connection with native Assistants, 494, with their numerous Schools, Churches, and Printing estsblishments, sustained by the Board. The Anniversaries of this Board have, from year to year, been regarded with constantly increasing interest. The one at Worcester, last year, was attended by about a thousand clergymen and others from a distance, who enjoyed the generous hospitalities of the town,-cordially tendered by families of all de-

CHINA.—Rev. J. L. Shuck, with a number of other Missionaries, having recently removed from Hongkong to Canton, writes as follows:-

Dr. Devan and myself are permanent residents of immortal souls, speaking one dialect, and accessible to missionary effort. With ten native preachers, we are laying plans for the most vigorous operations—it is indeed and in truth a glorious field. The late American Treaty renders us and our converts secure. The people eagerly receives our books, receives us politely, crowd our chapels, and listen with attention to our messages. It is said that the Emperor has publicly sanctioned the introduction of Christianity into the empire. The present Governor of Canton province, who resides in this city, is a gentleman of uncommon abilities and good feeling. He signed the treaties made with China by England, France, and the United States. When on a visit of state to Honkong, I presented him with a copy of the principles of Christianity; and on his return to Canton, sent me a splendid fan, with his own au-

There is a minister in Nova Scotia by the name of Dimack, who is 76 years of age, has been a professor of religion 60 years, a preacher 55, and pastor of the church in Chester 52.

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LABOR.

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ITEMS.

K Telegraph. ERSARY .- The thirty-American Board of s its sessions in Brookmber, to be continued Phoedore Frelinghuynd the Rev. President ge, to deliver a disher interesting exer-Society for the past 55,000. It has now as so many important in light and influence and sustains at preies, besides 220 male king in all, in connec-494, with their numerid Printing estsulishrd. The Anniversam year to year, been creasing interest. The was attended by about others from a distance, hospitalities of the ly families of all de-

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General Intelligence.

FROM THE WAR DISTRICT.—The New Or leans papers contain full accounts of the military movements in the south-west. The United States troops are rapidly concentrating on the Texan frontier, and large numbers of military companies in the Southern and South-Western cities are offering their services to government, in case they shall be needed. There are now concentrated at Pensacola, belonging to the American Navy, two steam frigates, the Mississippi and Princeton, the frigate Potomac, the sloops of war John Adams, Falmouth, and Saratoga or St. Mary's, and the brigs of war Somers and Porpoise. On the Western coast of Mexico, there are, or shortly will be, eight of our vessels vessels of the East India squadron, now on their in them when properly arranged and connected. way home.

20th ult. from Mobile, with \$100,000 for the use thy of Yankee invention. They have hit upon of the squadron.

DELAWARE COUNTY IN A STATE OF INSURREC-TION!—The Albany Argus of the 28th, contains a Proclamation from Gov. Wright, declaring the County of Delaware to be in a state of insurrec tion, according to the provisions and true inten and meaning of the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to enforce the laws and preserve order," passed 15th April, 1845. Any person who shall, after the publication of this Proclamation, resist, or assist in resisting, the execution of legal process; or who shall aid, or attempt, the rescue or escape of any prisoner from lawful custody or confinement, or who shall resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor, in the County of Delaware, is, upon conviction of either of these offences, to be adjudged guilty of a felony; "and punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two years."

The Proclamation fills more than two columns of the Argus. It begins with a particular statement of facts already known, and which the Governor thinks sufficient to warrant him in complying with the request of the Sheriff, District Attorney, Judges and other officers of the Peace, that he would exercise the power conferred upon him by the statute above alluded to. It closes with direct appeals to the several classes of men concerned in the difficulties—to the freeof the disguised and armed force by which the Proprietors or Landlords of the leasehold estates, transplanting. and finally to the disguised men themselves.

RENT COMPROMISE IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.-We are happy to learn from the Monticello Ridgely tenants, some of them the most violent anti-renters of the town of Neversink, have entered into an arrangement which is mutually satisfactory, and by which the tenants will bepay back rents, and the Commodore to sell the sale, the heirs being minors.

Referees are to decide how much tenants must pay for the land, in case of disagreement upon the price. John Hunter, who probably owns more leased property than any one else in the County, has signified his willingness to sell and anti-rentism and leaseism will soon be abolished in Sullivan. We hope to hear similar good tidings from other Counties. [Tribune.

From the Sandwich Islands.—The Express has a file of the "Friend" to May 16th, overland, by the Ann Louisa. We extract a few items of interest.

His Majesty's Envoys.

A late gale at Lahaina produced a great commotion in the whaling fleet at anchor in the road- decease, and request him to insert the above in stead. Between 30 and 40 ships put to sea, and the papers of that city." only the Morea of New Bedford rode out the gale, and she came near going upon the reef.— Vermont of Mystic, lost chain and anchor, jibboom and flying jib-boom and spritsail yard.-Nantasket was run into by Vermont, and carried away three topsail yards and three boats. Calumet, of Stonington, lost jib and flying jib-boom, chain and anchor. Isaac Hicks, fore-yard, three anchors and chains. We have heard the damage estimated at between 30 and \$40,000 to the whole fleet. At Honolulu the gale was severe, but no damage.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN LEXINGTON, KY.—The Lexington Inquirer of 22d ult., says:—" After the peaceable and orderly termination on Monday last, of the excitement and difficulties growing out of the removal of the press and types used in the printing of an Abolition paper in this city, the citizens began to congratulate themselves upon the restoration of peace and quiet in the city, and the prospect of its continuing so. But they were our streets were the scenes of several most brutal and disgraceful outragas. A few of the choice a single individual may accomplish in very diffispirits of the city, occupying a position in society cult circumstances, under the influence of the love not the most enviable, and not being satisfied with the peaceable termination of Monday's work, made an attack, during the night, upon several free negroes, and beat them in a most cruel and inhuon the public square!

THE PRESS ARRIVED .- Yesterday morning there was quite a crowd of persons on the landing, looking at the Press and Types of the True taken to pieces and tumbled out on the wharf, in her age. complete disorder, in the dirt, and the boxes of type broken up and exposed. The "respectable" mobocrats did not execute their task in a very the Common Pleas by Justice Seamans, to be tried workmanlike manner. [Cincinnati Her., 23d.

THE POPE.—The old gentleman is known by the title of Gregory XVI. He was elected to the off of 228, compared with the census of 1840. pontifical chair in February, 1831, is now in his in his nose. The last advices from Europe say (Christmas Day). he has declared, once for all, that he will not allow railways to be established in the Pontifical

LIGHTNING RODS.—Professor Silliman, in an article respecting certain houses lately destroyed by lightning in New Haven, Ct., notwithstanding they had lightning rods, makes the following state-

"Lightning rods cannot be relied upon unless hey reach the earth, where it is permanently wet, even in times of the severest drouth, and the best security is afforded by carrying the rod or some good metallic conductor, duly connected with it to the water in the well, or some other water that

"It is to be feared, that from neglect of this precaution many lightning rods are useless, or nearly so, and that the only reason why apparent is, because the lightning has never given them a

"If their proprietors would not wish to invite such an ordeal, they would do well to examine ple are determined to put down the disturbers of of the sudden disappearance of a young lady, heirthe condition of their rods. The late occurrences of war, and this force will be increased by the here, do not in the least weaken my confidence

ENGLISH WAY OF ADVERTISING.—The English Purser Ramsley arrived at Pensacola on the have a new way of advertising that is quite worthe time when men's eyes are idle—(when they are abroad in the street)—and you cannot walk now in London without knowing what amusements are going on, what new specifics are for sale, what is the last wonder, and a variety of other matters which send you home wiser than you came out. Mammoth placards, pasted on the sides of a structure as large as a one story house, are continually moving along on wheels at the same pace you walk—the streets really resembling a gorgeous pageant with the number and showiness of these egible locomotives. I observe one particularly, which moves by some mysterious power withina large showy car making its way alone, without either horse or visible driver, and covered with advertisements in all the colors of the rainbow. An every day sight is a procession of a dozen men, in single file, each carrying on a high pole, exactly the same theatrical notice. You might let one pass unread, but you read them, where there are so many, to see if they are alike! Men step up to you at every corner and hand you, with a very polite air, a neatly folded paper, and you cannot refuse it without pushing your breast against the man's hand. If you open it, you are told where you can see a 'mysterious lady,' or where you can have your corns cut. In short, it is impossible to be ignorant of what there is to see and buy in London, and this applies also to the large class who could not, formerly, be reached, because they never read the advertisements in news. men of the State, to the Tenants who disapprove papers. Possibly the carriers of these signboards better use of their time and horse flesh in America violations of law have been perpetrated, to the but otherwise I should think this a 'notion' worth

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.—We learn that a gentleman of Pennsylvania has discovered a means of ap plying the force generated by Electro Magnetism Watchman that Commodore Ridgely, (on the to the propelling of railroad cars and trains, so as part of his heirs,) and nearly eighty of the to reduce immensely the cost of motive power. The invention has the farther effect of preventing any running off the track, and so ensuring the safety of passengers from what has hitherto been a for satisfactory, and by which the tenants will be-come bona fide owners of the soil; tenants to He is now taking out patents for this country, and intends to do so for all Europe, before the process land and give deeds as soon as a decree can be is disclosed to the public. Should his sanguine exobtained from the Chancellor, authorizing the pectations be realized, there is hardly a limit to the revolution which will follow, or to the profits of the inventor.

ANCIENT RELIGION OF THE SOUTH .- A copy of the "Impartial Herald" of Nov. 17, 1795, print ed in Newburyport, contains the following, which we find in the list of Deaths:

Died, on the 9th of Oct. last, at Beaufort in South Carolina, the Rev. Matthew Tate, in the 46th year of his age.

In his will were the following paragraphs:

"I enjoin it upon my executors to publish in all the newspapers in Charleston, that I depart The papers give an account of the funeral life under a full persuasion, that if I died in posceremonies at the interment of T. Haalilio, of session of a slave, I should not conceive myself admissive into the kingdom of heaven.

"Acquaint Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, of my

This was before South Carolina was wholly given over to tyranny—before the spirit of the revolution had entirely died out.

Essex Transcript.

TROOPS FROM OLD POINT.—The bark Bachelor, of Richmond, has been chartered by the Goernment to transport troops from Fortress Monroe to Texas. She dropped down James river on Thursday evening, and probably went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday. She was to convey about two hundred men.

INDUSTRY.—Dr. Carey completed the translaion of the entire Scriptures, in seven of the principle languages of India, viz. the Sanscrit, the Bengalee, the Hindu, the Ooria, the Mahratta, the Punjabee, and the Assamese. In addition he completed the translation of the New Testament in several others, besides superintending the printing of the translations in other languages still, These early translations, made in the first stages doomed to disappointment, for on Thursday night of acquaintance with the languages of the East, are necessarily very imperfect: but they show what of souls, when it becomes the master passion.

THE TIME TO BLUSH.—"Blush not now," said distinguished Italian to his young relative, whom negroes, and beat them in a most cruel and inhuhe met issuing from a haunt of vice, "you should
man manner, tarring and feathering one of them have blushed when you went in." The heart alone is safe which shrinks from the slightest con- suit was immediately made, however, by the owntact or conception of evil. and waits not to inquire. what will the world say.

American, which has just arrived from Lexing- field Scott, U. S. Army, died on Tuesday evening, ton. According to the representation made to us, August 29th, at the Convent of the Visitation, every thing was in a sad plight—the press was B. V. M. Georgetown, D. C., in the 24th year of

> Mr. N. D. Gay, at Springfield, has been sent to for unmercifully beating his dog.

The population of Schenectady shows a falling

The new Trinity Church will be opened for eightieth year, and is much afflicted with a cancer Public Worship on the 25th of December next

Yale College refuses any longer to degrade it-States, for it would be dangerous to allow them in of divinity; Trinity College, Episcopal, at Hartself by the childish trifling of conferring doctorates a country where there exists such political agita- ford in the same State, follows the lead of Yale.

SUMMARY.

The Selectmen of Manchester refused to license the circus from New York that is now exhibiting in the neighboring towns.

A Colored Suffrage Convention was held in of the 19th inst., when they took a black preacher, Syracuse last week, at which Charles B. Ray pre-

Meetings have been held in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh to express opinions on the recent outrage in Clay was destroyed.

We understand by a gentleman from Lexingon that Cassius M. Clay was recovering from his

The civil force continues to make arrests in Delaware County of those who have heretofore taken the lead in anti-rent movements. The peothe public peace.

An expensive monument is soon to be erected to the memory of Sheriff Steele, who was recently shot by disguised men at Andes, Delaware Co.

The Great Britain left her wharf with 54 passengers and a good freight cargo, at 31 o'clock on Saturday P. M. and was accompanied down the Bay by a line of steamers, among which was the Delaware, with a number of invited guests on board. Every wharf-commanding a view of our in solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of one harbor was lined with spectators and the Battery hundred dollars and costs of prosecution. A was alive with boats of every description.

It has been proposed to form a new State west of Arkansas, to embrace the Creek, Choctaw and Cherokee Indian tribes. If the Indians have arshould be done, as it would give to the Indian ingovernment to our free institutions.

ven in the South-East, about 8 o'clock on Thurs- aware county. day morning, larger in appearance than Mars in full lustre. The centre was of pale blue, the visited Europe returned in the ship Versailles edges of an intense brightness and white, its shape from Havre. They consisted of six stalwart men, seemed oval, and it was followed by a long liquid three women, a boy and a pappoose. The chief train of the usual tint, and resembling molten of their number has lost the sight of one eye from

few days since, from six to eight feet, when the ed blood negro. steamboat Indian Queen came in collision with the hoisting machinery, breaking a large cogwheel, &c., and the whole sunk to the bottom again, in 63 feet water. Operations will be re- ble value. sumed as soon as the machinery is repaired.

The Eric Gazette of August 28 says, Mr. M. B. Lowry, on Saturday 23d ult., recoved an award. at the hands of Arbitrators, against the Erie Ca nal Company, in the round sum of \$50,142 52. The Niagara went up to Albany on Friday in

bout eight hours sailing time, making sixteen Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Member of Congress last year. from Ohio, and Hon. George W. Summers late Member of Congress from Virginia, have been

The acting President of Mexico, in a decree shut to foreign and domestic commerce.

The population of Williamsburg, which in 1840 increase of 6,456 in five years.

At a recent election in Alabama it was submit- every new moon. ted to the vote of the people whether the Legislature should meet only once in two years, and by an overwhelming majority they decided in favor of it. This is a reform.

steamboat Massachusetts, and Mr. Hodges, of the | weeks. Carlton House, of this city, have purchased a part of the estate of the late Robert Johnson, Esq., ad- ume entitled "A Critical History and Defence joining the beach, at Newport, R. I., on which they intend erecting an extensive Hotel, to be in readiness for the next season.

Charles C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia, delivered an Anti-slavery lecture in Willmington, Del., (a identical books which we now find there, and no slave state,) on Thursday evening last. The Re. others. publican of that place speaks of Mr. Burleigh as a "great orator," and of his lecture as "eloquent and masterly." He was listened to by a numerous audience. Some rowdies undertook to create a disturbance, but the Republican rebukes them Convention ever held in the diocese, and one of manfully for their conduct.

Col. Valentine Shuffler, a soldier of '76, died at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa., on the 7th inst., at the statement that C. M. Clay offered, through the advanced age of 93 years and 4 months. The Colonel began his career as Captain of a Volunteer Company in the Indian wars. He served at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he was made a prisoner by the British. He soon made his escape and reached the American Camp, and afterwards served in the engagements at Trenton, at She will take a cargo of provisions on board, Brandywine, and at Germantown, as Sergeant, and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico without de-Captain, and Major.

The people of Jefferson County seem to be full of the project of constructing the Railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, to communicate at Kingston with the chain of railroads about to be made through Canada West.

The Charleston Courier states that on the 19th inst., four negroes were stolen from the field of Thomas Hanahan, of Greenville, N. C., by three white men named Wm. Hester, John Hester, and Abner Smith. They were taken to Wilmington, entered by false names, and taken by steamboat to Charleston, where two of the men accompanied them, the other remaining in Wilmington. Purand the negroes were delivered to him. John Hester has been arrested and committed to jail.

We learn from the Utica Daily Gazette, that Messrs. Butterfield & Co. are going ahead with the construction of the Magnetic Telegraph between Albany and Utica. The post holes are dug half way to Little Falls, and the posts are upon the day, says the Salem Observer, we saw a cow ground. It is intended to have so much of the line feeding in a field in Brighton, covered with a as extends from Utica to Little Falls in operation by the time the State Agricultural Fair meets at the owner of that cow as a merciful man, who deformer place.

In Livingston, N. Y., where formerly were sold lence. 50 hogsheads of rum and 40 barrels of whiskey, only 50 gallons of rum and 54 gallons of whiskey have been sold the past year. One-fifth of the voters are members of the Temperance Society.

The Voice of Jacob, a respectable periodical supported by the leading English Jews, advocates the "establishment of agricultural Jewish settle- three successive pastors, a father, son, and grandments in Palestine.

A portion of the citizens of Lexington have formed themselves into a band, termed "the Regulators," painted and disguised as Indians, and threaten to drive every free black from the city and county. Their first depredation was committed on the night

him a coat of tar and feathers

The Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., held its annual Commencement on the 19th Lexington, Ky., at which the press of Cassius M. and 20th ult. The graduating class numbered 10. Rev. John O. Choules, late of New York, delivered the Address before the Rhetorical Society; Rev J. N. Granger, of Providence, before the Missionary Society; and Rev. J. W. Parker, of Cambridgeport, that before the Alumni.

The upper part of New York has been for the last few days on the qui vive to ascertain the cause ess to a large property. On Tuesday it was ascertained that she had eloped with a young man. clerk in one of the dry-goods stores in Catharine street. Several members of the family made pursuit in different directions, but no trace of the fair fugitive has been discovered.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadel. phia Ledger of the 26th says: Mr. Todd, convictrightly credited on our books, and acknowledged by our ed for the seduction of Miss Early, was sentenced usual receipts. to one year's imprisonment in the County Prison. was a mass of animated beings, while the river righteous verdict and a just punishment. This is the first conviction in the State under the new

The Governor has ordered into the service of the State, in Delaware county, a company of Light rived at a sufficient degree of civilization, this Infantry from Unadilla, Otsego county, and two companies of Light Infantry recently formed in habitants a new incentive to make further advances Delaware county; that it is expected the compain education and civilization, and assimilate their nies will be filled up to one thousand men each and that the Battalion thus composed is placed un-Another brilliant meteor was seen at New Ha- | der the command of Major Thomas Marvin of Del-

The party of Iowa Indians who have recently metal in its flow. It was visible three or four an incurable cataract. Two of their number have died during their absence. They are accompani-The hull of the steamboat Erie was raised, a ed by their interpreter, a tall, smart-looking mix-

> Never omit, says Wilberforce, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with any good or useful man. Such an acquaintance will be of inestima

About one million copies of Webster's Spelling Book are sold annually in this country.

A writer in the Granite Freeman says, that the fact that the church in this country is so favorable to slavery is a great source of the growing infidelity of the age.

Mr. J. P. Coffin obtained twelve thousand signatures to the tee-total pledge in New York the

There are five millions tee-totallers in Ireland, and one million in England. employed as counsel for the abducted citizens of

Mr. Miller, of the noted Second Advent theory. is out in an article published a few weeks since, dated July 12, has declared the port of Tobasco against some of his followers. He says, that some of those who fell in with his views were those un easy, ever-changing, unstable, insubordinate, selfexhausted persons, who stand ready to jump and was 5,094, is now said to be 11,550—showing an ride into notice and power. These have seized the reins of government, and change their position

The Alliance Insurance Company has already paid nearly \$100,000 of losses sustained at the great fire, and they have notified all claimants that they are ready to pay up instanter, al-We understand that Captain Comstock, of the though the sixty days will not expire for several

> Prof. Stuart, of Andover, has in press a volof the Canon of the Old Testament." The obliect of the work is to show that our Saviour and his Apostles constantly recognized as of Divine authority the books of the Old Testament, the

The next Annual Convention of the Episcopal diocese of New York is notified to meet in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday, the 24th of Checks 4-4 September. It will probably be the largest the most exciting.

The Lexington Observer denies the truth of his friends, to discontinue the "True American, on condition that his press should not be re-

Orders have been received at Brooklyn Navy Yard to prepare the store-ship Lexington for sea.

A Mad Dog was killed in Broadway, near Washington Hall, on Wednesday. We could not hear that he had bitten any one, although he ran round and round for a long time among a crowd which had collected about him.

The Exports from New York during the first 23 days in Augnst, were \$2,190,433. During August 1844, \$1,787,273 were exported.

There arrived at quarantine ground Thursday morning from foreign ports 1,978 passengers. Fifteen hundred and sixty-eight passengers arrived at quarantine Friday morning, from Europe.

An extensive woolen factory has just been erectd in Butler, said to be the largest in Pennsylva

The salt manufacturers at Salina have united in a determination not to dispose of their salt short of 90 cents per bbl.

Riding into Boston from Newton last Tuesnet to keep off the flies. We set down the North River, 100lbs. 45@65 Cloves serves a thick skimming of cream for his benevo-

The crops of Virginia have become restored, by recent damp weather, to their usual promise Do Eng com of fulness. The tobacco crop will be unusually Do do refined

A cotemporary states that the Baptist Church in Groton, Conn., has been served 120 years by

DIED.

At his residence in Stonington, Ct., August 26th of a fever, Joseph Vincent, aged 73 years.

In Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 8th of August, 1845, Mrs. Maranda Lewis, wife of George I. Lewis. She bade her friends farewell, and fell asleep in hope of a stripped and whipped him, and afterwards gave glorious immortality beyond the grave. A companion and three children mourn her loss.

Libbeus Cottrell, Isaac D. Titsworth, Benj. F. Clarke, Sanford P. Stillman, Wm. M. Fahnestock (thank you for the extract; the papers you inquire for are not on hand, but shall be sent if they can be found).

RECEIPTS.

Newport, R. I.—Libbeus Cottrell, George I. Lewis, Edward D. Barker, \$2 each; James Alger \$1. Shiloh, N. J.—David McPherson \$2; Wm. McPherson,

Lawrence Harris, \$1 each.

Vesterly, R. I.—Thomas Avery, Dennis Burdick, Paul Babcock, Jr., Maxson Johnson, Daniel Lewis, Nathan H. Langworthy, Phineas Stillman, \$2 each; Phebe Pot-

Hopkinton, R. I.—Horace Maxson, \$2; P. C. Wells \$1. Petersburgh-John Clarke \$2. Warren, R. I.—Sarah H. Peckham \$1.

New York-Charles S. Benson \$2; John Briggs \$1. In our receipts from Alfred week before last there were two names "N. Maxson," which should have been, Nathan Maxson and Nathan Green. The money was

TRAVELING AGENT.

HIRAM P. BURDICK, of Alfred, has been appointed a Traveling Agent for the Recorder in Western New York, and is commended to the confidence of our friends in that section

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The 41st Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the First Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September,

TRACTS RELATING TO THE SABBATH.

The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the followin; SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent.

No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. No. 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. lo. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab

bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages

No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata rians.-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-

No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-

No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp.

The Sabbath Tract Society has also published

"An Address to the Baptist Denomination of the United States, on the Observance of the Sabbath, from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference." 24 pp. These Tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by

mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remit-tance, to Paul Stillman, Gor. Sec. of the Am. Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st.

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT. LUMBER. > 3 87 Boards N R 30 00 @35 00 Do. box 11 00 @12 00 Mould, tallow lb 9 a 11 Do. east. p.10 00 @11 00 Sperm, east and city27 a 29
Do Albany, piece 7 @ 17
Do Patent — a 38
COFFEE.

Do Albany, piece 7 @ 17
Plank, Gal 33 00@35 00 9 a 101 Scantling pine 14 00@16 00 Do oak 30 @ Laguira Brazil 74 Timber, oak, cu ft 25@ 61 Do Ga yel pine 35@ DOME STICS Shirtings brown \ \ 5 \ a \ 6\ \ Do. cedar, 3(t.22 00@24 00 6 a 7 Do. do. 2st. ——@17 50 Do bleached 7 a 9 Staves, wo ? Sheetings b'wn 4-4 6 4 71 pipe M S Do do 5-4 10 4 12 Do do bbl 30 00@ Do bleached 4-4 7 a 12 Do roak hhd 25 00@26 00 Do do 5-4 12 a 15 | Heading, w o Calicoes, blue 7 a 12 Hoops Do fancy 6 a 4 Drillings, brown 83 New Orleans, gall 28 @ 31 25 a 50 St Croix Kentucky jeans 40 a 75 Trinidad, Cuba 28 @ 29 .8 a 12 Cardn's & Mat'nzas 24 @ 26 Cotton yarn, 5-13 15 a 16 Cut, 4d a 40d FEATHERS. (3d 1c and 2d 2c more) 12 @ 25 American, Live 26 @ 304 Wrought 6d a 20d 10 @ 12 Horseshoes No 7a9 18 @ 20 Dry Cod, cwt 2 37 @ 2 50 Beef mess bbl 9 00 @ 9 00 Pickled Cod, 3 00 @ 3 25 Do prime 6 00 @ 6 00

Pickled Salmon Do Ohio prime 9 683@10 00 Mackerel, No. 1 Butter, west pme 11 @ Do. Orange co.14 @ 11 50 @12 25 Do order to good 10@ No 2 bbl 10 75 @11 00 5 50 @ 6 00 Hog's lard 73 a Cheese, Am lb FLAX 8½ a 10 7 @ 7½ Russia, lb 9 @ 11 Hams smoked

FLOUR AND MEAL. Shoulders, smoked 6 @ Do. pickled 54@ Genesee RICE: Ohio, Hey. & Ordinary 100lbs 3 124a 3 25 5 371@ 5 50 Good to prime 3 50 @3 75 4-75 @ 4 871 Clover lb. new 6 a Baltimore

Do. pickled

 $25 \ a \ 25\frac{1}{2}$

43 a 85

34 a 85

24 a 60

Richm'd c mills6 25 @ 650 Timothy, tierce 950 a12 00 5 00 Flax, rough4 87 Do clean Do. county Brandywine - @ 4 873 Georgetown 3 00 @ 3 121 St Croix lb Rye flour Indian Meal 2 371 2 2 561 New Orleans

Cuba, muscovado Wheat W. 95@1 06 Havana white 95@100 | Do Brown Do South new SALT. 46@ 471 Turks Isl bush Corn Jersey Barley western 50@ 52 |Cadiz, 20@ 21 1 35a1 45 Oats, Northern 37@ Liverpool, fine

GLASS. SHEETING. English Crown 50 feet: Russia, white, p.9 50@10 00 6x8 to 10x13 3 50 @4 00 Do. brown 8 50@ 9 00 12x18 to 16x26 5 50@6 50 Eagle and Columbian: N. York brown lb 6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 30 Castile 10x14 to 16x20 270@300 SPICES. HAY. Cassia lb

IRON. Pig, Eng. &Sc: ton 35a Do Amer Bar do rolled Do RussPSI

American

35a 37 Pepper, Sumatra 10 a 101 90a 921 Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 114 05a1 10 1 05a1 10 874a Imperial lb 80a 85 Hyson Do Swedes Young Hyson Sheet E & Am lb 7ca 74c Hyson skin

Hoop do cwt 51a WOUL.

LEATHER (Sole.)
19 @ 24 Am. Sax. fleece, lb 34a 35
Do merino 29a 31 20 a 60 15 @ 15½ Do merino 14½@ 15½ Pulled superfine

Ginger, race

Nutmegs No 1, 1 11 al 121

Hemlock, light 10 @ 12 134@ 14 S. Am. washed Heavy

Swifter and swifter, day by day, Down Time's unquiet current hurl'd, Thou passest on thy reckless way, Tumultuous and unstable world. Thou passest on! Time hath not seen Delay upon thy hurried path: And prayers and tears alike have been In vain to stay thy course of wrath!

Thou passest on, and with thee go The loves of youth, the cares of age; And smiles and tears, and joy and wo,
Are on thy history's troubled page! There, every day, like yesterday, Writes hopes that end in mockery; But who shall tear the veil away, Before the abyss of things to be?

Thou passest on, and at thy side, Even as a shade, Oblivion treads, And o'er the dreams of human pride His misty shroud forever spreads; Where all thine iron hand hath traced Upon that gloomy scroll to-day, With records ages since effaced, Like them shall live, like them decay.

Thou passest on, with thee the vain, Who sport upon thy flaunting blaze, Pride, framed of dust, and folly's train, Who court thy love and run thy ways: But thou and I-and be it so-Press onward to eternity: Yet not together let us go
To that deep-voiced but shoreless sea.

Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine; Thou hast thy thoughts-leave me my own; I kneel not at thy gilded shrine, I bow not to thy slavish throne; I see them pass without a sigh-They wake no swelling raptures now; The fierce delights that fire thine eye, The triumphs of thy haughty brow.

Pass on, relentless world! I grieve No more for all that thou hast riven; Pass on, in God's name—only leave The things thou never yet hast given-A heart at ease, a mind at home, Affections fixed above thy sway, Faith set upon a world to come, And patience through life's little day.

> From the Works of Rev. Sidney Smith. FEMALE EDUCATION. (Concluded.)

It is of great importance to a country, that there should be as many understandings as possible actively employed within it. Mankind are much happier for the discovery of barometers, thermometers, steam-engines, and all the innumerable inventions in the arts and sciences. We are every day and every hour reaping the benefit of such talent and ingenuity. The same observation is true of such works as those of Dryden, Pope, Milton, and Shakspeare. Mankind are much happier that such individuals have lived and written; they add every day to the stock of public enjoymentetually gladden and embellish life. Now, the number of those who exercise their understandings to any good | women to attend to dignified and important subjects, you are purpose, is exactly in proportion to those who exercise it at | multiplying, beyond measure, the chances of human improveall; but, as the matter stands at present, half the talent ment, by preparing and medicating these early impressions. in the universe runs to waste, and is totally unprofitable. It which always come from the mother; and which, in a great would have been almost as well for the world, hitherto, that majority of instances, are quite decisive of character and women, instead of possessing the capacities they do at pre- genius. Nor is it only in the business of education that wosent, should have been born wholly destitute of wit, genius, and every other attribute of mind, of which men make so eminent an use: and the ideas of use and possession are so united together, that, because it has been the custom in almost all countries to give to women a different and a worse education than to men, the notion has obtained that they do not possess faculties which they do not cultivate. Just as, in breaking up a common, it is sometimes very difficult to make the poor believe it will carry corn, merely because they have been hitherto accustomed to see it produce nothing but weeds and grass—they very naturally mistake present condition for general nature. So completely have the talents of women been kept down, that there is scarcely a single work, either of reason or imagination, written by a woman, which is in general circulation either in the English, French, or Italian literature; -scarcely one that has crept into the ranks of our minor poets.

If the possession of excellent talents is not a conclusive reason why they should be improved, it at least amounts to a very strong presumption; and, if it can be shown that women may be trained to reason and imagine as well as man, the strongest reasons are certainly necessary to show us why we should not avail ourselves of such rich gifts of nature; and we have a right to call for the clear statement of those perils which make it necessary that such talents should be totally extinguished, or, at most, very partially drawn out. The burthen of proof does not lie with those who say, increase the quantity of talent in any country as much as possible—for such a proposition is in conformity with every man's feelings: but it lies with those who say, take care to keep that understanding weak and trifling, which nature has made strong and powerful. The paradox is with them, not with us. In all human reasoning, knowledge must be taken for a good, till it can be shown to be an evil. But now, nature makes to us rich and magnificent presents; and we say to her-You are too luxuriant and munificent-we must keep you under and prune you;-we have talents enough in the other half of the creation :- and if you will not stupely and enfeeble the mind of women to our hands, we ourselves must expose them to a narcotic process, and educate away that fatal redundance with which the world is afflicted, and the order of sublunary things de-

One of the greatest pleasures of life is conversation; and the pleasures of conversation are of course enhanced by every increase of knowledge: not that we should meet together to talk about alkalis and angles, or to add to our stock of history and philology-though a little of these things is no bad ingredient in conversation; but let the subject be what it may, there is always a prodigious difference between the conversation of those who have not enjoyed this advantage. Education gives fecundity of thought, copiousness of illustration, quickness, vigor, fancy, words, images, and illustrations; -it decorates every common thing, and gives the power of triffing without being undignified and absurd. The subjects themselves may not be wanted upon which the talents of an educated man have been exercised; but there is always a demand for those talents which his education has rendered strong and quick. Now, really nothing can be further from our intention than to say any thing rude and unpleasant; but we must be excused for observing that it is not now a very common thing to be interested by the variety and extent of female knowledge, but it is a very common thing to lament that the finest faculties in the world have been confined to trifles utterly unworthy of their richness and their strength.

The pursuit of knowledge is the most innocent and interesting occupation which can be given to the female sex; inexorable. The poor priest had the alternative, either to make the exchange in a specified time, or consent to be pation than by diffusing a taste for literature. The way to attack vice, is by setting up something else against it. Give dulged had doubtless rendered him odious to the Bishop, to women, in early youth, something to acquire, of sufficient interest and importance to command the application of their left his parish, but instead of settling down coolly and mature faculties, and to excite their perseverance in future submissively in the other one, like a good Catholic, he life;—teach them that happiness is to be derived from the directed his course to the city of New York. He could acquisition of knowledge, as well as the gratification of scarcely understand a word of English at this time; but its miserable death-bed—when the eye strains itself in vanity: and you will raise up a much more formidable barrier against dissipation than an host of exhortations and invectives can supply.

It sometimes happens that an unfortunate man gets drunk with very bad wine, -not to gratify his palate but to forget his cares :- he does not set any value on what he receives; but on account of what it excludes :- it keeps out something worse than itself. Now, though it were denied that the acquisition of serious knowledge is of itself important to a woman, still it presents a taste for silly and pernicious better acquainted with the New Testament Scriptures. works of imagination; it keeps away the horrid trash of novels; and, in lieu of that eagerness for emotion and adventure which books of that sort inspire, promotes a calm, hoped, he became really, what he had before been nomiand steady temperament of mind.

A man who deserves such a piece of good fortune. may generally find an excellent companion for all the vicissitudes of life; but it is not so easy to find a companion for his un- evangelizing the Canadian French. derstanding, who has similar pursuits with himself, or who can comprehend the pleasure he derives from them. We really see no reason why it should not be otherwise; nor comprehend how the pleasures of domestic life can be promoted by diminishing the number of subjects in which persons who are to spend their lives together take a common

interest. the respect and importance it communicates to old age, individuals, whom in so short a time I have learned to es-Men rise in character often as they increase in years;—they

from what they can impart. If they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained: but women (such is their unfortunate style of education) hazard every thing upon one cast of the die; -when youth is gone, all is gone. No human creature gives his admiration for nothing: either the eye must be charmed, or the unwell. Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth nor the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments;—no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill. They are flowers destined to perish; but the decay of great talents is always the subject of solemn pity; and even when their last memorial is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded with pious affection.

There is no connection between the ignorance in which women are kept, and the preservation of moral and religious principle; and yet certainly there is, in the minds of some imid and respectable persons, a vague, indefinite dread of knowledge, as if it were capable of producing these effects. It might almost be supposed, from the dread which the propagation of knowledge has excited, that there was some great secret which was to be kept in impenetrable obscurity, -that all moral rules were a species of delusion and imposture, the detection of which by the improvement of the understanding, would be attended with the most fatal consequences to all, and particularly to women. If we could possibly understand what these great secrets were, we might perhaps be disposed to concur in their preservation; but believing that all the salutary rules which are imposed on women are the result of true wisdom, and productive of the greatest happiness, we cannot understand how they are to become less sensible of this truth in proportion as their power of discovering truth in general is increased, and the habit of viewing questions with accuracy and comprehension established by education. There are men, indeed, who are always exclaiming against every species of power, because it is connected with danger: their dread of abuses is so much stronger than their admiration of uses, that they would cheerfully give up the use of fire, gunpowder, and printing, to be freed from robbers, incendiaries, and libels. It is true that every increase of knowledge may possibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the strength of virtue. It is in itself only power; and its value depends on its application. But, trust to the natural love of nowhere more forcibly than in education. No man, whether he be tutor, guardian, or friend, ever contents himself with he gives it with a taste for the wise and rational exercise of that power; so that an educated person is not only one with stronger and better faculties than others, but with a more useful propensity-a disposition better cultivatedand associations of a higher and more important class.

women should be lavished upon trifles, when nature has made it capable of higher and better things, we profess ourselves not able to understand. The affectation charged upon female knowledge is best cured by making that knowledge more general: and the economy devolved upon women is best secured by the ruin, disgrace, and inconvenience which proceeds from neglecting it. For the care of children nature has made a direct and powerful provision; and the gentleness and elegance of women is the natural consequence of that desire to please, which is productive of the greatest part of civilization and refinement, and which rests upon a foundation too deep to be shaken by any such modiations in education as we have proposed. If you educate men would influence the destiny of men. If women know more, men must learn more-for ignorance would then be shameful—and it would become the fashion to be instructed. The instruction of women improves the stock of national talents, and employs more minds for the instruction and amusement of the world;—it increases the pleasures of society, by multiplying the topics upon which the two sexes take a common interest; and makes marriage an intercourse of understanding as well as of affection, by giving dignity and importance to the female character. The education of women favors public morals; it provides for every season of life, as well as for the brightest and the best and leaves a woman when she is stricken by the hand of time. not as she now is, destitute of every thing, and neglected by all; but with the full power and the splendid attractions of knowledge,-diffusing the elegant pleasures of polite literature, and receiving the just homage of learned and accomplished

A VISIT TO GRAND LIGNE.

The following account of a visit to the mission at Grand Ligne, Canada, is given by a correspondent of the Advocate of Moral Reform, under date of St. Johns, L. C.

Grand Ligne, (the Great Line, so named because it is he grand division between extensive manors) is distant rom this village about 9 miles. I had, on my passage down Lake Champlain, providentially met a teacher connected with the mission, from whom I received a polite and pressing invitation to pass the Sunday in the mission family. I needed but little urging; for ever since I first heard the name of Madame Feller, my heart has been with her and her devoted associates. I reached Grand Ligne about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The family were expecting me, and gave me a cordial greeting before I entered the house. The road from St. Johns is none of the best, and a thorough jolting in a Canada wagon had fatigued me not a little; but so welcome a reception as abandoned were once purer than the possessed being by these disciples gave me was an abundant compensation

for all my fatigue. The principal missionaries are Madame Feller, M. also a clergyman, was on a visit to the mission, and will probably be connected with it permanently. Madame thinking for himself—a habit quite common among Protestants-but considered very heretical, I believe, by most where there was a mere shell of a building for a church, and where he set himself to work resolutely to improve the spiritual and intellectual condition of the flock. The church, edifice was repaired at the expense of some twelve hundred dollars, for which amount he gave his own obligation. Very soon after the repairs were made, the Bishop directed him to leave this parish for another in the same condition in which he found the first. M. Normandeau remonstrated with his reverence, but to no purpose. He begged the privilege of remaining until he could pay the debt he had contracted, but the Bishop was ant churches, where he was struck with the simplicity and apparent sincerity of the worshipers, and as he contrasted the worship with that of his own church, he was not slow in arriving at an inference somewhat discreditable to the church of Rome. He became an inquirer after truth. On his return home he called upon M. Roussy, at the Grand Ligne mission, and desired to receive instruction in the Greek language, with the view of becoming The result of this visit was his engagement as a teacher at the mission; where, in a few months afterwards, it is nally, a disciple of the Lord Jesus. This was some three or four years ago. He has ever since been a most devoted

The wife of M. Normandeau is an American lady. She appears to be all that is desirable for the post she occupies. She is the only one of the missionaries who speaks the English language fluently, and on this account alone, she would be a valuable accession to the mission. I will not trust myself to say all I feel in relation to her and Madame Feller, for there is a spice of enthusiasm in my One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge is constitution; but I must say that I have seldom met two

are venerable from what they have acquired, and pleasing impressed upon the hearts of all these disciples, and I shall long cherish their memory for the Christian spirit they exhibited while I was under their roof.

The present number of pupils in the institution is about 15 or 20; but the influence of the mission is felt for many miles around, and quite a number have, through its influence, been rescued from the power of the beast, and are derstanding gratified. A woman must talk wisely or look now either adorning Christ's spiritual edifice on earth, or singing his praises in Heaven.

M. Roussy, the pastor, conducted the services on Sunday morning, in the chapel. Though unused to the French tongue, and able to understand but little either of the prayers or the sermon, I felt that it was good to be there. Never did I join in the services of the sanctuary more sincerely and devoutly; and as the man of God dwelt on the theme of redeeming grace, and the emotions of his soul were pictured in his countenance, I felt that there was something electric in the truth of the gospel, though clothed in a language to which I was almost a stranger.

I conducted the evening service, and preached in English. The number who understood me perfectly was small; but there is an anxiety on the part of all the pupils to learn the English language, and I had attent ve listeners among those who could only understand here and there a word. I was amazed, as well as affected, by a remark of one of the young men, who said, in the simplicity of his heart, that he always loved to hear preaching in English; for he was converted in English, and spiritual thoughts seemed sweeter when conveyed in that

Madame Feller and her associates have endured great tribulation for Christ's sake since they entered upon their labors among the Canadians; and many times their lives have been endangered from the rage of the Catholics; but He who so long preserved his servant the Apostle of the Gentiles, has bitherto protected them from violence, and the opposition of the community in and about Grand Ligne is gradually diminishing.

There is a farm connected with the mission of some 80 acres, much of which is under cultivation. The mission house is built of the limestone obtained in the vicinity. It is a tasteful edifice, with a cupola and a bell. The building stands some three or four rods from the street, The hour of anguish, of conflict with the hosts of earth and and is approached by a curved road wide enough for a carriage, on either side of an oval lawn, occupying the carriage, on either side of an oval lawn, occupying the carriage, on either side of an oval lawn, occupying the centre of the front yard. There is a commendable taste displayed about all the premises contiguous to the house, good where there is no temptation to be had—it operates and particularly in one of the two gardens on either side. and the sin of the self ruined, were the theme that induced This garden is laid out in excellent order, and is adorned with a variety of beautiful flowers. Thanks to our infusing the mere ability to acquire; but giving the power, | Heavenly Father that he has spread these charming things | all over the earth, and that they bloom as sweetly in the of our redemption incomplete. Man might have done thus, wilds of Canada as they do under the Southern Sun. but not so our Saviour. Although he so well knew Precious flowers! The world would be more cheerless than it is were it not for their smiling faces. I never felt the value of flowers so much before as I did when I saw In short, and to recapitulate the main points upon which we have insisted:—Why the disproportion in knowledge between the two sexes should be so great, when the inequality amid the pleasant hills of Switzerland, for the toils and in natural talents is so small; or why the understanding of privations of missionary life in a strange land. Precious ed and that blood oozed forth—without soul melting sorrow women should be lavished upon trifles, when nature has flowers! I do not wonder that the great prince of Epic for the sin that cost the sacrifice? Who can look by faith poets, when he weaves a sad strain for our first mother as | within the veil and hear that same compassionate voice now she turns to leave the fair scenes of Paradise, I do not interceding for the sinner, and then with an eye of love wonder that he makes her weep for the flowers. Dr. fixed on the soul saying, "come unto me all ye that labor Johnson has wondered at it, but he was a great man, and and are heavy laden"—without flying at once with adoring a great critic, and had a peculiar faculty for discovering gratitude to one thus able and willing to save.

microscopic defects and deformities. For myself, I think For the tried and tempted no place is like the garden and nothing is more natural than that Eve, leaving forever the garden where she had been so happy, should shed some tears over the flowers she had reared with her own hands, and which she had loved both for their beauty and the si- the light of Christ's sufferings and sacrifices for us, what lent lesson they taught of the goodness of God. But can we endure worthy of the name of sufferings and sacrifi-criticism aside, one of these dear disciples observed to me ces? What are earth's trials compared with that eternal that no one that had not been placed in similar circumstances could imagine what a blessing they found in these flowers. There is a large summer-house, built in the form of an octagon, in the centre of this garden, and one smaller in each corner, all covered with the foliage of the

> Madame Feller speaks English with difficulty; but I had a delightful conversation with her through the medium of an interpreter. Her whole heart is in her work. Never was missionary more devoted; and seldom, I am sure, was one more beloved. "Oh," said the Frenchman who was sent to conduct me back to this place, and who did his best to suit my English ears, "Oh Madame Feller bon dame, bon dame!" and as he said it, his eyes, "albeit unused to the melting mood," betrayed the emotions of

his heart. I left these brethren and sisters with real regret, though the regret, thanks to our Heavenly Father, was sweetened with the hope of soon seeing them nearly all at Montreal, where they go to attend a meeting of the friends of the mission, during the present week. The God of missions bless them ever in their labor of love. They have entered upon a great work. There are seven hundred thousand Frenchmen in Canada, nearly all of whom worship the mother of harlots. These are bound to their religion by the strong chain of superstition forged by the priesthood, and nothing but the Holy Ghost can break it. But these self-denying disciples are doing what they can in reliance on the Spirit. Their labors have been blessed. They have already reaped a golden harvest.

MISERIES OF THE FALLEN.

"Surely there are no sinners so earnestly commended by the loving-kindness of our Lord to the pity of Christians; for there are no sinners who by the usages of the world are so absolutely lost, so cast out of its sight, so abandoned to the bitterness of their own tormented soul. A fallen woman the world counts it righteous to forsake and scorn. Even her own kindred turn their backs, and shut the door of home upon her. None meet a harder judgment, or more unequal measures from the world. Great and deadly indeed their sin has been, and fearfully are they made to answer for it. None are to be pitied more; none are more sinned against. Even the most whom they were betrayed. They were, perhaps, the weak and shrinking objects of temptation. It may be, some base superior, who held them in check by fear, and Roussy, pastor, and M. Normandeau and lady. M. Gavin, awed them into crime; or the vile example of a mother, or the hateful trafficking of a parent was their ruin. Multitudes may be said to perish against their will-decoyed Feller, M. Roussy, and M. Gavin, were neighbors in Lu-zerne, Switzerland, and the two former came over to this when the habit of inward chastity has as yet been hardly country in company. M. Normandeau is a converted Catholic priest. The story of his conversion is a most interesting one, but I can only give the outline of it. It seems he had contracted the habit, pretty early in life, of the had off. There seems now to be nothing left but to hurry on-ward unto death; to fling themselves headlong upon Romanists. He was a good scholar for a Catholic priest, and held at one time a professorship in the College at Quebec. Afterwards he was transferred to a poor parish, burning tears which are shed in the very depths of impurity. What harrowing recollections of faces dearly loved, last seen in anguish—of the fresh years of early childhood; and the hopes, and joys, and fair prospects of an innocent and gentle life, all seared and blasted, come back upon them in the hours of unholy revel to be their mockery and torment. No eye but His can read the visions of home and happy days, which rise upon their desolate hearts in the tumult and darkness of these crowded streets, and the agonizing dreams of a blessedness no longer theirs, by which their broken sleep is haunted. None other but He can know what unutterable agony goes up by day and by night from the loathsome chambers and pestilential dens in which these homeless, decaying mortals hide themselves in misery to die. And what a death is the death of a harlot!—when the baffled heart wanders in dreams of sickness to die in the home of its birth, and wakes up from the happiness of delirium to is sick with listening for the coming of brother, husband, child, whose footfall shall be heard never again! Then comes death; and after death, the judgment, and the

THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK .- The proper work of the Christian is, the extension of Christianity; the adding to the cloud of witnesses : the diminution of the sons of darkness; the accession of gems to the Redeemer's crown. It is to be imbued with holy, untiring anxieties to rescue beings missionary, and a very important helper in the work of like themselves from going down to the pit; and because time is short, to devote every power, to consecrate every talent, devise every means, employ every resource, to save souls from death,'-constantly to remember, that men are always perishing; that, therefore, we should be always laboring: and the season for activity is circumscribed-and that ere long, the night will come-it is coming-when our tongues shall be silent, our hands motionless, and our hearts as much as mine did!" pulseless; 'for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest.'

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN, AND YOUNG WOMEN.

"That women adorn themselves in modest apparel. not with broidered hair, or gold, or perals, or costly array;" 1st. Timothy 2d. chapter, 9th verse. St. Paul addressed these words to women, but they will ap

ply, well, to both sexes. That men and women, at the present day, do not regard the apostle's injunction, or exhortation, is a truth that cannot be denied. Pride and extrava gance keep pace-yes, outstrip the age of the country For a considerable time, after our Pilgrim fathers landed in America, the people heeded the Apostle's injunction; but how is it in 1845? Modest and simple apparel (with the mass) has become obsolete. How much time is needlessly spent in adjusting and embroidering hair! How many unpeople are determined to have fine and expensive apparel, when something simple and plain, would be much more for their interest and credit. " For loveliness needs not the foras to the pay, they are very indifferent.

Now if the apostle be correct, then many are acting an unwise part. They are unwise, because finery and superfluity, instead of adding to people's good looks, greatly detract there from. They are unwise because it is a prolific source o embarrassment and injustice. They are unwise, because it is actually a sin. For the improvement of our time and money, we are assured we must render an account. If it shall appear, we have misimproved the talents committed to us, we must be considered unprofitable servants. [Unus Populi

"And being in an agony he sweat as it were great mands of an intelligent public. drops of blood falling down to the ground."

The Institution is liberally en

In contemplating the example of our Lord, what scene is more full of touching interest than that in Gethsemane. was about to fulfil his mission of suffering. He stood alone -human sympathy was not offered-human wretchedness, that prayer of agony. Suppose he had fainted beneath the weight that was pressing upon him, and calling for legions of Angels, had with them ascended on high, leaving the work

"The price of pardon was his blood His pity ne'er withdrew."

That hour in Gethsemane! How precious and hallowed the sufferer there, and realize why it was that prayer ascend- at a moderate expense.

banishment from his presence, that had been our doom but

In sickness, in bereavement, amid persecutions, afflictions and the blight of every cherished hope—there is one unfailing panacea, viz., a view, such as faith gives, of a suffering, risen Saviour. With this mental vision, united with the remembrance of his own gracious words that come thronging

"A joy springs up amid distress,

"It pleased Him to make the Captain of our salvation perfect through suffering." Are we willing to tread in his steps by receiving with filial cheerfulness whatever cup his hand shall mingle, or permit to be mingled for us? Are we willing, if need be, to "resist unto blood striving against sin?" Of the company above it is said, "these are they that came out of great tribulation." Who of us shall join their number when a few more days are fled? "Who of us are living near the cross-like Enoch walking with Godlike David meditating daily upon his precepts-and like Job feeling-though he slay me yet will I trust in him? Who of us can count it all joy when we fall into divers temptations? Who of us have the spirit of the primitive disciples -live for others as they lived-rebuke sin as they rebuked t-seek to save the lost as they sought to save them, and realize the value of the soul as they realized it? With the the same Saviour, the same gospel, the same commands and promises, why should we not, living or dying, imitate their

WANDERING MUSICIANS.

Among the crowds of emigrants daily landing in New lork, it is frequently the case with individuals, that they esort at once to street-begging-rag-picking-or strolling about with a dilapidated harp, organ, tambourine, or guitar; and of late the number of wandering musicians seems to have greatly increased. Pass along our principal thocoughfares when you will, except on the Sabbath, and you can scarcely miss the sight of healthy looking men, or robust masculine women, with a hurdy-gurdy of some sort, out of which they continue to bring sounds of discord as harsh as their own looks.

There are now several women dressed in Swiss cosume, who go about singing and playing before the rum shops, and on board of the steamboats that ply between the city and the different landings on Staten Island, Long Island, and New Jersey; and some dressed less strikingly, generally accompanied by a little girl or two who solicit the contributions of by-standers. It is really heart-sickening to witness such modes of obtaining a livelihood, and well would our municipal police be employed in preventing it. The vulgar remarks, the obscene jests, the lewd gestures, bandied between the singers and their audiences are frequently revolting; and especially do these abound when the performers stop at the doors of those dens where iquor is sold. Aboard steamboats there is less impurity observable in their manner, doubtless because of the presence, amid their listeners, of respectable females, from whom they wish to win a trifle; but usually, obcenity is manifested in their manner, and not unfrequently n the words they sing.

Having occasion to go to Staten Island not long since the writer observed a woman and girl coming ashore from another boat that had just landed, with a harp, and saucer, and step on board the one on which she had taken passage. Immediately after leaving the wharf the woman struck the strings, (no other epithet would express her manner) and in a shrill voice burst out with a German song, the child chimed in, the passengers gathered about them, and after the singing of three German songs, the child (a girl of eleven or twelve) sang a humorous English song, accompanying herself on the harp, and then returning the instrument to the woman she passed her saucer among the crowd. Those who gave nothing she stared almost out of countenance; but scarce looked at those who dropped her a trifle.

Her saucer was soon filled, and emptying it in a satchel the carried, she came up to the writer, who had remained with some half dozen others, at a distance. As she ex- Watson-Wm. Quibell. tended her hand for a donation, the writer remarked, "I W. Clarksville-J. R. Irish. would rather give you and your mother work by which to earn a living, than alms for singing." She replied, "Humph, we can get plenty of work, but we don't want it, we can make money enough singing, and it is nobody's business if we prefer it;" and turned about as scornful as | Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, f she had been insulted; at the first landing they left. but not without an angry glance at the object of their displeasure. They no doubt collect many dollars in the course of a week, from those more industrious than themselves, and on the Sunday they may be found tricked out in their finery, amid every haunt of the dissolute.

Not long since a friend of the writer who understood

the Swiss language, was crossing the ferry from Williamsburgh to New York, and there were several girls on board with baskets and bags of rags just collected. They were from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and of most beggarly appearance. They were remarking about the pride of some one who had formerly gone with them ragpicking, but whose mother had lately forbade her associating with them. Their conversation became very animated, and at length one remarked, "Why, her mother the paper and by an accompanying receipt need not feel so, she cannot dress on a Sunday as well as I can by any means!" "No, no indeed," said another, and the watch she wears, did not cost by twenty dollars

After a while the conversation turned upon the balls they attended on Sundays, the drives, and sails, interspersed with remarks of how few that met them then mistrusted that they were rag-pickers during the week!

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THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three erms, as follows:-The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20 The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. Expenses.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, ger term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano,) need not exceed \$7000; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board themselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience the associations that cluster about it. Who can look upon of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trustees

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Portland City, Me	N. Hope Del. Bridge 1
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St. Croix, Me	Relief notes 4
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Concord, N. H. 5	Carlisle 14
Grafton, N. H	Chambersburg 14
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Bennington, Vt	Franklin, Washington 2
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Pascoag, R I 10	Lumberman's 90
Agricultural, R I 10	Miners' 2
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New York:	Susquehanna 50
City & most River bks par	U. S. Bank 38
Clinton Bank, city 50	Wyoming 2½
Washington Bank, city 1	West Branch 2
Other Safety Fund	York 1½
Do. Red Backs	Delaware: 1 to 1.
Alleghany County 52a30	Maryland: to 14
America; Buffalo 26	Baltim. & OhioR.R.Co. 10
Binghamton 23a28	Cumberland 2
Brockporte 25	Franklin 5
Cattaraugus County 17a25	Mineral 2
Commerce, Buffalo 26	Salisbury 3
Commercial, Buffalo 25	l — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Commercial, Oswego 35	Dist. Columbia: \(\frac{1}{4} \to 1 \) Virginia: \(\frac{1}{4} \)
Clinton County 35	N.W. Bank of Virginia 21
Erie County 30a42	
Farmers, Sencea Co 28	
Hamilton 25	South Carolina: 11 Georgia: 11
Lodi 19a5	Georgia: 11 Ohio: 3
Lyons 35	O- D 1 T 1
Merchants' Ex Buffalo 21a37	
Mechanics, Buffalo 39	Farmers, Canton 20 Hamilton 20
Millers, Clyde 8	l e
Olean 15a28	
Oswego 20	Miami Exporting Co. 40
	Urbana Banking Co. 60
Phenix, Buffalo 29	Indiana:
StateBankN.Y. Buffalo 75	State Bk & branches 2
St Lawrence 70a52	Kentucky: 3
Tonawanda 40	Tennesse: 3
U. S. Bank, Buffalo 25	Michigan. 3
Union, Buffalo 21	Michigan & Branch 88
Watervliet 36	Canada: 3½ to 1

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