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Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 67.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Recorder. TO SABBATH-KEEPERS.

It has been a subject of regret with many, that Sabbath-keepers, deprived as they are of many of the advantages of society, should so often be constrained to abandon their faith, or retire to some unknown and unfrequented place, where they car worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences in security and peace. We are for the most part an agricultural people, and it is solely because that occupation affords the only means for the strict observance of the Sabbath without great personal sacrifices. It is lamentable to see how great multitudes of our young men have deserted the standard their fathers set up, for no other reason than because of the insurmountable obstacles which beset them in conducting the various branches of business to which they were educated. Every city abounds with them. Nor is there any end to this evil. There are hundreds of young men now ascending the stage, of fine talents and enterprise, who love the Sabbath, and will contend valiantly for it, but whose hearts sink within them when they look around upon the insuperable difficulties which every where surround them. They cannot all be agriculturists; their tastes and talents differ, and their education has been diverse. What shall they do? If a place offers where they can obtain employment and be left in the enjoyment of their religious rights, how eargerly is it seized; yet who has not been compelled to sympathize with the poor adventurer, as he follows him in his obstructed path through temptations and trials, until nature triumphs and he stoops to worship the image of Baal? He who has passed through this ordeal must sympathize with him deeply; and those who are scattered through our seaport towns will understand what we mean. Some compromise with the devil in various ways; and if any are resolute to carry a fixed purpose and an unfaltering faith in defiance of all obstacles, it must be done at great sacrifices, and he must have a firm heart indeed who does not often turn a longing eve to the gods of the land.

Two hundred years have almost passed, since the first Sabbath-keeping church was planted at Newport, R. I., and there are scarcely enough of its advocates left within its precincts to guard its hallowed walls from Vandalism. Why? It is not because truth cannot flourish in communities—not because of the great sacrifice required to lose a sev- day was openly and grossly violated in our city, enth part of time; but it is because of the constant annoyance it occasions in our intercourse with busilook-out for exceptions to a general observance of another day; nor can we enjoy the Sabbath amid the bustle and confusion of the working-day world. day which God has blessed.

There are in this State alone five thousand of us -enough, in all conscience, to let the world know that we are in it; but we are scattered from Montauk Point to the Falls of Niagara, in feeble bands, He will have them, or he will deliver you up to and struggling, like the Waldenses among the your own hearts' lusts. fastnesses of the mountains or their still more secluded valleys, for those blessings from which we have exiled ourselves for conscience's sake. In this way our energies are lost by not being church! She is the light of the world. She is the concentrated, and, like scattered coals, are left to expire. Our societies are too feeble, for the most part, to admit of a complete organization, and the enjoy- bath! oh! the Sabbath! Christians, you must not ment of those advantages which large communities forsake it. Give up the Sabbath and you give up afford. Your children are without the means of all. Under God, the preservation of it rests enadequate religious and intellectual improvement, tirely with you. Into your hands has he commit or exposed to temptations and evils to which the ted it. The thunders of Sinai are still ringing the past gives a full prospective of the future. Yourselves are subject to the most grievous exactions, | Will he stand by it in this day of trial? Will the and there is no redress—to the caprice of avarice, sceptic—the unthinking—the ungodly—the worldand the law denies you its protection.

There are large numbers who have been educated to the observance of Sunday, but who feel the obligation of the fourth commandment, and exif we had a community of Sabbath-keepers where they could carry on their business, they would be-Patriarchal system as do the Seventh-day Baptists. ing settlements are now forming, but they are purely agricultural. This has been a fatal mistake. Those who are most in need of society are our manufacturers, our ship-carpenters, our machinists, and others engaged in various branches the venerable Dr. Beecher, President of Lane of trade. They can live only in communities. Theological Seminary. In reading them, one is Could a location be chosen, affording facilities for forcibly reminded how much easier it is to lay agriculture, the arts and commerce, in a region down principles which will convict others, than to where the character of the adjacent country would carry out those principles to their legitimate reafford a prospect of ultimate success, and which is sults. Here Dr. Beecher expresses a great tena-

accomplish the object, and are ready to embark their enth day of the week, by saying that God "rested again, with any society which obtains a similar success of the whole enterprise would depend upon their discretion, it is evident that they should be uncorruptable, profound, statesman-like men-

and the city forms the character of the town; if, a citadel, and garrison it with our own tried veterans, and call in our wanderers from land and sea; have struggled through every adversity for so long, the world;" and why should not we, who of all trifled with. the followers of Christ are most in need of a refuge to worship God as our faith dictates?

It could not be expected that there would be a simultaneous movement of all. Where our societies are well established, it is desirable they should remain. But too many of us are strangers in the land of our fathers, among those who have no sympathy with our belief, and are ever ready to load us with obloquy and oppression; and we are too isolated to produce an effective counter influence. By the means proposed, a large community could be formed at once with all the advantages and few of the vices of other places of equal size. Provided with with our own churches and schools, our own manufactories and vessels, in short all our own, the God-serving parent would no longer have his last days embittered with the consciousness that he leaves his children alone among the enemies of the Sabbath, to abjure his faith and dishonor the cause which had lain so near his heart.

JUVENIS. New York, Sept. 25th, 1845.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

"The evil of Sabbath-breaking has not been too strongly depicted. Indeed, all has not been The standard of morals and the conscience among Christians has got very low. God's holy by men professing the name of Christ. Why is

t? How is it? Do they doubt God's right to legislate for them? Or, if they do not, do they acness men. They cannot be made to live on the cord him one to be trifled with? Has he made laws without penalty? Is there no certainty in them? Will he not enforce them? Can he be bought off with an hour's worship of a Sabbath forenoon? Is it enough that they give ten or We are located among those who would compel twenty dollars for the support of the preaching of us to observe the day of their appointment, but his word? Will this quiet him? Will this avert would not leave us in the quiet observance of the the judgment of the great day? No; I tell you, no. I warn Christians of their danger. They

stand upon a volcano, the fires of which are just ready to belch forth. God will not be mocked. There is no such thing as dividing your affections between him and the devil. They must be his.

"Upon this subject of Sabbath desecration, feel, and feel deeply. I have wept over it, and prayed God again and again that he will have mercy upon his people. O! the church! the polar star of a world in darkness. It is she who is to save the nations. She is the little leaven by which they are to be leavened. And the Sabterrible penalty of neglecting it in your ears Who else will look after it? Will the infidel? ling? Will they rally around it? I repeat, the whole matter rests with you. It is by God's appointment that you are its shield. The responsibility of preserving it is with you. God will hold you to it. On then! rally around the Sabbath. the way seem insurmountable. They tell us, that this blessed institution. The moral power of the nation is in the Sabbath. Let us, then, as patriots, as Christians, hold on to it. Let us keep it will never succeed with a people who revere the ed on and blessed it. We have no right to it. It is not ours; no, not a moment of it. And will them. all the work—all, all, ALL; the seventh day is the great valleys of the West for accomplishing God's. We must come back to the book. We have the object which all felt to be desirable, and flourish made too free with God's day. One day in seven is little enough to make preparations for heaven. We give six professedly to the world, and woe be to us if we cannot spare one for God."

The foregoing thoughts are from the pen of not already pre-occupied, there are men who, in city for "the Appointed seventh part of time,"

all in the enterprise. To ensure its success, it would on and blessed it." Yet it is well known, that ascendancy. be necessary to convene those interested, who the Doctor and those who act with him, habitualshould appoint a committee of enterprising and ly use the seventh day, which God rested on and well-informed men, to make choice of a location blessed, as an ordinary working day. It is true and purchase the neighboring country. As the they keep another day, professedly in the stead of requiring them to prefer a brother before others the seventh. But for doing so they give us no in business? Such an obligation would corresscriptural authority whatever. Hence we may pond with the genius and spirit of secret societies. well adopt the Doctor's language in application to men who could comprehend the whole spirit of them, and ask, "Do they would God's authority ber of the order stands an equal chance for the the age, embrace the whole country in their scope, to legislate? Or, if they do not, do they accord and extend their vision far down the lapse of him one to be trifled with? Has he made laws without penalty? Is there no certainty in them? The large commuities sway the small ones, | Can he be bought off?" One would naturally think, from the flippancy with which these men talk about therefore, we would have a commanding influence the first day being as acceptable as the seventh day, der in the aspect of a benevolent institution, it on the destinies of a rising country, we must plant that they actually expect, by keeping a day gives it the complexion of a selfish combination which God has not commanded, to buy him off for the neglect of the day which he has commanded. nity and under the banner of the faith for which we This is making too free with God's day. We ought to be satisfied with six days out of the sevwe will marshal ourselves for the conflict. The en, without undertaking to dictate which one of But this is one of the greatest evils of secret asso-Romanists understand this, and are straining every the seven shall be given to God. But, satisfied or nerve to gain an early foothold in that "garden of not satisfied, we shall find that He is not to be brings men together in secret conclave, where

SECRET SOCIETIES.

fore the " Middlesex South Conference," by a Committee appointed to investigate the subject of Separticular societies, the following objections are towards vicious indulgences. urged against secret combinations in general. We

and we believe admitted, that oaths of secresy are furnish all the means of social intercourse that ness what he asserts or promises. To take an purpose, is in a high degree profanciand impious. because they bind to the keeping of secrets, before they prevail. the nature of those secrets are known to the person swearing. The Westminster Divines say "that no man may bind himself, by oath, to anything but what is good and just, and what he is resolved and able to perform;" but how can a man know that what he binds himself to is good and a few months since, describes it as follows: ust, or that he is able to perform it, before he has become acquainted with it? We

2. Your committee believe that secret societies They are not congenial to the spirit of our instiutions. Under despotic governments, where men are not allowed to publish, write or speak their sentiments, there may be more apology for their existence, as a defence against the arbitrary encroachments of a despotic power. But, in a free country, where men are at liberty to speak and act according to the sentiments which they entertain, and where every one stands on an equal footing their operation is, to give civil and political advantages to their members, over their fellow citizens. It is easy for a secret association, with ramifications throughout the land, all under the control of a general head, and possessing large funds, so far to control the politics of the country, as to have the principal part of the offices held by their

We therefore regard sceret societies as dangerous to the liberties of the country, and obstructions to the course of justice.

3. Your committee believe the existence of secret societies in a community, to be a great obstruction to the cause of religion. If members of a Christian church become connected with a secret society, their obligation to such society must clash with their covenant obligations to Christ and his church. They will almost necessarily transfer much of their interest in the cause of Christ, to their brethren of the secret association. weekly meetings of the lodge, will take the place of the weekly church meetings; and if they ever had any interest in religion, it would soon be, in a great measure, lost. It is an association contrary to the genius and spirit of Christianity, which is open and above board. It is being unequally yoked together with unbelievers, and partaking of deeds of darkness which shun the light. It tends to create alienations among brethren, and divisions press a wish to obey it; but the difficulties in As you love your country and your God, cling to in our churches. It is, in fact, an attempt to serve

attempting a union of Christ and Belial.

The clannish spirit induced by these societies must give an undue advantage in business to the members of the order. And how do we know but there may be something in their secret obligations, which are combinations for the exclusive advantage of those who belong to them. While a memgeneral business, he is sure of that of his brethren. If such an order were to prevail, so as to embrace a large possible for an uninitiated person to succeed in any business. This is taking an un fair advantage; and instead of presenting the or for mutual benefit, at the expense of the commu-

5. This institution is praised by its admirers, for its social character, in bringing together in the weekly meeting, men of every sect and party. ciations. It promotes the spirit of clanship; it darkness tempts to deeds of iniquity; it takes men away from their families, and leads them to seek that enjoyment in convivial meetings, which they ought to look for at the domestic hearth,—thus en-The following is a portion of a report read be- dangering the peace of families. In its social influence it is unnatural, as it separates the sexes and deprives the social circle of the refining and restraining influence of female society. The tencret Societies. After a few remarks respecting dency of such convivial meetings, is inevitably

6. All the benefits to be derived from secret asbespeak for these objections a careful and candid sociations, in the way of mutual benefit, may be secured by other means, not liable to any of these objections. Our religious and literary institutions, 1. Oaths of Secresy. It is generally understood, together with the ordinary intercourse of society, required on uniting with secret societies. A law- are needed. A man may as well provide for his ful oath is an act of religious worship, wherein the | family in case of his decease, by a life insurance, person swearing, solemnly calls upon God to wit- as by giving his money to a secret society. And an institution on a similar principle might be oath, therefore, without just occasion, for a wrong | formed, by which, in consideration of an annual deposit, an allowance might be made in case of And, in general, it is wisest and safest not to en-sickness or disability. And as to benevolent care courage the use of extra-judicial oaths. But the for the poor and distressed, the principles of Chrisoaths of secret societies are especially objectionable, tianity enjoin it on all, and will secure it where

CONDITION OF JERUSALEM.

The country immediately around Jerusalem, especially to the west and north, is the most believe the taking or administering of such an oath dreary, barren, and waste, that I ever beheld. It seems overlaid with immense masses of rocks and stones, with scarcely soil enough to allow anyare dangerous in their civil and political tendency. thing to take root and grow. The city itself, once beyond a doubt the most magnificent and splendid on earth, now presents only a melancholy contrast to its former greatness and glory. You cannot walk about Sion, and go round about her of the whole country. Religious sympathy, and as of old, and tell the towers thereof, mark her bulwarks, and consider her palaces. The city sits soli- of abating or counteracting the sectional prejudices tary and forlorn; forsaken of God, and evidently which spring up in different parts of the land, and lying under his curse. All who have been in we grieve to see distrust and alienation taking Jerusalem must have felt this. The inhabitants their place. are few, and with the exception of the Turks-if indeed they are an exception-poor, oppressed, and extremely miserable. No suburbs, no surroundsheep, straggling about the rocks which overhang the shattered remains of the village of Siloam; a few swarthy shepherds, plying their listless occupation—with here and there a fierce, armed Bedouin, from the surrounding deserts and mountain fastnesses, and now and then a cowled monk or wandering pilgrim, steal in upon the picture; and except if be the sound of the muezzin from the minarets, proclaiming the hour of prayer to the followers of the false prophet, you may sit on the hill slopes, on either side, for an hour together, and not hear the vibration of a human voice from that spot, which once echoed to the strains of sacred song, and royal triumph, and national glory, and the busy din and tumult of 2,000,000 of people.

"GO AHEAD,"

The late Rowland Hill was so much attached to this motto, that he placed it on his family Seal. His active itinerancy greatly delighted his old two masters. Secret societies embrace persons of friend, Mr. Berridge, who thus begins a letter to all religious opinions; and yet maintain generally, him, dated Sept. 3, 1773 :- Dear Sir, I mean my that adherence to the principles of the order will dear Rowley, your kind letter was long in coming, holy, holy, Holy—not a portion of it, but the whole, lead to eternal happiness. They, in fact, assume but it brought good tidings, and refreshed my heart. come members of it. Some have proposed Asso- every moment of the appointed seventh part of the a sort of semi-religious character or divine founda- The motto of your seal rejoiced me; it gave me ciations on the Fourier and other plans; but they time, let us keep holy. It is God's day. He resttion, which leads many to consider adherence to a peep into your bosom, and a taste of your letter that there may be no mistake about the matter; their order as all the religion that is necessary for before I read it. Indeed I was somewhat afraid lest orders and a * * * * would cure you of ram. Your committee believe, that when Christ insti- bling; but my fears were groundless, and all is tuted his church, he designed to provide the means well. The lampoon published against you, is a of social intercourse and combined action, to secure, blessed omen for good, that God intends to honor in the best manner, the comfort of his people, and you. It seems to me a happy token that you will try; to study only to glory in one's knowledge, make their influence bear upon the community in remain an itinerant, and that much good will arise is a shameful vanity; to study in search of the the most efficient and unexceptionable manner, for from your ministry. Luther used to say, when means to flatter sinners, is a deplorable prevarithe promotion of religion and morality. There is, the Lord had fresh work for him, a strong trial therefore, no need of his people resorting to secret was always sent beforehand to prepare him for it associations, made up of all sorts of people, to seek by humiliation. Study not to be a fine preacher. comfort or to promote religion or morality. It is Jerichos are blown down with ram's horns. Look to Jesus for preaching food; and what is wanted 4. Secret societies are productive of social evils. will be given, and what is given be blest, whether They tend to foment jealousies, suspicions, and it be a barley or a wheaten loaf, a crust or a strifes, in the community. They enable their crumb. Your mouth will be a flowing stream, not stark lies,) I hate that preaching which tends members to take undue advantage of the commu- or a fountain sealed, according as your heart is. to make the hearers laugh, or to move their minds nity. It used to be in the power of the free ma- Avoid all controversy in preaching, talking, or with tickling levity, and affect them as stage playsons to ruin the worldly interests of any person writing; preaching nothing down but the devil, ers used to do instead of affecting them with a hocharacter, capital, and numbers, are sufficient to which he indirectly acknowledges to be the sev. against whom they set themselves. It will be so and nothing up but Jesus Christ.

A HELP-MEET.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial dvertiser, writing from the Grave Yard in New Haven, says: "But turning a moment from the distinguished men of New Haven, it may not be amiss to notice one of its distinguished females. refer to the accomplished and eminently pious laughter of Pierrepont, afterwards the wife of the celebrated Edwards. This is the lady to whom Whitefield alludes in his journal, where he says he felt a wonderful satisfaction in being at the house of Mr. Edwards. He is a son himself, and hath also a daughter of Abraham for his wife. She is a woman adorned with a meek and quiet hings of God, and seemed to be such a help meet to her husband, that she caused me to renew those prayers which for some months I have put up to God, that he would send me a daughter of Abraham to be my wife. But, Lord, I desire to have no choice of my own.' On which account Tracy. from whose 'Great Awakening,' it is quoted. shrewdly remarks, 'He had not yet learned, if ne ever did, that God is not pleased to make such sweet couples' out of persons who have no choice of their own.' It was of this lady, also, that Copey, the celebrated portrait painter, afterwards said in England, that 'she was the most intellectual and beautiful female he had ever seen.' I did not hear whether her portrait is still in existence or not.'

DENOMINATIONAL SCHISMS.—The September number of the Christian Examiner has the folowing under the head of "religious intelligence:"

"The most important event in the history of he religious denominations in this country since the schism in the Presbyterian Church, is the disruption of the Methodist Church of the U. States, by the secession of all or most of the Southern and Southwestern members, who have adopted a separate organization under the name of the 'Methodist Episcopal Church, South.' The cause of this movement was the action of the Northern churches and of the General Convention on the subject of Slavery, by which the Southern Methodists felt hemselves aggrieved. The doctrine and discipline of the Church remain unchanged, in the parts into which it is now divided; yet serious consequences may follow, in respect not only to its trength, but its distinctive character A schism has arisen from the same cause in the

Baptist denomination, which cannot, however, so vitally affect the interests of the body, because they were not bound together by a system of ecclesias-tical discipline like that to which Wesley subjected his Church. In consequence of certain declarations The Rev. Dr. Hawes, who visited Jerusalem of the Baptist Missionary Boards, in regard to the employment of slaveholders as missionaries, a Southern Convention was held at Augusta, Ga., in May last, and a 'Southern Baptist Convention' was organized, to promote foreign and domestic missions,' the members of which have withdrawn faom any farther connection with the Home and Foreign Mission Board, which for many years have had charge of these interests among the Baptists. We regret these divisions, particularly in their

bearing on our political Union. They tend to weaken the bonds which should unite the people co-operation are among the most effectual means

FORMER TIMES NOT BETTER THAN THESE.—"I can remember too well the time," says Bishop ing busy population, none of the stir and activity Meade, "when in every educated young man of of enterprising life is to be witnessed; but only Virginia, I was prepared to meet a sceptic, if not one rude scene of melancholy waste, in the midst a scoffer. At the time of my first ordination by of which the ancient glory of Judea bows her Bishop Madison—one bright Sabbath morning, widowed head in desolation. A few goats and only about fifteen gentleman young and old, and two ladies, were present, in the old and venerable church at Williamsburg. More of the young men, indeed, did I meet on the way to the church, with guns on their shoulders and dogs at their sides, going into the fields and woods in search of game, than there were to be found in the church itself. Those were days when French infidelity had gained the ascendant, and when not a few of the master spirits of our country were dazzled by the igms fatui that dawned amid the bewildering mazes of our political swamps and marshes. Those days have gone by."

> THE FINGER POST.—Suppose a finger-post should be made to point the wrong way, and the weary traveler should be so much deceived by it as to go to the left instead of going to the right, you can easily imagine the mischief that would follow: Now, a finger-post to guide us through the highways and bye-ways of this world, excellent as it is, is not equal to a finger-post that rightly points out our road to a better. The word of God is that finger-post. If ever, then, you should get into a difficulty, do not make bad worse, by going heedlessly forward, but make the best of your way back to the finger-post. Read it with attention, mark well the way to which it points, and go for ward as straight as an arrow.

Not to read and study at all, is to tempt God: and to do nothing but study, is to forget the minis. cation; but to store one's mind with the knowledge proper to the saints, by study and by prayer, and to diffuse that knowledge in solid instructions and practical exhortations—this is to be a, prudent, zealous and laborious minister. [Qunesel.

Of all the preaching in the world, (that speaks ly reverence of the name of God. Baxter.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 2, 1845.

OBSTACLES TO THE SUNDAY REFORM MOVEMENT

It is not uncommon for the advocates of a popular reform, under the influence of overmuch zeal to press their favorite measures so far as to pro--duce a counter movement, and thus defeat their own design. If we mistake not, such has been the course of the leading advocates for a stricter observance of Sunday. When they commenced their work, they were satisfied to circulate information, through publications and lectures, in regard to Sunday desecration, the evils resulting from it, and the advantages of resting strictly one day in seven. While they pursued this course, every thing seemed to go on prosperously. Conventions were numerously attended, Sabbath As sociations were everywhere formed, the press was enlisted, and the popular feeling was decidedly on their side. Had they been content to continue as they began, and to rely upon the slow but sur power of moral suasion, it is impossible to esti mate the results which might have followed their efforts. But there were hot heads among them, who could not weit for about in this gradual manner. They must see the work move on more rapidly than it could through the action of truth upon the public mind. They must see the canal locks closed, and the canal boats and railroad cars cease running at once, or else they could not contain themselves. Hence they resorted to the strong arm of civil law for assistance, and invoked legislators and executive officers to lend their aid in putting down public and private work on Sunday. They succeeded to a limited extent. Laws were passed in several instances restricting Sunday labor upon the public works; and in a few instances, private individuals were taken by the collar, walked up before the magistrate, and fined or imprisoned for desecrating the popular Sabbath.

To the superficial observer, this might seem lîke a triumph. But before giving way to triumphal shouts, let him mark the consequences of this apparent victory. Instead of securing a stricter observance of Sunday, it has in many places served to rouse popular indignation against the whole Sunday reform movement, and to array a portion of the newspaper press in open hostility to it. From several quarters where it was least expected, the notes of disapprobation have been distinctly sounded. From other quarters, where disapprobation would naturally be expected, but has not heretofore been expressed, we now hear language which cannot be mistaken-language which shows a determination not to allow the popular movement in favor of Sunday any longer to go on unrebuked. Proof of these assertions may be found in almost all of those newspapers which are distinguished for speaking freely of the movements of the day. Such papers do not hesitate to pronounce the attempt to restrain Sunday labor by civil penalties, inconsistent alike with true policy and genuine Christianity. They regard it as hindering free inquiry, and tending to encourage a union of civil and ecclesiastical power. Hence they are driven to take an attitude of hostility towards a movement which they confess has properly carried out, produce many desirable results.

Numerous newspaper extracts might be given, if they were needed, to illustrate this subject. They would show beyond dispute, that obstacles to the Sunday reform movement are many and increasing. The single circumstance of imprisoning a man in Vermont for working on Sunday. has done more to turn attention to the evils of Sabbath legislation than could have been done by the direct labors of ten men during the whole time he was in prison. It brought the matter right home to the hearts of the people, and compelled them to see, that a principle was allowed in this instance, which might be applied to themselves, and might lead to their imprisonment for religious opinions and practices if they should ever happen to be in the minority. This Vermont man, about whom so much has been said, belonged to a class Sodom and Gomorrah. The apostle shows a whose influence is not very extensively felt while parallelism in the two cases; the Sodomites are unaided by adventitious circumstances. But represented as "IN LIKE MANNER giving express their very great surprise. This circumwhen religious men, for a religious purpose, laid themselves over to fornication;" that is, in like stance has induced the Doctor to come out in a the principle of free thought and action, which | lelism in the cases. It is remarkable that the | hope, and supreme devotedness to Christ. After most men hold to be sacred. Of course his imto excite feeling and throw a most formidable ob- angels. It was the Septuagint version with put to him through letters and newspapers:paper, we notice, recommends making it the occa- ferred to. tion must be let loose upon the Sabba day inso- 18: 2, &c. 19: 8, 10, &c. Judges 13: 6, 10, giving just occasion for them.

But the obstacles to the Sunday reform movement are not confined to the newspaper press. The opponents of that movement have commenced the righteous are said to be like the angels. the publication of tracts for circulation on the sub. ject. One of these tracts was written by Dr. Thomas Cooper, late President of Columbia College, S. C., and is entitled, "The Religious Ob. he a human spirit? And if so, whence did he servance of the Christian Sabbath not of Divine spring to tempt our first parents, seeing death or Apostolic Appointment." This treatise is said had not yet entered our world, and he could not time, when the proscriptive spirit of the clergy, body? We do not recollect that the Professor make it very peaceful and happy.

as well as laity, is in considerable exercise to en- distinctly noticed this point. According to his force the rigid observance of the Sabbath according | theory, however, the tempter of our mother Eve to blue-law custom." In noticing it, one editor says, " These fanatics, who are attempting to wrest from the people their civil and religious rights, ought to be met with their own weapon, the press and put down. This is the object and design of publishing this valuable work," which may become "a text-book to overthrow the argument of the pretended divine appointment of the Lord's

There is another treatise in course of publication, through the columns of a newspaper, entitled, "Sunday no Sabbath." It is an English work, written by Charles Larkin, and was considered so heretical in Edinburgh, that the police actually seized it for presentation as blasphemous. Heretical as it is, however, it contains some wholesome truths, which ought to be heeded. For illustration, read the following statements which are made in the chapter on the Scripture argument against Sunday:-"There is no authority whatever in Scripture for giving to Sunday the denomination of the Sabbath. Both in the Old Testament and in the New, it is the seventh day, the Saturday, that is called the Sabbath. How dare these clergymen come forward, and with shameless audacity tell us, that Sunday is the Sabbathday of the fourth commandment? Sunday is not the Sabbath, nor has the law of the Sabbath any reference to Sunday. If that law be in force now then the strictest and most straightlaced observer of the Sunday is a violator of the Sabbath-day."

The foregoing statements are sufficient to show that there are obstacles of a most alarming character directly in the way of the success of the Sunday reform movement. They have been partly created, and partly brought to light, by the unjusti fiable measurers of the advocates of that movement It will not do to despise them, neither will it do to dispose of them with a few hasty words of denunciation. They must be fairly met and fully removed. And this, we believe, can never be done without taking the word of God as a standard, bringing our practice to conform thereto, and then enforcing the claims of the Sabbath simply by appeals to the law and the testimony.

LECTURE ON ANGELS.

pleasure in the thought that their departed from that time, however, the fine and costs were friends were their guardian angels, attending them from place to place, and watching over them in all their movements to keep them from evil. However pleasing the fancy, we never supposed it founded in any thing else than the fondness of affection, which makes us cling to the memory of those whom death has torn from our circle. But Professor Bush has attempted to show that it is not a mere fancy, but a sober reality, sustained by reason and Scripture. He gave a lecture last Sunday evening at the Society Library Hall, in which he took the ground that all angels are human spirits, that have once dwelt in mortal bodies here on earth, or on some other planet. He utterly explodes the idea of a distinct race of intelligences superior to man; indeed, if we understand him correctly, he derace. Man, he remarked, was made in the and more in the position he had previously taken. IMAGE of God, and how is it possible for a creature to bear MORE than the image of his as before. He has worked "three whole Sunmany praiseworthy designs, and which would, if Maker. It cannot be. True, there may be an days, right in the face and eyes of popular prejuastonishing difference of degrees in which this dices and superstitions." He has been threatenimage is borne. There is a vast difference between a Newton and the untutored Hottentot; yet both are alike men, reflecting the image of prevent his acting out his convictions. Thus it God in different degrees of brightness. So be- appears, that the men who imprisoned him were passed into the world of spirits, there may be all conceivable difference in powers and capacities; yet this difference is only in the degree of their they have only shown that it cannot be secured. endowments, and not in the nature of their race

"The angels which kept not their first estate," (Jude 6,) were supposed by the Professor to be "the sons of God" spoken of in Gen. 6:2, whose sin consisted in breaking loose from the restraints of lawful wedlock, and going after commented upon, and was supposed by some to "strange flesh." He argued that they were teach the doctrine that a state of sinless perfection is certainly human beings, because their sin was attainable in this life. The Perfectionist papers of a similar nature to that of the inhabitants of have published an account of it, to show how hold on him and put him in prison on the charge manner to the angels. Yet if the angels were of irreligion, he at once stood before the world in pure spirits, according to the common notion, it a new light. He was then looked upon as a per- was impossible that they should pollute themsecuted man, and persecuted too for carrying out selves in like manner. There would be no paral-Septuagint renders the phrase "sons of God" in | making this statement, he answers in the followprisonment, in such circumstances, was sufficient | Gen. 6, by the word which is always translated | ing words some of the questions which have been stacle in the way of that very movement which it which the Apostles had to do, and hence their was designed to promote. And so it has. One employment of the same term in the passage re-

sion of attacking "the Sabbath institution itself, as | Several passages of Scripture were quoted, a church and state affair—a legalized outrage." where angels are expressly called men, and were Another thinks "a whirlwind of moral indigna- regarded as such by those who saw them. Gen. lence which shut him up in that jail." Such ex- &c. Dan. 10: 5. Mark 16: 5. Luke 24: 4. pressions indicate popular feeling, and will have (Compare John 20: 11, 12.) Acts 1: 10. Rev. an influence. Even a good cause must suffer from 21: 17. It was also remarked that the angel whom the seer of Patmos saw, and was about to a thousand times since. worship, declared himself to be his fellow servant. Rev. 22: 9. Also that in the future state Luke 20: 36.

Thus far very plausible. But our readers will very probably ask, Who then is the Devil? Is to be "particularly appropriate for the present therefore have been dislodged from an earthly with banners, and if the whole world were such,

must have vaulted from some other planet; or perhaps belonged to that race that peopled our own, long before the era where Moses begins his narration. It was remarked in general that the term devil is of plural import, and is used to signify the combined power of all those spirits that exert an evil influence upon man; the same as the word Turk is used to signify, not a single individual of the Ottoman nation, but the combined days. During the second week there will be the power of the whole. Thus we say, "the power of the Turk," that is, of the nation.

As we took no notes, our account of the lecture is of course very imperfect, yet we think it of the farm and garden drawn by well-trained is correct, as far as it goes. At all events we do not intentionally misrepresent it. Although we cannot, without farther investigation, receive the Works. Various Premiums are announced to se-Professor's theory, yet we accord to him the merit of having treated the subject in an able and interesting manner. Those who love free discussion will be gratified to hear him; those who are afraid to think beyond the narrow limits of a creed, will of course stand aloof. For our own part we have always supposed, and do still think, that the order of angels is distinct from the seed of Abraham. Heb. 2: 14-16. The nature of the former Christ did not assume when he made atonement for our sins; but he assumed the nature of the latter. Yet if angels are spirits that have once dwelt in mortal bodies, Christ died for them, as well as for others. We submit the question, however, to those who have investigated it more thoroughly than ourselves.

PLYMON SEAVER.

This young man, who was imprisoned in the ail at Chelsea, Vt., for working on Sundays, has written to the editor of The Herald of Freedom, to say that he is again enjoying his liberty. It seems that after he had been confined some twenty-five days, a town meeting was held to see if the town would not take measures to release him. The subject was pretty warmly discussed, and a vote was finally passed by a small majority to dismiss the article. But the excitement was very great, and his friends were not willing to give up the matter so. Hence they sent in a petition for We have often heard persons express their another town meeting. In less than three days paid up, and the first select man went and took Mr. Seaver from the jail. By whom the fine was paid, Mr. S. says he does not precisely know, but he has been told that it was mostly done by those who voted against him. Be that as it may, he he began to feel a warm sensation about the lungs thinks it was good policy for somebody to pay it, since the feeling of indignation was rising to so high a pitch that the jail itself might have been

Now as to the influence of his imprisonment upon the great mass of persons not connected indignation and disgust, that a man should be twenty-nine days shut up in prison for acting out his own honest convictions of truth and duty. Upon himself its influence has been any thing else than reformatory. Instead of making a Sabbanies the possibility of the existence of any such tarian of him, he says it has confirmed him more Since he came out he has pursued the same course ed with another prosecution, but expresses a determination to stand up and resist all attempts to tween men in this world, and those who have obliged to come and take him out—that the people have been enlisted against his persecutors-and that instead of securing their object,

DR. BEECHER ON PERFECTION.

Some months ago, Dr. Lyman Beecher, President of Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, preached a discourse in Boston, which was extensively nearly his views correspond with theirs; and many other papers have copied the account, to long letter explanatory of his views on the subject. He says that his sermon in Boston was designed simply to enforce the old-fashioned doctrine of complete justification by faith, full assurance of 1. Have you changed your views at all, upon

the subject of Oberlin Perfection? Only to regard it with increasing sorrow, as I see my anticipations fulfilled in its tendencies and results. 2. Have you any new notions about sanctification? Only to revive the old notions, which, with too

many, have fallen into oblivion. 3. Did you, in Boston, give a series of directions for the attainment of perfect sanctification? No. But I gave directions for growth in grace, such as I gave forty years ago, nearly verbatim, and have repeated in preaching and conversation

definite amount of sanctification, beyond which there is no diminution of the power of sin, or increase of holiness, except through the enlarged capacities of the soul? No! No! No!

5. How near to Perfection do you think a Christian may arrive in this life? So near as to be a very happy and useful man, with room enough for confession of sin, and upward and onward movement; such an one, as, if all the church were such, would make her terrible as an army

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. The Eighteenth Annual Fair of the American

Institute is to be held at Niblo's Garden, in the City of New York, commencing on Monday, the 6th of Oct., and continuing two weeks. Arrangements have been made for a grand display of the improvements in Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures. During the first week there will be a National Convention of Farmers, Gardeners, and Silk Culturists, which will occupy parts of three Anniversary Address, ploughing and spading matches, show of cattle and horses, and a triumphant procession of vehicles loaded with productions horses. The exercises of the two weeks will be interspersed with Addresses, Music, and Fire cure the competition of exhibitors. Among them we notice one of \$50 for the best piece of silk stuff 27 inches in width and 60 yards in length, manu factured of native silk in the United States; also \$50 for the best constructed farm-wagon, and the best method of harnessing horses for draught of the same; and smaller sums for various useful articles in which improvement ought to be made. An Address on Agriculture and Horticulture is to be delivered by Hon. Geo. Lunt, of Massachusetts the Annual Address will be delivered by Hon. T. D. Elliott, of Massachusetts. The whole exhibition bids fair to be a large and attractive one.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gough has at length made a statement of the unhappy circumstances connected with his re cent mysterious disappearance. The statement bears the marks of truth, and will probably be believed by the candid public. It seems that on the evening of his arrival in New York, he was ac costed in the street by a man calling himself Wil liams, and claiming to be an old shopmate. After some desultory conversation, allusion was made to Mr. Gough's having become a temperance man, whereupon Mr. Williams said, "I suppose you are so pious now, and have got to be so proud, that you would not drink a glass of soda with an old shopmate." "O yes," said Mr. G., "I would drink a glass of soda with any body; I will drink a glass with you." They went to a fountain, where the soda was prepared, and Mr. Gough's professed friend passed him a glass with his hand over the top of it. He thought it an ungentlemanly way of passing a glass, but drank it, and they soon separated. It was not long, however, before and chest, and an unusual exhileration, which excited his fears that all was not right. This increased until he was completely bewildered, and walked on without knowing where or for what. During his walk he went into a grocery and got some brandy, but does not know where it was. In this state he met a woman in the street and asked her where he could get a night's lodging, as he was without friends. She led him to the house where he was found, after having remained there nearly week in such a state that he cannot now remember distinctly what transpired, although the woman says he ate and drank, asked a blessing, pray-

as to produce a conviction, we think, upon all caning paragraph closes the letter:-

Job, 'For the thing which I greatly feared, has this, I am willing to lie prostrate in the dust where this fall has put me. I do not presume to say that I am not to blame. I was to blame to go with a be considered also to blame for getting that brandy, and giving way to my desires for it; but if bitter tears of repentance, and earnest prayers for for- the voyage:giveness, for that of which I might have been through the mercy of Christ, I shall be forgiven. that I may be more humble, feel more my dependence on God, and by his grace become a more firm, consistent, uncompromising foe to strong drink, in all its forms, than I ever have been before."

BOSTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This Association has just held its 34th anniversary. We learn 4. Do you hold to the sudden attainment of a from the Christian Watchman, that the returns from the churches present a result for which probably no parallel can be found in the history of the Association. About 70 have been added by baptism, while 158 have been excluded from longs to niggers," and the man from New Orleans the churches for heresies and immoralities. Only one church reported a revival during the year. In this church, the spirit of liberality, and the amount of benevolent contributions, had greatly increased, while in some others the contributions had decreased.

MESSENGER OF THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the Association, Eld. Walter R Gillett was appointed a Messenger to visit the churches in New England during the association. al year. We have received a letter from him, in. forming us that he is now engaged in the work. and has visited the church at Newport, R. I., and the brethren in that vicinity. After having preach. ed a number of times, and become somewhat fa miliar with the condition of the society at Newport he thinks that field an important one, which ought to be cultivated. We are glad to learn that he finds so much to interest and encourage him.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN GERMANY .- By the ast steamer we learn that Ronge and his follow. ers are continuing their career, with alternate success and defeat. At one place the leader of the move. ment came near being assassinated while preaching against Rome. The Government is alarmed at the aspect the business is assuming; and has accordingly given orders that the preachers of the new faith shall not be admitted into the Protestant chapels, and that newspapers, with a few exceptions, shall refrain from writing about it. In some of the minor Duchies the same proceedings have been adopted, and in Austria they were adopted months ago.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The An. nual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Eastern New York. commenced its sessions last week. As was expected, the subject of Bishop Onderdonk's suspension came up at the outset, and has continued before the Convention, in one form or another, up to the present time. The first division was upon the election of a Chairman. Two candidates, a highchurchman and a low-churchman, were nomin. ated. After considerable balloting, Dr. Craighton, a Puseyite, was elected. The votes showed, that a majority of the clergy were in favor of the Bishop, and a majority of the laity opposed to him. The result of the Convention's deliberations is not

P. S. On Tuesday evening the week's scenes of discord and contention were brought to a close by laying aside the whole subject of the Bishop's suspension for the purpose of allowing the Convention to adjourn without day.

DISCONTINUANCE AND CHANGE.—The Morning Chronicle, the daily anti-slavery paper published in Boston by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, has been discon. tinued. The Emancipator, the weekly paper made up from the Chronicle, has been sold to H. Cummings, who is to continue to publish it under the care of the former editor. The embarrassment which makes this change necessary, has resulted from a want of punctuality in paying for the Eman. cipator—the low price at which the paper has been furnished—and the operation of the new post-office

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We noticed some weeks ago the departure of this self-emancipated American slave for England. He went out-in one of the Cunard steamers, where he was compelled, in deference to American prejudice, to take a steerage passage. A let-The foregoing contains the substance of a long ter from one of the Hutchinson Family, now in letter, narrating very minutely all the circumstan- | England, mentions some interesting incidents of ces of the case—so minutely, and in such a way, his outward voyage. There were among the passengers several slaveholders and a few 'doughdid minds, that the narration is true. The follow- faces,' who were very much offended with the Captain for allowing him free access to all parts of "And now in view of the past, I can say with the vessel except the saloon. Frederick is said to have behaved with great propriety, modesty and come upon me, and that of which I was afraid, is dignity, and to have won the admiration of a large come unto me. I have fallen, and keenly feeling number of the passengers. Being an intimate friend of the Hutchinson Family, he frequently walked with them and others on the quarter deck, stranger; but when he spoke of my being too and participated with as much freedom as his poproud, I do not know but I would have gone any- sition would allow in the social intercourse of the where with him. But still I was to blame. I may passengers generally. Mr. Hutchinson thus describes a scene which occurred on the last day of

The Captain, with many other gentlemen, and guilty while under strong excitement, will avail some ladies, learning that Douglass was a good speaker, were excited to hear him. He was ac-To the Temperance friends I am willing to bow; cordingly invited to speak on the promenade deck, I am willing to be called the meanest of all engag- and consented. Due notice was given, and, lo! ed in the great cause; Lam willing to bear with when the time came the "American Slave" came meekness their censure. To my brethren in the forward, and after making a few introductory rechurch, I am willing they should do with me, and marks, opened a small book and began to read the by me, as they in their judgment may decide, sub- code of slave-laws in South Carolina. This was mitting to them in all things as they will. To more than the Americans could bear. The disthose who may be prejudiced against me, I blame turbance was commenced by a Connecticut Yan you not for disbelieving my statement. I blame kee-A MEMBER OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, and who you not for all that you may say against me. By meant, as he said, to carry out his Christian princi-God's help I will endeavor so to live that you will ples! He interrupted by disputing every sentence respect me, and by more earnest prayer and watch- which was read. Frederick stopped, after a while, fulness, so to maintain my integrity that I shall win and asked the audience whether he should go on. your confidence. To those Editors of papers who Then came "the tug of war." This Yankee Baphave mentioned my sad case with sympathy and tist was backed up by the slave-mongers, while consideration, I can say that gratitude is a little Douglass was sustained by the Englishmen: And word for my feelings toward you. In the bitter all that the cool heads could do was hardly sufficup there are some mercy drops; my life is spar- cient to prevent a scene of bloodshed. The Captain ed, my reason is spared. The hearts of my friends was very cool at first, but finding himself grossly are not shut up against me. For these mercies I insulted by a slaveholder from New Orleans, (who trust I feel thankful; and whatever may be my made his boast that he "owned a hundred and future situation in life, I pray God that I may so thirty niggers,") he (the Captain) ordered the boative as to honor the profession that I have made; swain to "call the watch," and have three pairs of irons ready at a moment's warning. He then addressed himself to the audience about as follows: "Gentlemen, I was once the owner of two hundred slaves. If I had them now I should not be obliged to follow the sea. But they were liberated, and it was right. Frederick Douglass may

speak. I am Captain of this ship." Frederick, however, saw fit not to go on, but retired to the steerage; for there was a terrible commotion among the passengers, some crying "throw the nigger overboard," one saying, "I wish I had that nigger in Cuba, I'd show him what bewas about ready to go into fits. And I think he would have done something of the kind had not the command from the Captain, " have the irons ready," cooled him off some. We thus had, what some of us had never had before, a fair "development" of Southern blood when stirred up by the sword of

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GERMANY.—By the nge and his follow. er, with alternate sucthe leader of the move. sinated while preach overnment is alarmed assuming; and has that the preachers of dmitted into the Prowspapers, with a few rom writing about it. es the same proceedd in Austria they were

onvention.—The An. Protestant Episcopal Eastern New York. week. As was ex-Onderdonk's suspenand has continued beform or another, up to division was upon the lwo candidates, a highrchman, were nomin. balloting, Dr. Craighd. The votes showed. y were in favor of the he laity opposed to him. on's deliberations is not

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HANGE.—The Morning every paper published in eaviti, has been disconthe weekly paper made s been sold to H. Cumo publish it under the The embarrassment necessary, has resulted in paying for the Emanwhich the paper has been ion of the new post-office

DOUGLASS

ceks ago the departure merican slave for Engof the Cunard steamers, in deference to Ameriteerage passage. A letinson Family, now in interesting incidents of There were among the olders and a few ' doughnuch offended with the free access to all parts of on. Frederick is said to propriety, modesty and the admiration of a large Being an intimate Family, he frequently gers on the quarter deck, nuch freedom as his posocial intercourse of the tr. Hutchinson thus deurred on the last day of

y other gentlemen, and Douglass was a good hear him. He was ac-on the promenade deck, ce was given, and, lo American Slave" came g a few introductory, reook and began to read the h Carolina. This was could bear. The disby a Connecticut Yan AFTIST CHURCH, and who giout his Christian princidisputing every sentence ick stopped, after a while, whether he should go on. war." This Yankee Baphe slave-mongers, while ly the Englishmen: And ld do was hardly, suffiploodshed. The Captain finding himself grossly rom New Orleans, (who owned a hundred and ptain) ordered the boatand have three pairs of warning. He then ad-tience about as follows: ce the owner of two hunem now lahould not be But they were liberat-rederick; Douglass, may his ship. If not to go on, but re-there was a terrible com-

ors some crying throw some crying cone saying; if wish a I'd show him what be a man from New Orleans and I think he would le kind had not the comhave the Hone ready,

General Intelligence.

WAR AMONG THE MORMONS.—A letter from Warsaw, Ill., dated Sept. 17, gives the following account of the origin of the difficulties in the Mormon district which have led to civil war and blood-

The citizens, under style of Anti-Mormons, have determined to drive the Mormons out of the Coun-The first difficulty commenced in Adams County, which adjoins Hancock, in what is known as Morley Settlement, or precinet. In this quarter, which is near the town of Lima, a party has been out burning the Mormon houses, barns,

In this war of extermination, they include not only the Mormons, but all who are suspected of favoring the Mormon cause, or of harboring Mormons about them. The reports vary very much king a very prominent part. I am told that a three houses, and had got through before supper. ween the parties one or two of the Mormons were killed, and three or four wounded."

Lieutenant of the Carthage Greys, who had command on the day of the murder of Jo. and Hyrum Smith, was shot by the Mormons on Monday, a ball entering his breast, and killing him almost instantly.

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th Sept. cona prospect that the difficulties may be adjusted:-

Twelve propose that they will leave Nauvoo and into the flames all who attempted to escape. the county next Spring, provided hostilities are suspended and the vexatious suits which they number on the part of the old settlers.

stroyed by the Anti-Mormons.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Lexington, (Ky. Observer of the 24th of September says:-Our city was thrown into great consternation yesterday morning by the intelligence from Richmond, that Hon. John White, of that place, had on Monday evening committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The intelligence was the more startling from the character of the distinguished dead. He was cool, determined, self possessed, brave; and an act of this kind would have been expected as soon from any one in our State as from John White. We have no further particulars than that some time in the forenoon of Monday he told his family that he would retire to his room, and wished to be private-not to be interrupted. He did so, and about 3 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, and upput an end to his existence by placing a pistol the world. against his right temple, and blowing a ball through his head. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause, though nothing had been discovered when our informant left, which indicated the rea-

Mr. White was at the time of his death, Judge of the 19th Judicial District, to which station he was appointed by Gov. Owsley just before the termination of the last session of Congress. He re- Hampson, Toronto, was persuaded by some rude gree endeared to a very large circle of acquaint. | ficiently to tell his sad story, and then died. ances and friends. He has left an amiable wife and several interesting children to lament the loss of a husband, father, protector. May Providence watch over and protect them in their bereaved and melancholy condition.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The New York papers of last Sunday contain accounts of an extensive robbery. It seems that a Mr. Reuben Rowley, an elderly gentleman from Wrentham, Mass., left his home on Friday afternoon, and took the Stonington cars, from which he took passage in the steamer Massachusetts for this city. Mr. Rowley had in drills, four feet apart in May, and cultivated in his pocketbook \$27,800 in Massachusetts State like corn or peas. It yields abundantly, and is It is simple though ingenious, and easily man-Bank bills, which he intended to invest in stocks very healthy. Mr. E. has the seeds. on arriving in this city. Some time during the passage Mr. Rowley very imprudently took out his Illinois, that Judge Semple, of Alton, has had a money and counted it several times. Saturday | Locomotive and cars constructed to run over praimorning, when within about fifty miles of the city, ries by steam power without railways. The Mr. Rowley was accosted by a genteel looking wheels are four feet broad, and six feet diameter man who claimed acquaintance with him and gave the size of the cars is 29 by 15 feet. It is expected his name as Mr. Southgate. Mr. Rowley did not by the proprietor that he will be able to carry in know him, but as he seemed very sociable, enter- each car from 40 to 50 tons. It is intended to ed into conversation with him. After conversing run between Springfield and Alton; a distance of a while Southgate, who held some peaches in his 70 miles, winding round the hills and eminences, hand, offered one to Mr. Rowley, which he ac- to procure a level track. cepted and ate. Soon after eating it, however, he was seized with a violent pain and griping in the TA gentleman in Boston has a child nine years of the rogue and the recovery of the property.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD .- In Parisy when a corpse is carried through the streets, every person who meets it, from the king to the scavenger takes off his hat and keeps it off till the mournful hearse has passed. Indeed many persons not only uncover themselves, but instantly drop on their knees on these occasions. The last is rather too would rather see copied than derided.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The New Orleans papers of Sept. 28 contain the following:-

On the 12th inst. the steamer Dayton burst her boilers when about half way between Corpus Cristi and St. Joseph's Island. There were between thirty and forty persons on board, including United States soldiers and the hands attached to the boat. Ten individuals were killed on the spot including among them Lieuts. Wiggins and Berry of the 4th regiment of infantry. Seventeen were wounded, some of whom were not expected to sur vive their injuries. Captain Crossman, the Quarter Master, was on board, together with two other officers. They were blown to the distance of one hundred yards, but were not severely injured. Cap. C. had one of his legs somewhat bruised, but the next day was able to walk and attend to his

A PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—Capt. Pierce, of the whaling ship General Pike, which arrived at this port on Saturday from the South Pacific Ocean as to the number of houses burned. At Quincy, brought with him an English family, consisting of the number was stated at from fifty to sixty; but John Florence, his wife, and two daughters, 20 I think this a large estimate. The anti-Mormons, and 22 years of age, to whom he had offered a I am told, are divided into two companies. One is refuge and protection on board of his vessel from known as the "Fire and Sword" Company-whose the exterminating warfare of the natives at Vanduty it is to set fire to Mormon buildings, and garoa, New Zealand. The colonists at Vangaroa drive the occupants off. The other division act as about forty in number, with the exception of this spies and guards, generally not appearing or ta- family, had previously fled, Mr. Florence being prevented from doing so in consequence of the secompany of the "Fire and Sword" were out in vere illness of one of his daughters. Capt. Pierce the Morley Settlement on Saturday, and on their states that with the exception of Auckland, the return they reported that they had burnt thirty- capital of New Zealand, the natives had completely routed the European colonists and obtained At Quincy, it was reported that among the build- possession of the Island. They were making preings burned was a mill, and that in a conflict be- parations to attack Auckland. The island comprises an extent of about 500 miles and includes about fourteen European settlements. The Bay paid in. Mr. Worrell, a merchant at Carthage, and a of Islands, formerly the seat of government, contained previously to the attack of the natives a population of about 3,000, mostly English. The opulation of Auckland, we believe, is about 4,000.

THE SWORD DEFEATED.—Recent accounts from the Polish frontier mention a strange attempt at conversion, with appropriate results. The Russian Government dispatched several ministers of tains the following, from which it seems there is the Greek church to a village in Lithuania in order to convert the peasantry. These worthy prelates were supported by a detachment consisting The Twelve Elders, or principal men of the Mor- of an officer and 40 soldiers. The peasantry, mons, have addressed a proposition to the Antis, however, inveigled the priests into a forest and which was received this evening, and which, I murdered them. They then set fire to the barn trust, may put a final end to this war. The in which the soldiers were quartered, and threw

WATCHES WANTING OWNERS.—Officer House charge the Antis to have instituted against them, made an arrest, Monday, of a blackleg by the name are withdrawn, and they are allowed peacefully of Wm. Heuchman, alias McNevin, who came to dispose of their property and prepare for their here in company with two other chaps of the same removal. They have appointed a committee of stamp, and two women. They all subsequently five to correspond with a committee of an equal effected their escape, but whilst in the Constable's custody, the fellow above-named was searched, and The Editor of the Republican thinks from a careful | two gentlemen's and one lady's gold watch were observation that from 60 to 100 houses have been de- found upon him, of which he was dispossessed. The women had a good deal of jewelry in their trunks. The watches were probably stolen at Utica during the Fair, and the owners, on proving property, can recover the same.

Those having lost watches, and wishing particulars, will address Sylvester House, (post paid) Sy-

murder of Sheriff Steel, seven have withdrawn him a severe cowhiding. The occasion of it was their plea of Not Guilty, and plead guilty of man. | an attack in the "Life" of last week upon Mr slaughter in the first degree. Six plead guilty Hodges. of manslaughter in the fourth degree. These are all young men, minors, and the Court has therefore accepted the plea.

The late census shows the population of New York to be 366,786, Valuation 236,127,143. on going into the room it was found that he had She now stands as the fifth commercial city in

in the Western part of this State.

On Thursday the degree of L. L. D. was conferred by the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College upon the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

A fine little fellow, 11 years old, son of Mr. presented the district in which he resided for the boys to drink half a pint of whisky, on the 21st. last ten years in the Congress of the United States, It almost immediately deprived him of his senses. and presided as Speaker over the 27th Congress. His companions carried him home, but left him He was a man of good talents and attainments, on the steps of his father's house, where he lay generons and noble, and was in an eminent de- several hours. In the moring he recovered suf-

Bosworth King, a farmer of Onondaga, who had previously borne a good character, was detected at Syracuse a few days ago in forgeries amounting to \$2,000. He paid up all the forged notes and succeeded in getting off, since which he has not been heard from.

A letter from a gentleman to Hon. H. L. Ells. worth, Washington, says the ripe seeds of the plant okra, much used in soup, &c. burned and used as coffee, cannot be digtinguished from it, even the best Java. The seeds are sown an inch deep

We learn from a person late from Springfield,

stomach, which caused him to go below and lie old, who reads the Hebrew Bible with fluency, down. When the pain had subsided, Mr. Rowley and all the more simple parts without previous exfell into a deep sleep, from which he did not awake amination and without the aid of a lexicon. He until about one hour after the boat had reached began to learn the language when six years old, the wharf. On feeling in his pocket he found that and before he had learned the Greek or Latin. his pocket-book and all his money was gone. Mr. He has since commenced the study of the Bible in Rowley offers a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest Greek; and the plan of the father is to teach him the Latin Bible after he has mastered the Greek; thus completely reversing the order of the schools.

A circular from the General Post Office states that any memorandum upon newspaper wrappers, subjects the same to letter postage. As the charge is to be governed by the weight, correspondence in this way will be found to be rather more expensive than in the usual mode.

The Cincipnati Commercial says: "The True much: but the respectful acknowledgment first American will be out in less than two weeks. It alluded to of the presence of the saddened train will be printed by Mr. Sparrowhawk, of this city, bearing to their long home, is a practice that we we understand, but published and mailed at Lex. libilali, dinacins ires planča

County, N. Y. states that a severe hail storm try on the tace of the globe. Insylvando, Mexico, passed over that village one day last week which ing bells for three churches in Alvarado, Mexico, and one has just been shipped for the Mendi Mis-lika Sayles, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics Gurdon Evans, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. writer states that he had but one window on the West side of his house, and had but twelve lights of several German Universities, have abolished work of it where it struck"—how extensive he to which all their questions of honor are to be rehad not learned.

The residence of Martha B. Bratton, of Bath the Virginia Free Press, in the following singu- a rocky spot in the Cherokee Country. It is simlar manner: The fire was first observed issuing lar to the "British Oil," and is esteemed to posfrom a drawer in a bureau, in which there were | sess valuable medicinal qualities. lucifer matches, and it is presumed that they were

The persons composing the Board of Election of Silver Lake township, Susquehannah Co. Pa. | spectable as a preacher. having been prosecuted for admitting illegal votes charged in the indictment." It appeared from two places. the testimony in the case that forty unnaturalized foreigners had been suffered to vote.

The Detroit Advertiser says it is rumored that the suit against the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank has been settled, and that the Bank will resume business in a few days. Holders of its bills | twenty-seven Canadian prisoners from Van Die are advised not to sell below par. It is also rumored that the old State Bank is preparing to resume business with a new capital stock, all

The Commercial has a letter from Burlington, Vt. giving an account of a terrific storm which visited that region on Saturday last. Trees were leveled to the ground, chimnies demolished, barns and houses unroofed; the fragments flying all around showing the power and fury of the storm.

The latest intelligence from the scene of disturpresents that the Anti-Mormons were following up has already become a great favorite with his flock. their work of destruction, and that a large settle- He preached no less than three times on Sunday. ment on Bear Creek had received notice of an intention to apply the flames to their houses.

restored to their parents.

The Rhode Island Institute of Instruction proposes to publish a semi-monthly periodical to be devoted exclusively to the cause of public education. It will be called the Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction.

A disgraceful fracas occurred in New Milford, on Friday last, between Perry Smith, formerly U. S. Senator, and George Peck, who tenants a farm near by. The ex-Senator is said to have grossly merciful flogging.

The London Missionary Society has received \$5,000 from its stations in Southern India as a conribution to the Jubilee Fund.

One John C. Palmer the nominal editor of the Life in Lowell," was met on Central street Mon-Among the Delaware prisoners indicted for the day morning by George D. Hodges, who gave

A large drove of cattle from Ohio passed through Oswego, on their way to Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, for winter quarters, for which, we understand, they pay \$5 a head.

started which is now producing lead from ore ing. which yields 65 and 70 per cent., by a very rough Counterfeit one dollar bills on the old Mohawk | process—some has yielded 86 per cent., by actual Bank at Schenectada, are floating plentifully about experiment. That whole section of the counthe lead at the rate of \$30 per ton, which can be extracted by a process so cheap as to make the silver pay for all.

A miniature specimen of deer has recently been prought home from Java. It is only eight inches high, and weighs but 3lbs. 1oz., and is denominated a mouse deer. It is perfectly domesticated, and is said to be the only one of the specimen in

During a sham fight at a military parade in Whitesbury, Mass., on Saturday, 13th ult., Chas. Williams, a young man of 21, was so wounded by the wad from a gun, that he died in a few days.

don, which puts the dirt into a cart as it goes along, at the ordinary pace of a sprinkling cart. sacrifice of that jewel.

Large beds of Chalk have been found in North-Western Arkansas—the first and only discovery of the kind in the United States.

A monument is to be erected of lead by the miners of Galena, in honor of Caleb Cushing, for his services while in China, for the promotion of until the 20th inst. to afford opportunity for the attendance

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes. Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens; wrap

them in strong paper. Steel is injured by lying

The Boston Cultivator says, a tree on the farm of Morris Eames, Dover, Mass., afted in 1835, produced 7 barrels of apples in 1838; 11 barrels in 1840; and 14 barrels in 1842. Nearly all the twelve days. small limbs were grafted, two hands being a day and a half in doing it. By this means, the top was | weeks ago, but was mislaid. speedily and entirely changed

We noticed, says the Post of the 23d ult. at the pension office in the Merchants Bank, yesterday, B. Maxson, Davison F. Randolph, J. Wiltshire Scott, Samapplying for her pension, Mrs. Anna Lewis, of uel Davison, David Dunn (thank you—next week). South Boston, in her one hundredth year.

This month, or next, as soon as the dry weather is over, gardeners will remember to sow onions. lettuce, spinage, &c., to stand over the winter for early spring use; early cabbage plants may also be raised, and protected by a cold frame during

A private letter from Sand Bank, Oswego | Troy bells may be found in every civilized coun-

The students of Cologne, in imitation of those broken, but that "the storm made pretty clean dueling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honor,

There is a spring of Naptha which rises to the County, was destroyed by fire last week, says | surface and forms an oil on the water, situated in

ignited by mice gnawing at them. The mice Sunday a slave who is a minister of the gospel

The St. Louis papers are felicitating themselves during the late Presidential election, were con- upon the prospect that, when the magnetic televicted of the crime, the Jury, although the Judge | graph is completed from Washington to their city. charged strongly in favor of the accused, brought | they will be able to report the speeches in Congress in a verdict "that the Inspectors of the election a few minutes before they are delivered, in consein Silver Lake are guilty in manner and form | quence of the difference of longitude between the

> When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

The Washington Union publishes a list of man's Land, who had been pardoned by the Brit ish aathorities, and brought to the Srndwich Islands on their way home, by the whale ship August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20, Steiglitz, of Bridgeport, Ct.

Christ Church, Philadelphia, this morning, Sept. 23d. was crowded almost to suffocation, to witness the solemn ceremony of consecrating Rev. Dr. Potter, as Bishop of Pennsylvania. The exercises were of the most interesting character. From all the States, the attendance was numerous, both of Bishops and Presbyters. The duced much below this, where individuls board themsermon of the Bishop of Vermont was beautiful, bances in Adams and Hancock Counties, Ill. re- as indeed were all the ceremonies. Bishop Potter at a moderate expense.

Mayor Havemeyer has heen arrested and held to bail for \$10,000 at the instance of several of the The Captain of the 10th Police District reports | Mock Auctioneers, whose business has been brothat from the 25th of July to the 27th of Sept. no ken up by the placards 'Beware of Mock Aucless than eighty one lost children were brought in tions!' They have engaged David Graham, Esq. by the officers attached to the Tenth Ward and to prosecute the case in their behalf! We shall next expect to hear that Malachi Fallon is indicted for false imprisonment in keeping men in con- Westbrook, Me

The Commissioners of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum met at Trenton with the Governor, to adopt a plan for the building. Miss Dix was present with several plans and drawings, combining the result of her observations and experience. They have adopted a plan, which contemplates a building of three parts, to be altogether 460 feet insulted Peck, and received in return a most un- front: the centre building to be 60 feet front and 84 deep. The wings will be two 200 feet front each, and the whole is designed to make ample room for 200 patients.

> It is a remarkable fact that bees, this year, so far as we can learn, says the Hartford Times, have instances, after filling their hives, they have commenced laying up store on the outside. Such extraordinary conduct of these weather-wise and provident insects, it is thought, indicates a winter | Cattaraugus C of unusual length and severity.

The Old School Presbyterian church in the United States increased 4,389 the past year. The whole number of her members is 171,897. She contributed for benevolent objects during the year, A new furnace in Hardin county, Ill., has been \$270,208-\$60,000 more than in the year preced.

The whole amount received last year by the various national societies in the U.S. for disseminating the Gospel among the heathen and the destry is one mass of mineral—and silver prevails in titute at home, was \$871,335. The War expen. Oswego ses of the present year, which may be called the Mission of Gunpowder, amount to \$18,535,604 an amount six times greater.

The Tribuue has an article on the condition of the ten thousand women who make a poor subsistence by means of their needles, during a few months of the year, being obliged during the dull seasons to seek aid from the almshouse commissioners. By inquiry, it says it has been ascertained Samuel Waters, a carpenter, residing in East- that these women make only from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 Adams—Charles Potter, town township, Chester county, Pa., was instantly cents per day; out of this miserable allowance killed on the afternoon of Saturday, 20th ult., on they are obliged to pay from 2-to \$4 per month rent. Alfred-Maxson Green, the Columbia Railroad, by being crushed under a Entering into detail, the writer in the Tribune train of burthen cars in attempting to get on the shows the prices paid for some kinds of work, as "" for instance, for making common shirts, 6 cents Berlin-John Whitford. each; good cotton shirts, with linen bosoms, 25 DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. cents; duck trowsers and overalls, 10 cents; sattinet pants, lined and sometimes with gaiter bottinet pants, lined and sometimes with gaiter bottoms, lined and sometimes with gaiter bottoms, Friendship—Zuriel Campbell Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. roundabouts and pea jackets, 25 to 50 cents. Hounsfield-Wm Green, Market street was recently swept by a machine These women are generally Americans, who preinvented by Mr. Thomas Muzzey, of New Lon- fer virtue, even under such pitable circumstances, to the ease which they can only procure by a [N. Y. Paper.

The regular time for the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, is the 12th inst.; but in consequence of the Yearly Meeting of the Sabbath-keeping Churches in New Jersey occurring at New Market a few days subsequent, the brethren have judged it better to postpone the meeting of a larger number of the Board and other brethren to counsel with them on the affairs of the Society, specially respecting the appointment of candidates who have offered themselves for a mission to Eastern Africa. The Board, therefore, will meet at the meeting-house in New Market, on the second day of the week following said Yearly Meeting, at 10 o'clock A. M. Samuel Davison, Cor. Sec. P.S. Any member of the Board who cannot attend on

that occasion will please communicate with us by letter.

In Friendship, N. Y., on Sunday evening, August 3d, of scarlatina, Elereostes C. Scott, infant son of Riley W. and Phebe A. Scott, aged two years two months and

The foregoing notice should have appeared some

LETTERS.

W. B. Gillett, Isaac D. Titsworth, Nathan V. Hull, Wm.

RECEIPTS.

Clarence-Joel Jones, Lyman Beman, Simon Burdick, \$2 each; Edward Saunders \$1.

New York—D. G. Wells \$2; Alexander Brandon \$1. Bordentown, N. J.—Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock \$2. Plainfield, N. J.—Phineas F. Randolph \$2. West Winfield-Wm. Lawton \$2. Preston-Russell Maxson \$2.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. O. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss C. B. Maxson. Preceptress, Instructress in French, Italian, Drawing and Painting. Mrs. M. B. Kenyon, Assistant in the Female Department From the very liberal patronage extended to this Insti-

tution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing ite facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illustration of the different departments of those Sciences. The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those A Massachusetts clergyman writes us that last above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire.

and has charge of the flock of Christ in St. Louis, of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subown body! 'He is bright, shrewd, and very re- ject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room. THE TEACHERS' CLASSES, as usual, will be exercised

practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of peir respective Instructors. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. Daily Lectures will also be given during the Fall and Winter Terms; and the public may be assured that this department of the Institution shall be conducted upon the principles of the best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other coun-

Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the reputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the demands of an intelligent public. The Institution is liberally endowed and subject to the

visitation of the Regents. Its Library is choice and extensive, and accessible, also, o all the students gratis.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Wednesday 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, per 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 \$70 00; and may even be reselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL,

BANK NOTE LIST.

Watervliet

President of the Board of Trustees

DANK NOIE LIST.			
ď	isc.	d	isc.
New England:	4	Western New York	27
Calais, Me.	10	New Jersey:	8
Lafayette, Me.	-		3
Portland City, Me.	-	N. Hope Del. Bridge	ī
Mercantile, Bangor, Me.	5		1 to 1
St. Croix, Me.	_	Relief notes	4
	3 🔣	Berks County	-,
Concord, N. H.	5	Carlisle	11
Grafton, N. H.		Chambersburg	13
St. Albans, Vt.	1	Far.&Drov.Waynesb'g	24
Bennington, Vt.	_ /	Franklin, Washington	2
Windsor, Vt.		Gettysburg	Ĩ.
Commonwealth, Mass.		Girard	$\hat{2}^{2}$
Middlesex, Mass.	5	Harrisburg.	14
Newburyport, Mass.	_	Lewiston	2
Housatonic R. R. Ct.	par	Lebanon	ĩ,-
	10	Lumberman's	90-
Pascoag, R I	10	Miners'	
Agricultural, R I	5	Middletown	2
			14
Freeman's, Bristol, R I	7	Monongahela	24
New York:	20.2	Susquehanna	50 .
	par	U. S. Bank	38
Clinton Bank, city	50	Wyoming	24
Washington Bank, city	5	West Branch	2
Other Safety Fund		York Delaware:	14
Alleghany County	52a30	Maryland:	d to
America, Buffalo	26	Baltim. & Ohio R. R. Co.	to l
Binghamton	23a28	Cumberland	_
Brockport	25	Franklin	2
Cattaraugus County	17a25	Mineral	5
Commerce, Buffalo	26	Salisbury	2
Commercial, Buffalo	25		3
Commercial, Oswego	35	Dist. Columbia:	a to
Clinton County	35	Virginia:	1 to 1
Erie County	30a42	N.W. Bank of Virginia	21
Farmers, Sencea Co	28	North Carolina:	14
Hamilton	25	South Carolina:	14
Lodi	19a5	Georgia:	14
	35	Ohio:	3
Lyons Merchants' Ex Buffalo		Com. Bank Lake Erie	10
	39	Farmers, Canton	20
Mechanics, Buffalo	8	Hamilton	20
Millers, Clyde	15a28	Lancaster	20
Olean Osmass		Miami Exporting Co.	40
Oswego	20	Urbana Banking Co.	60
Phenix, Buffalo	29	Indiana:	~ -
State Bank N.Y. Buffalo		State Bk & branches	2
	70a52	Kentucky:	3
Tonawanda	4()	Tennesse:	3
	25	Michigan:	3
Union, Buffalo	21.	Michigan & Branch	88
10/otomplice	74.64	I dimensional materials	1 · / · f .

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TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

Miscellany.

WAKE, OH SOUL!

BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

GIRD thine armor on anew. Oh, my soul! thy strength renew-Life hath earnest work to do.

Sport is past for lab'ring men-Sport for them romps not again-Life's more meaning now than then

Press ye on to meet the trial! Where ease-scorning Self-Denial Points to Time's corroding dial!

Watch the moments—how they fly! Watch the minutes fleeting by— Watch the hours that quickly die.

Moments give a birth to thought-Minutes shape some vasty plot-Hours complete what they have wrought.

Turn them all to golden sands! Keep them present in thy hands, Till "redeemed" they break their bands. Deep within thy being's wells,

Cast thy gaze, and learn what swells From the heart's empurpled cells. Be they strong resolves of right?

Be they clarion calls to fight? Be they beamings through the night? Be they yearnings for the time? Be they glory in the rime?

Be they love and truth sublime? Wear thy life with sterner aim! Sink not, though dishonor, shame,

Seek to blight thy guiltless name. He who e'er unflinching stands-He who dares the serried bands, Best fulfils the truth's commands.

Round the portals of the soul, Error's deep, hoarse murmurs roll, Prestige of the future's toll.

Yet be firm! Maintain the right-Day will follow after night-Victory cometh by the fight.

Fill thy destiny, nor yield When thy duty is revealed On the Age's crowded field.

Faith be thy bright morning ray-Hope thy comrad on the way: Truth thy sun at close of day.

Christian! so these teachings learn, That thy heart with fire may burn, And thy soul to heaven may turn. [Chr'n. Par. Mag.

From the Liberty Press.

LETTER FROM ALVAN STEWART.

Dear Bailey,—I cannot forego a brief account of a recent journey, from which I returned this week, to the northern part of Vermont, bordering on Canada line, where my four sisters reside. I make an annual pilgrimage to visit them.

I happened to leave Troy on the morning the shilling boats ran the 70 miles from Troy to Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, through the Northern Canal. I found myself on one of our very hot days, thermometer at 90 deg. Farenheit, with 120 gentlemen and ladies, crowded into one of the narrow Packets. As night approached, we learned there would be no berth for sleeping, as we were a dense mass of living flesh, which filled the

But to mitigate its horrors, two Methodist ministers of the Northern part of New York Conference, one about 65 and the other about 45, were found in the middle of the boat, in the fore-part of the night, making loud assertions against modern liberty party abolitionists, while they justified slaveholders and southern institutions. The younger one, though a man of some talents, seemed a pro-slavery fanatic, so bitter in his soul against abolitionists, that, had his powers been equal to his malice, there would not have been one of us left unburied, whether dead or alive. I first took them for slaveholders pedling the peculiar institutions of the South, in small quantities at the North, to suit purchasers. The first question I put to them, was, is slavery right, or wrong They both replied, and often asserted, they would not answer that question; that had nothing to do with the question; but they said the question was, what shall we do with the slaves? I pressed these men repeatedly to answer my question, is slavery right, or is it wrong? But they said they would not answer me. I then told them if slavery was right, we had nothing to do about it and had no business to intermeddle with it; and it seemed to me (as I by this time discovered they were clergymen and the whole boat was listening,) that in men at their time of life, as professed teachers of the entire word of God, the spiritual fathers and teachers of the land, that for them to refuse to let us know whether it is right to steal men and women from Africa. and in chains bring them to our soil, and sell them like brutes, work them without wages, and keep them on the most wretched and scanty fare, and work them in the burning sun under the gashing lash, and if the master pleased, as he often did, to sell children from their patto the war of Independence. Where would mily when any one wished to raise a man, rents, and a wife from her husband, and de- have been the victory the same autumn of who was a slave, above the long eared brute. have overcome the world. Do the mem-The London Penny Magazine, issued under the direction of the spirit, and would they impede you in your passage to glory? "Be not weary in well or in any language. Its pages embrace every subject in the postal with passage to glory? "Be not weary in well or in any language. Its pages embrace every subject in the word all his might directly over my head—upon God, and if you, the slave, wish to go to glory the sake of American whites en-Heaven, you must work as hard as you can great deal said between us. For the Vir- at once. The audience were greatly enspring for the master, and be careful and ginian, I drew a contrast between the State raged at this last indignity. I spoke till meanness of their position by an overwhelm- Carolina into the bargain, such was the and believe me, as ever, yours, &c.

whole gospel. Why, is the gospel a politiman; but would be right to enslave an Af- ally, for want of this, when a large crop is to ed, and immortal blood-bought souls PRICE CURRENT cal gospel? said they, or one of them. Yes, rican, although he was only a 48th part Af- be secured, they must be piled upon each brought to Christ. And although we can

it. The first great elementary political on. The people raised a shout at his proto appropriate and enjoy the faculties of that of the slave-bound Savannah. soul and body, and is bound to enlighten that mind; the man has a political and religious right to his wife, and the wife the same to her husband; and these parents have a political right to train up their chil-Lord. Children obey your parents, is a were packed away quite densely in the command of God; and is a political right boat: and after dark the Captain, to my surdictates of your own conscience is one of the subject of slavery in order to pass the time. greatest of political rights-that alone, en- I told him, I was unwell and had been so joyed by the slave, would set him free, for used up, with the hot weather, that I could there is no slave but feels his right of con- not do it. He asked me a second time, and science violated, in serving a master as a I for the same reason declined. We had slave, by force. Finally, after a great deal ladies and gentlemen from Boston, New of Jesuitical pettifogging on the subject, Bedford, and 10 or 12 English gentlemen evincing trick, and heartless devices to de- from Montreal, several from New York, lude, they said they were opposed to slavery and various parts. Mr. Randall, an old sea in the abstract. On which, I asked them captain and a gentleman of wealth from if they were opposed to the toothache, in the New Bedford, moved that Mr. Stewart be abstract? An overwhelming laugh. They requested to speak, and it appeared carriwere angry, and insinuated that this was ed by an almost unanimous aye, with the no comparison at all, and that the audience exception of two male noes and one female. were not well-bred! They then said they And these three noes were two slaveholders to get fresh air. "Whatsoever ye would men,"

this painful occasion. Two well dressed this boat who believe in free discussion of Christ, all go to prove that he gloried in men, who turned out to be slaveholders, all things, who could buy and sell all the none other. one from Georgia and the other from Virginia, informed us that no part of our country was better prepared to resist an enemy

slaveholders who ever did or ever will pass over these waters.

And from the character of our Christ we may learn rich and useful lessons, especially adapted to this wicked and preverse generthe history of the country. That our people, with more men than the British, the travelers from Vermont, or New York, as Commodore with his liberty sailors at Bladensburgh-our men retreated over saudhill after sandhill and the President at their head, with the best opportunity to have met and conquered these sailors, but our men retreated to Washington city and broke in drew a picture by comparison between comprehended the dust of the earth in a perfect confusion, each man fleeing to his New York and Virginia and the Carolinas, home, leaving the Capitol to be sacked, showed our prosperity, riches and glory, of and the hills in a balance; who keeps in burned and plundered without resistance. the poverty, misery, smallness of population, Gen. Smith of Georgetown, D. C., told me, in 1818, while passing over this very ground in a journey I was taking to Washington city, he commanded a Brigade in this fleeing army of ours, and that the secret of our dis- fox climbs into the window, and the deer withered hands are healed, leprous bodies graceful flight was, that a story had been bounds in the thicket of a second wildercirculated through the District and adjacent ness, where, seventy years ago, might have life. The world is subdued, and sin is counties of the two States, that on that day the slaves were to rise and assert their liberty; and that each man more feared the At this point the slaveholders hissed me. enemy he had left behind in the shape of a Ah, said I, that hiss shows the malice of he did any thing else. The officer and sol- the goose. The audience gave a most pow- ing man's rebellious will, and converting dier had their minds distracted with the pos- erful cheer and made all their canes rattle him from disobedience to righteousness, sibility of this insurrection, said Gen. Smith, with approbation. Whereupon one of these and therefore fled to their homes before an creatures said, "you (meaning me) are an Matthew the publican, Zacheus the exinferior force, and left Washington to the ass," Ah, said I, a man who is agitated, tortioner, and Mary Magdalen the captive mercy of its captors. In the Revolution, South Carolina, I think in 1777, sent a committee to the Continental Congress, apologizing for not furnishing the quota of con-God, and if you, the slave, wish to go to slaving the men of Africa. There was a this, the Captain darted up and silenced him like a flood. "The spirit of the Lord shall never steal any of your master's pigs, chick- of New York and Virginia. In 1790, Vir- bed-time; and when I dismissed, I never ens, corn, or watermelons." Cannot you ginia, with one-third more territory, with saw an audience more indignant at slaveinform us, Sirs, said I, whether such an in- the finest soil and the most beautiful climate holders and their institutions, and the constitution of robbery of God's poor children on earth, had 70,000 inhabitants. The State duct of these men had done infinitely more is right or wrong, or not; or is it too deep of New York 300,000 people. Now Vir- than I could to confirm their hatred of slafor you to decide? They answered they ginia, 130,000 or 140,000, and New York, very and their abominable gruelties toward would not say, whether it was right or 2,600,000—double the population—and the their fellow men. This was the topic of wrong. Then for the first time, they had city of New York could buy and sell Vir- conversation until we separated. reason to learn both the wickedness and gima alone, and they might throw in North

On my return on Monday, I came 27 but they should be cooked before giving them world, he would tell us a hundred, a thoumiles by 10 A. M., to Burlington and then to the stock, otherwise they may do them sand worlds would be give if he could only passed up the Lake to Whitehall, where at great injury. On the whole we prefer feed- escape the death that never dies. Let us half past 5 P. M., a most respectable body of ing our pumpkins as fast as possible after then, one and all, come up to the help of Brazil men and women, between 70 and 80, went dren in the nurture and admonition of the on board the Canal Packet to Troy. We They are of a cool watery nature, and unless we may go, and upon whatever work we were packed away quite densely in the of these parents to exact obedience; but prise came and said, I heard your combat are in milder, or indeed any kind of fruit or slavery says no, obey your masters. The with the Methodist clergymen, when you root, though stock a good breed usually do right of worshipping God according to the went up and I wish you to speak on the well upon them. would preach Jesus Christ and Him crucii from Virginia, and the woman a West India ed to the slave. To that I replied, that is Cuban slaveholder. And to this strong inthe correct doctrine, for everlasting justice vitation I replied, I did not feel able to was the fundamental of Christ's religion. speak, and declined. These slaveholders The younger priest arose and in a rage said, at this point spoke, and said, as much, it there was no such thing in the Bible-Paul was well he had declined, for they had paid did not say so, Christ did not say so, and their money, on the boat, and were not to that I was wiser than Paul and Christ. The be disturbed by abolition. Upon that, a audience cried, shame, horror, shame on gentleman moved that all who desired to such priests and such a religion, and this hear Mr. Stewart speak should rise up. priest went muttering, in a passion, on deck Every gentleman and lady in the cabin arose as with a hasty spring, except the &c., I supposed proved the justice of Christ's three slaveholders. Upon that, I arose and religion. Much was said in two hours be- thanked the firm and pertinacious friends of tween me and these wicked apologists for liberty of speech. I stated I would now slavery—enough to make a small book. speak as my right had been denied by these But I will say, I never saw an audience so slaveholders. Upon that these slaveholding rapidly converted to truth as this audience men protested, I should not speak; if I did, was, by the shameful absurdities of these they would leave the boat and complain to ministers, until these two men might fairly the company. I seated myself for a moand candidly have been said to have rellment, and the audience took them in hand; nounced the great corner-stone truths of and such a tongue-dressing as those scamps Christianity, to bolster up the abhorred sys- got from the gentlemen present, should be tem of slavery. Terrible thought, that a a caution to such ill-bred creatures in time to man should strip God of his glorious at come. The friends of the freedom of speech tributes, in order to make the Devil respect- said to them, do you mean to padlock us as you do your slaves? If we wish to discuss A little before day-light, we left the geography, politics, agriculture, religion, Packet and went on board the steamer Sar- slavery or abolition, are you three beings to the cross of Christ," was the language of anac, at Whitehall, and at 8 A. M. of that sit here and tell us seventy people, what we day, at breakfast, while passing over the may or may not say, and when? You are military classic waters of Champlain, near most wretchedly mistaken, if you expect to Ticonderoga ruins, a conversation broke apply your plantation discipline to this boat, out at the table as to the cause of Washing- and as to your getting out of the boat in the place, and popularity which he made, the ton falling into the hands of the British in the | night, that you may do; and as to your summer of 1814, in the late war: when I threatening that you will tell the proprietors of Christ; the disinterested benevolence replied, it was slavery which was the source of the boat and the world we defy your im- that characterized all his actions; and above of our weakness, disgrace and defeat on potent malice—there are men on board of all, the plainness with which he preached

than a slave State, as slaves leved their mas- ers on the Savannah, Ga., River, wished to ation; lessons which will encourage us in ters so well, they would fight bravely for discuss the inimitable justice of working the great work of reformation, and hold out them. I felt obliged to deny that this was men, women and children under the lash, to us motives for unwearied faithfulness in without wages, and it was opposed to three proclaiming and practicing the purest doc-President of the United States, Mr. Mad- a disagreeable question to them to hear, of our Saviour, and upon the works which ison, the Secretary of War and Heads of would the slaveholders be silent? No. The are ascribed unto him. He is the creator Departments, with several thousand of the probability is they would commit murder of all things, all things were made by him best marksmen in America, gathered from by throwing the three men overboard to and without him was not anything made ten miles square and the adjacent States of drown. I being seated, must say I never that is made. Survey that vast body of Maryland and Virginia, who met the British saw our principles vindicated more practilight and heat that flames in the Heavens cally in my life, and those two men and the by day, and the moon and stars which woman were perfectly demolished. The audience said, Mr. Stewart go on, and as I arose again, they gave three tre- the waters in the hollow of his hand; who

mendous cheers. I spoke 40 minutes. ignorance of their people, the whipping out and feeds all animated nature, and upholds labor without wages, the petit-larceny all things by the word of his power. Turn course of things and the vast districts of to his amazing miracles. Behold! at his forsaken and slave-cursed land, where the command the blind receive their sight, been found the piratical hospitality of those who gave away what they never earned. his approach and flee away, and death, the will always speak of his nearest connexions, of seven devils. Go to the grave of Lazaand that this fellow had better have been silent rather than to have conferred upon to life the slumbering dust of his friend. the poor speaker a title which had so long scription of troops designated by Congress been considered the brightest jewel in the for that State, for fear that their slaves would crown of this slaveholder's race, and that life. arise and assert their liberty, when they dis- from Balaam's ass their great ancestor, who covered the weakness of the whites, after once spoke, to the one you have just heard, sending forward their legal war-contingent there has been an articulate bray in the fa-

You will excuse the length of this letter,

said I, it is, and I am sorry you do not know rican, and the other 47 parts were Anglo Sax- other. In this case, we would recommend not rejoice now in such abundant prosperirights, are also religious ones; that a man position, which told him he was on the four deep. If piled together in too large heaps cause for joy; one soul is worth a world; owns his own body and soul, has the right beautiful, free waters of Champlain instead they gather moisture and rot rapidly. When could we enter the place of the damned, and frozen they may be preserved a long time; ask a lost sinner if his soul was worth a ripening, and before the cold weather sets in. They are of a cool watery nature, and unless we may go, and upon whatever work we DOME STICS. cooked, we doubt whether they are near as may be employed, let us beneficial to animals in frosty weather, as they

CHRISTIAN INTERCOURSE.

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to

"Speak often" of the Saviour's love, While here on earth ye meet, 'Twill 'mind thee of thy home above, 'Twill make life's ills more fleet; 'Twill bind with cords divinely strong Each sympathetic breast-Be Christ the subject of each song, In toils, or quiet rest.

"Speak often" of that love so high, With earth's heroic deeds; Though for a friend earth's sons may die, Here suffering love exceeds-He pours His soul out unto death. For those who scorned His name; Adoring, spend each fleeting breath, That mercy to proclaim.

Speak of it, when ye chance to meet, Amid life's busy din, Or wild confusion of the street-Thou mayst a spirit win, On Calvary's summit to behold How truth and mercy met; Thus shall thy words, like fruits of gold, In silver flowers be set.

" Speak often," God a record keeps Of all thy suffering fears, Though time's dark shade o'er memory creeps, When He at last appears, Ye shall be found, as radiant gems, In his triumphal crown; Or in his hand, as diadems, His love hath made His own.

[True Wes.

Our Leader

"God forbid that I should glory save in the Apostle Paul: and when we consider the life of the Apostle, we may rest assured that in Christ there was something "whereof to glory." The sacrifices of wealth, untiring efforts he used, to extend the name

trines of Christ. Let us think on the power burn at his bilding by night. Think of Him who holds the winds in his fists and has meted out heaven with a span, and measure, weighed the mountains in scales nice orderall the planetary system, supports are cleansed, and the dead are raised, to prostrated before him; devils tremble at conqueror of all living, at his command quietly resigns all power and dominion.holiness, and peace. Take as examples.

What then, my Christian friends, can we earn from the power of Christ? It teaches us not to faint under difficulties. Does the world frown upon you, be of good cheer I raise up a standard against him." Yea whosoever trusteth in the atonement of Christ, is upon that rock against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail. It teaches

rus, and there see Jesus' might, in bringing

"Lazarus come forth," and at the com-

mand of our Lord, the dead are raised to

men of feeble circumstances and little human there was not a minister in the entire South, who dare preach the most important essential truths of Christianity to the slaves! Oh! said they, the ministers of the South do not preach politics to the slaves. That I repliged, was the reason they did not preach the most important essential that would be wrong, as he was a white prefer storing them in a single tier; but usulearning, and arrayed against them in one vast

" Go in the name of God, Depend upon his power, Faithfully speak his word Expect a fruitful shower. Then God will condescend his work to bless, And crown our humble efforts with success.

all who plow very shallow in their soils:

GETTING POOR ON RICH LAND, AND RICH on Poor Land.—A close observer of men and things, says the Ohio Cultivator, told us Cotton yarn, 5-13 15 a 16 the following little history, which we hope will plow very deeply into the attention of

[True Wesleyan.

Two brothers settled together in county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay Pickled Cod, soil, covered with black-jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any Mackerel, No. 1 but large, powerful Conastoga horses, some bbl seventeen hands high. He always put three No 2 bbl horses to a large plow, and plunged it in some ten inches deep. This deep plowing Russia, lb he invariably practiced and cultivated thor- American oughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man had a brother about six miles off, settled on a rich White River bottom land farm, and, while a black-jack clay soil yield Pennsylvania ed seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty. One brother was steadily growing rich on poor Brandywine land, and the other steadily growing poor on Georgetown

One day the bottom land brother came down to see the black-jack oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do. "How is it," said the first, "that you man- | Corn Jersey

age on this poor soil to beat me in crops?" Barley western The reply was: "I work my land."

That was it exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't work it; and they | English Crown 50 feet: never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the soil, not on labor, or skill, Eagle and Columbian: or care. Some men expect their lands to 6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 30 work; and some men expect to work their land; and this just the difference between a good and a bad farmer.

WATER FOR CALVES .- Accident recently taught me what, till then, I did not know, viz: that calves, while fed on milk, need free access to water. I had supposed the milk (constituting their entire food) was enough without water. But in changing my calves from one pasture to another, they passed a water-trough, and drank heartily. I acted on the hint, and have since supplied them; and find they need water as often as cattle. No day passed without their using more or less. Perhaps every body else knew this; but least some may be as ignorant as I was, I thought best to speak a kind word for the calves, who cannot speak for themselves.

TOMATO WINE.—To one quart of tomato | Plank, Gal 33 00@35 00 juice, add one pound of sugar, and if desired, a small quantity of the juice of the common grape. The Prairie Farmer recommends his wine as better, and much safer as a tonic, Do Ga yel pine 35@ or for other medical uses, than the wines generally sold as Port Wines, &c., for such purposses. It is peculiarly adapted to some dis- Staves, wo eases and states of the system, and is particularly recommended for all derangements of Do do bbl

TEA CAKES.—Take one pound of flour, wo teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar, one teaspoonfull of sub-carbonate of soda, one tablespoonfull of butter, and so much sweet milk as will be requisite to make a dough as stiff as pie-crust, knead it well, roll it out as thick as you can for short-cakes, cut them into round cakes, and bake on the griddle immediately -if they stand any time after being made they become heavy. These cakes are excellent, if the above recipe is strictly followed. They are delicious when cold, for those who prefer them.

WINTER FODDER.—Save a portion of your brightest and most succulent Oat Straw, to be mixed with your corn butts. A stratum slave, in his own house or plantation, than the serpent, the intelligence and bravery of The power of Christ is evident in conquer- of straw and a stratum of butts, with a due quantity of salt on the top of each, will secure to your cattle a luxury for which they will be thankful in the cold weather of the coming

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us lessons of courage if we are engaged in the spread of his kingdom.

"Our Captain never did a battle lose."

Who were our Lord's disciples, and against what had they to contend? They were men of feeble circumstances and little human

MORE THAN SU, OUT COPTES

MORE THAN SU, OUT COPTES

of the monthly parts were disposed of. In the United States too, the work has acquired no inconsiderable popularity. The undersigned having purchased the Stereotype plates, with the Engravings, of the London edition of the above-named work, has commenced its republication in the city of named work, has commenced its republication in the city of named work. The whole work consists of about 4000 large imperial octavo pages, and is Illustrated with 2000 Engravings. The American' Re-issue will be printed on good pains.

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The following obtained from a Church, beginnin "The third da day of the week, of Rhode Island a it was agreed by b break bread at W fower weeks after

succeeding on, for Westerlie and Rh Gibson was likew ime to administ our Lord at Wes require. It was t meet at Westerlie weeks after this o The Church me jr., and wife Judi Church meetin 692, Josa Maxe May 28th, 169 neglecting his

and his dispensing the knowledge of 24th of 1st mo Maxson propound A General Med mo. 1694—kept The Church m 1697, and appoint nually for a chur

forward until ord day in the sevent some person might ordinance of bapt be hindered, bre proposed. They case to be decided

The 18th day house. The great and fasting for disons nominated