ASHES,

CANDLES.

perm, east and city27 a 29 Do Patent - a 38 COFFEE.

jirtingsbrown 1 5 a 64

heetings b'wn 4-4 64a 8

Cotton yarn, 5-13 15 α 16

American, Live 30 @ 34

Dry Cod, cwt 2 57 @ 2 62'

3 00 @ 3 25

10 50 @12 25

9 50 @10 00

6 50 @ 6-75

17 00 @

FLAX

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Rve flour . 3 20 @ 3 50

Do South new

Barley western

Oats, Northern

Corn Jersey

Southern

Indian Meal 2 371 @ 2 564

GLASS.

6x8 to 10x13 3 50 @4 00

12x18 to 16x26 5 50@6 50

6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 30

10x14 to 16x20 270@3 00

HAY.

North River, 100lbs. 72@75

IRON.

Pig. Eng.&Sc. ton Do Amer

Do Swedes

Do do refined

Sheet E & Am lb

Hemlock, light

Heavy

[pine, M ft }

Staves, wo ?

pipe M 🕻

Heading, w o

Hoop do cwt 5\a | LEATHER (Sole.)

Boards N R. 3 35 00 @40 00

Do. box 11-00 @12 00

Do. east. p.10 00 @11 00

Do Albany, piece 8 @ 18

Plank, Gal 33 00@40 00

Scantling pine 14 00@16 20

Do Ga vel pine 35@ 40

Shingles, 18in. 1 75@ 2 00

Do. cedar, 3ft.20 00@22 00

Do. ao. 2st. ——@17 50

Dor oak hhd 27 00@28 00

New Orleans, gall 26 @ 30

Trinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27

Cardn's & Mat'nzas24 @ 25

NAILS. Cut, 4d a 40d 4 @ 43

(3d 1c and 2d 2c more)

Wrought 6d a 20d · 10 @ 12

Horseshoes No 7a9 18 @ 20

PROVISIONS.

Pork mess bbl13 75 @1387

Do Ohio prime 9 683@11 00

Butter, west pme 15 @ 16

Do order to good 12@ 14

Do. Orange co. 18 @

Hams smoked 84 a
Do. pickled 7 @

Shoulders, smoked 6 @

Do. pickled . 54@

RICE:

Ordinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50

Good to prime 4 87 @5 00

SEEDS.

Timothy, tierce 12 00 d16 00

SUGARS.

SALT.

Liverpool, fine 1 35a1 45

Russia, white, p.9 00@ 9 50 Do. brown 8 00@ 9 00

SOAP.

SPICES.

Nutmegs No.1, 1 30 al 35

Pepper, Sumatra 10% a 10% Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 114 TEAS.

45 4 88

35a 37

18 / 13 / 13 / 13 / 13 / 13 / 13 / 13

Flax, rough 8 50 a 9 00

Cheese, Am lb

Do. pickled

Do clean

St Croix lb

New Orleans

Havana white

Do Brown

Turks Isl bush

N. York brown lb'

Cloves .

Ginger, race

Imperial lb

Hyson Young Hyson

Southong WOOL.
Am. Sax. fleece, lb

Doll merino:!

Pulled superfine

African Smyrna Mezican

Do: unwashed

Hyson skin

Bonaire.

Castile

Cassia lb

Cuba, muscovado

28 00@

Timber,oak,cu ft 25@

English Crown 50 feet:

Eagle and Columbian :

8500100

57@ 60

59@ 60

85a

14 @ 144

1310 141

1210 13

@45 00

FEATHERS.

25 a 50

Do fancy

Drillings, brown

Checks 4-4

Pickled Cod,

Russia, lb

American

Michigan Ohio, Hey. & Ven.

Pickled Salmon

Mackerel, No. 1

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

VOL. II—NO. 19.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 30, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 71.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

COPARTNERSHIPS WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT KEEL THE SABBATH.

It is well known, that considerable difficulty often arises in the minds of our people in regard to copartnerships entered into between the members lations into which they have entered. L. C. of our churches and others who do not keep the seventh day holy. And it not unfrequently happens, that those who observe the first-day urge, that it is a violation of our explanation of the sabbatic law, for members of our communion to be partners in firms that do business on the seventh day, though they strictly keep the seventh day themselves.

This difficulty of our people, and censure of our opponents, appears to be founded on that part of the sabbatic law which prohibits from allowing la bor to be done within our gates on the Sabbath, either by servants or strangers. This view supposes, that partnership premises are naturally and properly covered by the words "within your gates." If to this view of the subject it is replied by our brethren, that they cannot control their partners in business or the firms to which they belong, they are told that it must be wrong then for them in the first place to enter into such business relations as make them accessories to Sabbathbreaking and sharers in profits arising therefrom. There is so much that looks like sound sense in these arguments against Sabbath-keepers being partners with Sunday-keepers, that many have thought they must, to be honest and consistent, admit themselves to be under obligations to submit to all the consequences and conclusions connected therewith. But following this train of reasoning they have soon found that it would carry them to such extremities that it would be next to, or rather quite, impossible practically to carry out their principles. It being determined that it is a breach of the sabbatic law to be a partner in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment where business is done on the Sabbath, by parity of reasoning it is thought we must not own property of any kind jointly with those who work upon the Sabbath, either as bank stock or any other kind of stock, for in such cases we must pay men for working upon the Sabbath, and also receive dividends made out on that day, though we should hold no other connection with the establishment. Pursuant to this reasoning, moreover, it would seem that we ought not to patronize those who break the Sabbath, especially by purchasing and using such things as are produced by labor upon the Sabbath. And of course, when we take a grist to mill, or mand." But strange to tell, in all his "intimawould have a coat or pair of shoes made, we must tions" he found not a single passage of scripture not eat our flour or meal if the miller should grind it on the Sabbath, or, if the tailor or shoemaker the remotest allusion to that subject, except Rev. 1: should work our cloth or our leather on the Sab. 10, and that said nothing about the first day. bath, we must not pay them for their work or wear the coat or shoes.

Some may say that this is going too far—that it is not necessary from the premises. Others will say, it is only carrying out the principle. To the first I will say, show us the error of our inferences. To the second I will say, the absurdities growing out of the principle in question strongly indicate him with a number of Sabbath Tracts, but none of visited his native land, bearing the marks of a toilthat it is unsound. To be a partner in an estab. them quoted church history, and that he inquired lishment where part of the owners do business on if they had any which treated of that subject, and the premises upon the seventh day, is thought to be a violation of the law which forbids us to do or He ought to know, that they approach the subject have work done by servants or strangers within of history only as the strong-hold of the enemies of retary, that the hand of affliction has been laid our gates upon the Sabbath, when in fact these men | the Sabbath; and then by carrying the war right are neither servants nor strangers, nor are they into the enemy's camp, show that they may be dewithin our gates. These men, whether partners feated on their own chosen ground. or hands, are free and independent of us as to whether they shall work on the seventh day, early Christians observed the first day, he said, "If They have or claim the right to have con- the true Sabbath was banished from the church, sciences of their own, whether they do have any or then the gates of hell prevailed against the church." on the seventh day, and each claims the liberty to that the Catholics went so far as to change the indo so because in this respect he is independent, stitution of the Lord's Supper by refusing the cup and from his proprietorship in the concern, it to the laity, therefore the gates of hell prevailed would be natural that any one who invests his la- against the church. He asked, "Has not the tages. During the second month, Mrs. J. began bor in the enterprize or is employed on the premises should do the same. Now suppose a manu. If so, and the change of the Sabbath was an innofacturing or mercantile establishment enclosed and vation, why did they not complain of it as such?" sprung a leak, and the captain determined to put having gates, which is owned by a company, and I reply, The Lord has ever had faithful witnesses, and Mrs. J. became so decidedly convalescent, that rites of the Church. Oh, sir, it is not in the power of part of the company are Seventh-day Baptists- but their words have sometimes been regarded as it appeared clearly to be my duty to return to Maul. laws and canons to accomplish this result. No declaraand the rest of the company go into the yard or dens and caves of the earth. In conclusion, upon the company premises and spend the day at observed that he "would not have agitated a queswork. The question is, within whose gates do tion of so small importance only to relieve such as ing myself, that I sent off the assistants by that vesthese men work? It cannot be exclusively said were hampered" by those views which were being sel, and partially engaged my own passage in anthat they work either within their own gates or crowded upon the public, by the observers of the the gates of their Seventh day Baptist partners, seventh day. But in respect to the right to work on the premises, or to set others to work thereon, at any and all times, the enclosed premises belonging to the company, and of course to each individual of it, so that he may work within them whenever he pleases, and of course has no right to deny the same liberty to others. In all respects, I understand the rights to work, and the responsibilities for working within said gates, to be the same as though each member of this company were con-

ducting a business by himself. And Seventh-day

nership connections (or continuing them) with those who work on the Sabbath, so long as they others to do so. And though the men who do their work do it on the Sabbath, they are not accountable, because these men work by virtue of rights which have not been destroyed or lost by the re-

WESTERN NEW YORK-ANTI-SABBATH DISCOURSE Newstead, Sept. 30, 1845.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I live in a neighborhood where the light of the true Sabbath has shone for a number of years, and where many of my neighbors who observe the first day of the week have long been convinced that the Bible requires the observance of the seventh day, and not the first. So long, indeed, have they been convinced of their duty in this respect, that I fear they will become hardened and never obey the truth; and I am confident, that they dare yielding to the claims of this Divine Institution.

This being the state of affairs with us, a certain send an appointment to preach on the Sabbath question, and to-day we have had the privilege of listening to his discourse. His text was John 17: 4-"I have glorified thee on the earth; I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." After reading this scripture, his first business was to assert that Christ did not finish the work referred to in the text, until he rose from the dead; to sustain which he quoted 1 Cor. 15: 14. Then he said, "As God finished his work by resting, so Christ finished his work by resting also."

He then proceeded to affirm that the Sabbath was of "perpetual obligation;" that it was "made for man;" and that it was "necessary for the spiritual good of man." He observed, that he had no specific command for the change of the Sabbath. "would have frustrated the design of the gospel;" that it was "not essential to salvation which difficulty which such a command would load to, refrained from giving it. As much as to say, that the men whom Christ chose to be his witnesses on earth, and to seal their testimony with their blood. would not declare the whole truth for fear they would die before their time, or, that they "would not have had that influence over the Jews" which they otherwise would have had. He said, "I am willing to rest on intimations without an express comwhich said one word about the Sabbath, or had this occasion, would be impossible.

After making the usual declaration, that Christ express command for the change, yet they place "great reliance on church history" to sustain their own assertion by saying, that they had presented was afterwards furnished with one which did.

After quoting church history to prove that the not. If some of the owners work and others rest | By the same manner of reasoning he might say,

ROSWELL F. COTTRELL.

batic law or their own principles in forming part- her Bible, to begin to read from it. In a little ly sailed on the 25th of July. After a time, she tended to this. All other propositions and amendments her, and watch for her return.

> ing salutation, when he put his hand up, "Hush!" he said, "hush, the angels have lent you their [Rev. G. Jones.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Yes, young man, be on your guard. There are a thousand temptations in your path and a thou-Kendall! a tew days ago he was full of life and activity—the pride of his father and the hope of his mother. Now, he is beneath the clods of the valley-struck down in the freshness of his youthwithout a moment's warning. With his compan- to finish my work in Burmah, that I must confess, not attempt to become faithful Christians, without ion at the ten-pin alley he quarreled. Away then I am unwilling to expose my poor life, though in from temptation. Go not near the place where other respects of no worth, to any unnecessary spirit is drank and gambling is countenanced. If hazard. I remain, yours affectionately, you are not called so suddenly away as this young priest, who had never visited us before, saw fit to man, you will sow the bitter seeds of vice, to spring up to your injury at some future day. It may now be delightful to associate with the vicious, but re-

> That leads to infamy and death, with flowers Of rare perfume will oft be stored, to draw Thy purity away. The syren voice Of soft, bewitching melody, will swell Upon the evening air—and peacefulness Will mark the step of those who plot thy fall. Thou must not go. That principle within Guidance continually of Heaven. Live near To God. The daily prayer from broken hearts

We repeat—be on your guard. Let nothing corrupt your virtue—no art seduce your integrity the state. Austin having succeeded in converting lure you to ruin. It is a fearful step to take, when to the dominion of the Roman See, turned his atyour first break away from judicious advice and wholesome restraint—when you feel that you are and as a reason, he said that such a command too large or too old to listen to a mother's counsel or a father's advice—when to show independence, you launch your frail bark on turbulent water and should receive infant baptism. But it was promptday was kept;" therefore, the apostles, seeing the destruction of many a noble soul. Be careful, we curse to the community, it is for you to decide. May Heaven direct you. [Portland Tribune.

From the (Boston) Christian Watchman. ARRIVAL OF DR. JUDSON.

We enjoyed the pleasure of taking the hand of this beloved missionary, on his arrival in this city, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, and of looking for the first time upon the face of a man whom we have long admired and loved. To give utterance to the emotions which struggled in every bosom on

Dr. Judson sailed from Salem, Feb. 6, 1812, for Calcutta, under the direction of the American and his disciples met on the first day, &c., he as- tist, and with his wife was baptized on the first serted, that though the Sabbatarians insist on an Sunday in the following September, in Calcutta. From that time to the present he has been engag-Burmans and Karens, with a degree of diligence, views. And then he virtually contradicted his zeal, and success, rarely surpassed. After laboring in this field for one third of a century, he has reworn veteran in the apostolic work, yet vigorous, and energetic, and undaunted. May his presence in this country be the means of awakening fresh zeal among us for the salvation of the world.

> It will be seen by the subjoined letter to the Secheavily upon him. May God be his support and stay. His three younger children have accompanied him, who appear in vigorous health.

Barque Sophia Walker, At Sea, Sept., 1845. April, and the Treasurer on the 1st of May, just

before sailing from Amherst. The first part of the voyage was very rough; we suffered a good deal sistants, however, I endeavored to make some progress in my work, though under great disadvan-Lord always had faithful witnesses on the earth? to improve, and I had the most sanguine hopes of her recovery. After crossing the line, the ship in at the Isle of France. Before reaching the islthough I was unwilling to leave her, until I should see her fairly on her way, I was so sure of returntake passage with him, and kindly offered such Quakeress, Mrs. Fry. You know, perhaps, that for me to return, as the Sophia Walker would take this woman has traveled over England, and over Mrs. J. to the very door of her friends, where also the north of Europe, visiting the prisons, going in- she would arrive a month earlier, than if she went to the mad-houses, and everywhere causing the by the way of England. But all our plans were the shining of his influence and his counsel from among cheerful light of religion to fall upon human woe. | frustrated by an unforeseen event. Mrs. J. experi-A weak woman, alone in a mad-house, among the enced a dreadful relapse, which reduced her lowwild and raving maniacs! Yet, there she has er than ever before; and soon convinced me, that been among men, where their strong keepers never it would be impossible for me to leave her, so that, dared to go alone. Her custom, as I have seen it though I bitterly regretted the loss of my assistants, described, is, without saying a word, to seat herself I felt obliged, after having remained three weeks

while the Babel of noises around is hushed; the again appeared to be recovering, and in the cold have been as the mountain rivulets running down into soft tones of her voice have caught their attention, weather off the Cape of Good Hope, my hopes beand have fixed upon their hearts. They gather came again very sanguine. But she never really at the diocesan has been the polar star that has conducted neither work on that day nor ask or encourage around, and seat themselves, and listen in silence, recovered from her last prostration, and though the bark of the majority over the devious waves of this nor has she ever failed to subdue, in this manner, sometimes better, continued on the whole to de- discussion. the wildest and most frantic among them. And I cline, until we neared St. Helena, when I gave up have seen affecting accounts of their attachment to all hope of her recovery. She lingered a few days, her, and of the manner in which they part with while the vessel was detained in port, until the 1st inst., when at 9 o'clock in the morning, she obtain-On a certain occasion, as she was about leaving ed her release from further suffering, and entered

a mad-house, she noticed a young man leaning in I trust, into the joy of her Lord; she was buried the door-way. She stopped to give him the part- in the afternoon of the same day; and in the evening, we were again at sea.

Had Mrs. J. lived to reach home, and especial-

possible—I hope that no objection will be made to my leaving, before the winter sets in. I dread the accustomed to look up to our Bishops as lights and guides sand voices calling you away from duty. Poor effects of a northern winter, not so much on my as they have moved through the community. What general health, as on my lungs. An attack of my complaint in the winter season would probably prove fatal. And though I refuse not to die, I have

so much desire, in submission to the will of God, flocks? Their character has been our capital. That they

WELCH BAPTISTS.

A. Judson.

We commend the following to the attention of those who are in the habit of ascribing a very recent origin to Baptist principles. We find it in a note in a late number of the Baptist Memorial.

duction of Christianity into Britain by the Apostle cation for the public ministry. We should perish before Paul in the year 64, till the visit of Austin, the the breath of such a furnace like flax, nor can we nor sir monk by whom their conquerors the Saxons were ties we have thus driven over and outraged. "converted," about the year 600, the Welch and regarding the kingdom of Christ as not of this world, they had not connected the church with -no associations blind your eyes-no pleasure the Saxons from paganism, and subjecting them tention to the Welch.

The monk met them in an association on the three propositions, one of which was that they venture near the whirlpool, which has been the ly met by the reply, that "they would keep this ordinance, as well as all other things, as they had prompt and decisive refusal so enraged him, that he exclaimed, "Sins ye wol not receive peace of your brethren, ye of other shall have warre and wretche." And setting the Saxons upon them, they murdered one thousand and two hundred of the ministers and delegates then present. The leading men being dead, the Welch king, Cadwalder, and

a majority of the people, submitted to popery. But not all; Evans traces the remnant of the ancient faith and practice through the darkness of popery to the year 1000; and Peter Williams reality of the falsity and emptiness of her hopes of all mutual down to the year 1115. From that time till the period of the reformation, but little is known of the existence of Baptist churches in Wales, except that, on the visit of the earliest of the English Bap. Board of Foreign Missions. On his passage he tist reformers, they found Baptist churches, parrenounced his Pedobaptist views, became a Bap- ticularly in the vales Carelon and Olchon, which are situated in almost inaccessible fastnesses of rial. So it is probable that some of those church. ed in the work of making known the gospel to the es really have, as they profess, maintained an unbroken continuity.

BISHOP ONDERDONK .- DR. TYNG'S SPEECH.

"Ought he to be restored to the control of this diocese? Can he be restored to that position? I will discuss the

Sir, character depends not upon acts of repentance consummated by reformation. We may receive the penitent the father's house to the prodigal wandering child, and forget, in the flowing out of our paternal affections and confidence, that he has ever stepped aside from the paths of truth and duty—we may weep over this individual in the depths of his fall, and the time may come when on his contrition and reformation we may greet him with Christian joy as one restored to the fold of Christ,-when we may receive him to our hearts and entirely restored affections, and weep with gushing joy over him as we re-My Dear Brother:—I wrote you the 13th of peat the blessed testimony "he was dead and is alive again, he was lost and is found." But repentance never restores and cannot restore public confidence and reputation. As well might you attempt to gather the fragments of the chrystal vase which you have hurled upon the gran from sea-sickness, and my time was much occupi- ite block, and re-unite them so that no seam or scar shall ed in taking care of Mrs. Judson. Having my as- appear, as reinstate the fallen public minister of God to the position in which he may create around him a holy

> You may load your table with resolutions to that effect, but you will not thereby touch a single heart; they will not turn the frown into a smile upon the countenances that will meet him in the house of God'; they will not bring back a single portion of that feeling of reverent and holy affection which has brought the flock of Christ

Oh could I reach his private ear with the language o influence, could I put the arm of affection around his neck, could I address him with passionate solicitation and entreaty, having no other desire than to rescue him from other which would sail for Calcutta in two or three the deep tide of contumely that has assailed him, I could weeks. In the meantime, we met with Captain not procure for him a greater favor than his calm and Codman of the Sophia Walker, who invited us to peaceful retirement from this scene of conflict. Generous and noble as his nature is, few men are so likely to be crushed and tortured and ground to powder beneath terms as induced us to leave the Paragon. The the withering sentence of public rebuke. Nay sir, I can Mrs. Fry.—I was reading, not long ago, of the change furnished also an additional encouragement say nothing but breathe an earnest solicitation to heaven that some blessed influence may move his heart to make the sacrifice for the benefit—the resuscitation from death -of a body, of which he has for years been considered an ornament, and in which with sorrow and grief we miss

lic confidence, or to let him return to any congregation. could not retain a congregation within the walls of any church to meet him, in these peculiar circumstances. But consider, sir, the influence of this restoration on the Church itself. This is the main point of the amendment, Baptists are in no wise guilty of violating the sab- quietly at one side of the mad-room, and taking out at Port Louis, to re-embark with her, and we final- and because it is so all the action of the convention has left such a magic and undying spell on my mind.

this last ocean where they were all to sink. The purport

Can he minister with benefit to the Church? That de pends on the settlement of the former principle. Can men teach their children to look up to him with that deep feeling of reverence with which his office has ever been Church receive him into their domestic circles? Nay, would it not be as a lay gentleman (Mr. Hill, of Albany) said, the other day, his first visit would be his last? I do not wish to excite any thing but solemn, tender sympathy.

There is no feeling in my breast that would not make any sacrifice for the honor, comfort and benefit of this man. ly if my assistants had been with me, I should have is the effect?—What is to be gained by the restoration of expected to remain some time in America, that her this gentleman to his office? Sir it is vain to hide from health might become confirmed. But since this our eyes the influence of his reputation on the communiobject is lost, I am desirous of returning as soon as ty and on the Church. We are comparatively a small body in the land, and have been gaining for years with rapidity, moral and religious strength. Men have been would at this day have been the influence of Bishops White and Moore and Brown had their names come down to us tainted with believed immorality-had they been convicted of impurity in their intercourse with their were such men as they were has been the grand secret of their influence and ours, the lever which God has given us to extend the borders of our Zion.

> If this gentleman is to be restored to office what is to be the effect upon the confidence of the people in the ministry? Sir, a feeling on this subject glows in my heart's blood, it beats in every pulse. Take away public confidence in our characters, destroy that freedom of affection with which we may mingle in the scenes of domestic retirement, and you destroy that which is the great instrument of our usefulness among men.

We are commanded to abstain from the very appear ance of evil, and can we ask confidence in the character of ministers, the majority of whom are prepared to say The Welch historians say, that, from the intro- that they do not believe these facts an absolute disqualifi-

knew no other baptism than immersion; and no rising clergy? We find it already difficult enough to other subject of it than the professing believer; gain for youthful ministers of the Cross the character and bearing him on our wings in his upward flight of truth and usefulness? Are we to send him out contaminated? Is he to go forth with a message, in reference to which apostles trembled poor, alone, youthful, feeble, away from parental counsel and paternal support, and at the same time set a mark on him that he is one of a stock in which it is considered no reproach to be convicted of absolute im-

of buoyancy and hope, of kindness and affection, as those of often sees all that is worthy and respectable in man; the ardor of her affection often softens the most offensive traits of character, and obliterates all minor failings. Whatever she may have collected in poetry is brought in aid of her imagination, which pictures in the most glowing colors, the character of a husband; and her affection persuades her that in her lover she has found a perfect representative of the

In dreams of confidence in the prudence of her choice, and delightful anticipations of succeeding years of affection love, tender assiduity and lasting affection. Yesterday, the lover was all attention, and love marked every action : to-day the husband is cold, distant, and neglectful, preferring the company of the worthless and dissipated to that of her, who but a few days since, he flattered himself was dearer to him

I can hardly picture to myself-a situation more truly heart under the parental roof, with the warm confidence of youth. to repose on the bosom of affection, but finding her confidence betrayed, her affection slighted, and herself, with a helpless offspring, left to struggle with unkindness, poverty and want. Such, alas! is too often the case in this world of uncertainty, where we find, mixed with the kindest blessngs of our Heavenly Father, evils, which almost stagger

In my boyish days, when every thing was bright and sunny, and pleasure sported in beautiful perspective before me, an idle hour with its lovely and innocent inmates, who were as thoughtless and cheerful as myself. Among these beautiful girls, was one more advanced in age than the rest. whose modesty and blooming beauty was the admiration and envy of the village throng. Twenty winters had passed over my head since I saw her sporting on the green, and yet, at this distant day, I cannot recollect her sylph-like form, her sprightly manner, and her affectionate smile, without a thrill

own, but none were able to win her heart. About her twenjust come to reside in the neighborhood; his figure was elegant, his features regular, and his whole appearance such. as. at first sight, was calculated to excite the affections of a young, inexperienced and susceptible girl. He was flippant, hold, and even boisterous; which, to one little acquainted with the world, might indicate a great degree of pirit; but it was in fact nothing but the ebullition of an irritable and petulant temper; to this man Eliza became most passionately attached—he offered her his hand, and it was accepted, in opposition to the advice and entreaties of her

It was about this time I left the paternal roof, and new scenes and increasing cares almost obliterated the lovely Eliza from my recollection.

During one of the inclement nights of our New England winters, I was called to an obscure part of the city, to visit they attend to their devotions on the seventh day, and they have sometimes been hid in and the rest of the company go into the yard or dens and caves of the earth. In conclusion, he is the seventh day and the rest of the company go into the yard or decided, can build up the professionally, a poor and helpless wretch, who was pining breach, wide as the ocean's bed, which because of crime, with disease produced by intemperance. As I sat by the believed crime, exists between public confidence and the beli with disease produced by intemperance. As I sat by the bed of the sufferer, I heard in an adjoining room, the voice of a female, pleading with great earnestness, with one who appeared to be the employer of her husband. 'For heaven's sake,' she said, 'do keep back every cent you can of his earnings; not a shilling that enters his pocket ever finds its way here. The tippling shop and tavern take all-it is hard, and perhaps wrong to speak of one's husband thus.— The time was when I did not believe it possible; but what am I to do-where am I to seek sustenance, food, clothing, and fuel, for these my freezing children?' 'But, my dear sir,' she continued, her sobs almost suffocating her, 'this is but a small part of what I suffer. Oh! I could sustain myselfunder all poverty and want; I could live with him cheerfully and affectionately under all vicissitudes of fortune, if I could only receive the love and kindness which is a wife's

> I enquired the name of her who had so strongly excited my sympathy, in a moment the beautiful Eliza flitted before But I say again, sir, it is vain to seek to reproduce pub. my mind—she, who at twenty was so beautiful, so affection ate and so happy. I arose with an indistinct feeling that I should meet something which my youthful mind was wont to

New York, October 80, 1845.

MENTAL INDOLENCE IN THE MINISTRY.

There is no work in which men are permitted to engage that demands greater industry and exertion than the work of the ministry. Yet the complaint is often made, by those who respect and love religion, that large numbers of ministers are notoriously indolent. In many cases this complaint proceeds from ignorace or misapprehension, and is therefore wholly groundless and unjust. In other cases there is good occasion for it, which before the ministry will enjoy that respect to which, when properly exercised, it is justly entitled. Undoubtedly there always have been more or less persons in the ministry who had no higher aim than to please their hearers and secure for themselves a competent support. Such persons, if they once obtain a comfortable place, naturally adopt the habit of taking things easily; and of course it is useless to talk them about the duty of being diligent and studious in their work, unless they can be shown that neglect in this respect may endanger their pecuniary interests. But there is a large class of ministers who sincerely desire to be faithful and approved workmen, who yet imperceptibly fall into habits of mental indolence which invariably bring their ministry into disrepute and destroy their usefulness. To such, friendly suggestions, from whatever source they may come, are always welcome, and they are never made without being to some extent use-

One of the most common forms in which mental indolence manifests itself among ministers, is in people. strange satisfaction with a very limited range of general reading. Perhaps their minds are accustomed to dwell upon those examples of divine sovereignty in which God has been pleased to bless ment of the greatest results. Every instance in are quite satisfied that a few books can abundantly | tal indolence. supply the intellectual wants of a minister. Or, perhaps they have a remarkable veneration to The Book which is designed to be the Christian's source of instruction, as well as his rule of faith and practice; and while they think upon the rich ness of its treasures of knowledge, all human pro ductions dwindle into insignificance. They are much like that Saracen invader of Egypt, who de stroyed the Alexandrian library, the richest collection of books in existence, and then quieted his conscience by saying, "Either these books contain what is found in the Koran or they do not; if they do, they are superfluous; if they do not, they ought to be destroyed." So with those ministers who, from a profession of regard for the Bible, dispense with the stores of theological knowledge which holy men in times past have laid away for the benefit of their successors; if they do not to excite the deepest emotions in every bosom. It actually destroy them because contrary to the Bi-

le, they neglect them because surperfluous to those who possess the Bible. In this way they not only take the credit of great veneration for the sacred oracles, but they also escape from the uneasy feeling which might attend upon deliberately neglecting to study what they were conscious they ought to study. How different this from the course of most of those whom God has pre-eminently honored in days past. The Apostle Paul studied and wrote with unexampled diligence, though possessed of a most vigorous and cultivated mind, and constantly pressed with other labors. His son Timothy, if he obeyed the Apostle's directions, was alike diligent in giving attention to reading. Calvin, when once urged to stop at Geneva instead of proceeding to Basle, replied, "I must study." And the pious Baxter, whom no one will accuse of exalting mental improvement above spiritual qualifications, once said, "O what an abundance of things are there that a minister should understand, and what a great defect it is to be ignorant of them, and how much shall we miss such knowledge in our work!" In view of such instances of diligence in reading and study, on the part of men whom God has made the richest blessings to the church, what apology can be given for neglecting those uninspired works which may help the minister better to honor the holy calling to which he has professedly consecrated himself?

Not unfrequently mental indolence leads ministers into the habit of discussing in the pulpit only a narrow range of subjects, and that in a dull and uninteresting manner. Among the attendants upon the ministry will be found hearers of every class. There will be some so hungry for the bread of life, that they will receive it with joy in whatever shape it may be served up. There will be others whose appetites are not so sharp, and to gain the attention of whom the simple truths of the gospel need to be clothed in language of freshness and vigor as well as propriety. But if, instead of this, they find the naturally unpalatable doctrines of religion served up in a mean and slovenly manner, by those whose ministrations lead them every week over the "old familiar track," without variation of plan, illustration, or language, the result is certain. They will either be driven to abandon the sanctuary altogether, or to seek some place where the glow of excitement or the refinement of thought gives attraction to philosophic speculation or palpable error. In such circumstances, the indolent man may, perhaps, console himself by claiming that he has avoided the "enticing words of man's wisdom," and that his faithfulness in proclaiming unwelcome truth has driven from his ministerial influence those who could only be retained by the presentation of unsanctified novelties. But we fear that the decision of all candid observers, and of the last great tribunal, will be, that his own indolence and care-

lessness compelled them to seek instruction where it was imparted in a more attractive and effective manner. No one can doubt, that there is an inherent power in divine truth which adapts it to the accomplishment of great and good results. this God has added his promise, that it "shall not return unto him void." But before resting with entire composure upon this assurance, let the minister of the gospel inquire with candor and diligence, whether he has put forth those intellectual efforts which are necessary to bring the truth into contact with the naked and sensitive souls of men.

Mental indolence undoubtedly has much to do with the frequent ministerial changes of the present day. Under the spur of excitement and novelty, ought to be removed, and which must be removed the newly-appointed minister often puts forth had the expectation of being in Edinburgh before surprising efforts which meet with a temporary and gratifying success. The people are drawn together in crowds, and the highest expectations the principal cause of my delay; but if, in God's are formed. For a time all goes on well. But at length the spur loses its power, the efforts of the minister are relaxed, he finds that the reservoir of thought is not inexhaustible, the people become minister and people begin to think that a change God's blessed will, but who had little wish to exwould be desirable. Hence commences a series of removals which are alike hurtful in their influence upon the character of the minister and of the parishes in which he may make a temporary sojourn. Ministers often speak of the indications of Providence that these changes are proper and desirable, and perhaps in many cases they are truly so. But there can be little doubt, that in many other cases more industrious and studious, and thus recovering the partially alienated affections of a disappointed

The day has gone by for men to enjoy the respect and reverence of their fellows on the ground of having passed under certain rites, and been pronounced duly consecrated to the work of the minthe humblest instrumentalities to the accomplish- istry. If they would now secure that respect and reverence, they must be workmen that need not be which a "man of one book" has been a successful ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. And preacher, is treasured up and magnified, until they this they can never be while characterized by men-

PUBLIC MEETING TO WELCOME MR. JUDSON.

A public meeting was held in Boston on Friday evening, the 17th inst., to welcome this devoted missionary to his native land. It is spoken of as a season of almost unprecedented interest. There was Dr. Judson himself, the oldest surviving missionary to the East, and the first who gave himself to that work. There were the members of the Mission Board with whom he had been officially connected, and hundreds of pastors and lavmen who had supported him with their contributions and prayers, but to all of whom he had heretofore been unknown by face. The sight of the long loved and wil-worn man, whose solf denying la bors for a long period had done so much towards keeping alive the missionary spirit, was enough carried the thoughts back to the time when he was brought before kings and councils, or confined in dungeons and chains, for the testimony of Jesus. It moved all the spectators with one common and deep impulse which will not soon be forgotten.

The services of the evening were introduced by prayer and singing, after which Rev. Dr. Sharp, as President of the Board of Missions, and the oldest pastor of the churches, addressed Dr. Judson in the name of the friends of missions under whose direction he had acted. His address was approoriate and touching.

He was followed by Mr. Judson, who told the audience, through an interpreter, that it was the dying request of his late wife, that he would not attempt to address a public meeting while in this country; nevertheless he could not refrain from thanking them, in the name of his companions and the converted heathen, for what they had done for

During the singing which followed these remarks, a gentleman came into the church, passed rapidly up the aisle to the pulpit, and embraced Mr. Judson with uncommon warmth and ardor, which was as warmly reciprocated. It was Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr. of Wareham, Mass., the only surviving of life from my youth up is known to many. member, besides Mr. Judson, of that company of five missionaries first sent out from this country by the American Board. He had heard of Mr. Judson's arrival, had immediately set out for Boston to see and welcome him, and had arrived just in time to meet him in the midst of this assembly of his friends. After being introduced to the audience, Mr. Nott made a few remarks, in which he alluded with much feeling to the little missionary band, consisting of Newell, Hall, Rice, Judson, and is I fear doing serious injury. In America, I think, Nott, who were ordained and consecrated to the there exists much even of a coarser character in missionary work at Salem in 1812. The first the periodical literature, without any thing more three have entered upon their reward, and the last of a redeeming character. I am fully aware that two remain to congratulate each other. His re- it is not an easy matter to continue supplies from the meeting was dismissed.

ed in the Christian Reflector from M. J. Gonsalves, we learn that Dr. Kalley has left the island of of those who perhaps might be characterized as Madeira, and returned to England. The letter al- better informed, but less soundly principled. I so states, that the hospital, where multitudes receive | can, therefore, form some estimate, my dear brothmedical attendance, and precious medicine for soul er, of your labor, when added to those of an ediand body, is now desolate. Many of the converts, torial character, there are those of the duties of the who through grace were rescued from the horri- ministry. But when you ask me to write occable pit of Popery, and the miry clay of superstition, | sionally, you will be the better able to give me are suffering for the truth's sake in the filthy dun- credit when I state that my opportunities and leisgeon of Funchal. Police officers are constantly ure are limited. Besides my business, I address on the alert, seeking new victims for torture, and a meeting on Sunday afternoon. If my health per Bibles and tracts for the flames. Many through mit, this winter I should like to give a few lecfear have left the island. One of the converts, a tures on Sunday evenings on the subject of the lady, writes, that three hundred have left for De | Sabbath. Yet I should be very happy if I could marara, British Guiana; and many more were supply you with an occasional article. But, as anxious to leave.

LETTER FROM JAMES A. BEGG.

Some months ago we introduced to the readers of the Recorder our beloved brother JAMES A. BEGG, of Glasgow, Scotland, author of the "Connected View," "Letters on he Coming of Christ," &c. At that time we expressed the opinion, that he was doing much good as a witness for the Sabbath in Scotland. Since then we have received another private letter from him, a few paragraphs of which we venture to copy for the purpose of showing what are nis present feelings and efforts. His proposition to furnish us with extracts from his unpublished work an the subject of the Sabbath, meets with our hearty concurrence; and we do not hesitate, from a hasty examination of the work two years ago, to promise our readers, that they will find in it new and rich trains of thought, which will amply re-

35 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW,

My DEAR BROTHER,-I should have answered your kind letter of July 18th earlier, had I not now, when I meant to make the inquiry about fulfillment of that intention. James Stewart. Very severe lameness has been mercy, I am able, I purpose being there soon, and hope to be able to get some account of him for you and myself. I think it very likely that there may have been, at all times, individuals who have in tired of the reiteration of old discourses, and both quietness been obedient to what they knew as cite attention. And it is not unlikely, that some may have made efforts to arrest public attention, who were unsuccessful in these efforts. I myself know many who feel uneasy at their violation of the Sabbath, who yet do not see how they can do rying their thousands of Sunday desecrators in all otherwise. They have not that faith in God which it is the object of the fourth commandment to cher- form will lead to another, and ere a few years ish. And some such may yet be compelled by have rolled away, those who prefer to work on these indications might better be interpreted as the God of the Sabbath to prove Him, by trusting Sunday and rest on the Sabbath may be left at pointing out to the minister the duty of becoming in His promises, through their loss of peace of con- liberty to do so. Not that I expect all inconvenscience while in disobedience.

> to awaken public attention to the subject, of their own accord, without success; and I may illustrate this, by showing the difficulty. In the early God's commandments there is great reward, and part of last month, I addressed a letter to Sir Andrew Agnew, on his efforts for the promotion the church obedient to her Saviour shall have and maintenance of Sunday, as the Christian Sabbath. I subscribed it, and sent it to the Edinburgh "Witness" newspaper, which, has been the principal medium through which Sir Andrew's letters and discussions have appeared. It would their obedience to the divine command, but regard- Thursday. He goes out under the patronage of make little more than a column of their close type, but they could not find room for it. I sent it then to the Glasgow "Scottish Guardian," but they de- conversation becoming the gospel, clined it, as not suitable for their columns, although the part they also have taken in the question, seemed to say that except on the ground of their party views, and their interests, it was specially fitted for their columns. I next sent it to the "Glasgow Argus;" they also declined, I can hardly say I think from tist, in noticing a baptismal ceremony recently any religious principle, whatever other motive may performed in that city by the Rev. Mr. Judd, inbe supposed to dictate the rejection. I have since dulges in the following natural and appropriate resent it to the "Glasgow Chronicle;" that paper | flections :is published to-day without it; but the Editor ande me word, that although he has not yet got i read through, from being very busy, yet he considers Sir Andrew wrong, and wishes opportu nity to read it; and that he may, perhaps, insert it yet. If it appears in any paper, I will send it to you. I do not, however, expect this; for I know that amid many professions of independence and love of truth, secular journals, and religious journals also, and probably more so than the other, long letter has been four times written, without its finding its way to any but the editors, it tends to show how, even in this country, there may have been individuals not only keeping the Sabbath, but | ing passage occurs in the report of a lecture on in vain seeking the opportunity of making known the Bible recently delivered in this city by Rev. their faith to others. It is, therefore, with partic- Dr. Powers. It is a Catholic's answer to the ular satisfaction that I contemplate the success of Protestant doctrine that the Bible is so easily unyour efforts in this cause, although I never feel derstood as to be a proper book for the common that my simple testimony for God's authority, in people. It entirely overlooks the difference bethe midst of this great city, is wholly in vain. In. tween that understanding of the Bible which is deed, I have been informed by persons themselves, that it made their consciences uneasy when, passing my door on the Sabbath, in the prosecution of cal mysteries of revelation :their business, they read the words, "Shut on the Sabbath to give me grace to prove faithful and consistent, to the glory of his name. I consider this my most legitimate sphere, where my manner am even less buried, than if I were in London; perhaps a greater number have had the question of the Sabbath put before their minds through me in Glasgow, than might have been the case in London, in the same circumstances.

4 I am very glad to find not only the success of the Sabbath Recorder, but pleased with its character. The newspaper press of this country, from its general want of any real principle of religion, what is unexceptionable. The mental fatigue must be great, arising out of the revision, if not correc-PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.—By a letter publish- tion also, of what is supplied by others, sometimes well-meaning but ill-informed, and at other times you get files of the principal English newspapers,

I always think you have thus the opportunity of seeing what is going on, and easily extracting has figured so largely in connection with the what is most suitable. It has, however, occurred New York school question, has been removed by to me, that as I have a portion of MS. on the Sab- the Board of Supervisors, after a great deal of disbath, fully written out, that I could regularly employ my boy a while each week, to copy a portion The vote on a resolution to the effect that he was in a form for posting to you if you considered it worth while to insert it. Although perhaps conaing few ideas new to the readers of the Sabbath Recorder, vet as each mind gives forth in its own form, and with some variety of illustration, it might not be wholly unacceptable. I have not abandoned the intention of publishing it here as a volume, if the Lord should give me the means of doing so, for I cannot expect much sale; but your printing it, if you thought fit, need not prevent the

Since I received yours, another meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and of those of the North British Railway, (the link in the chain through which English Sunday desecration will be drawn into Scotland,) have decided, by large majorities, against those who seek to arrest the Sunday trains. The last ray of hope which such may have entertained, may now be dissipated; for, by a series of amalgamations, the Scottish lines are becoming so intertwined in their management, that, if I do not mistake, before two years all of them will be cardirections. The loosening of the bonds in one ience to be removed-far from it-on the contra-I have said, that some may have even sought ry, I am persuaded that those who will live godly in Christ Jesus, will have the enmity and opposition of the world to bear. Yet in the keeping of deliverances he gives, and breathing times, in which rest and be edified; and, walking truly in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, shall be multiplied.

Praying that our brethren, not resting merely in ing this as but the means of their sanctification, the Morrison Education Society, and will be em. may glorify God their Saviour by a walk and ployed, immediately on his arrival, in teaching the

I remain, dear brother, yours affectionately,

J. A. BEGG.

THE ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM.—The editor o a New Haven paper, who is not himself a Bap-

"However much men may differ in opinion as rogards the ordinance of baptism, whether it should be by sprinkling or immersion—whether in infancy or adult age, there is something in the ceremony as performed by this sect of Christians. adapted to strike all beholders with due solemnity The devout prayer and Divine invocation, as it rises from the water's edge—the hymn of praise, clear and full, from the assembled company—the repeating of the injunction of Christ by the pastor as he leads forth into the water one of his flockthe benediction in the name of the Holy Trinity, trim their course for their party's favor, as if truth are things which throw around the place an air any species of rudeness."

> Understanding the Scriptures.—The follownecessary to salvation, and that which is necessary to explain all the geographical and histori-

"Oh, but the Scriptures are easily understood. SEVENTH day." I pray, therefore, the Lord of the Let us see. In order to understand the Sacred Scriptures well, a person must be acquainted with the ancient languages; in order to understand to the magistrates, requiring guaranty against he Sacred Scriptures, he must have a pretty tolerable knowledge of Rabbinical learning. In order to understand them, he must be familiar with history, ancient, modern, sacred and profane. order to understand the Sacred Scriptures, he (says a correspondent of the Evangelist,) it is must be a good geographer, a good divine, a good grammarian and a good natural philosopher. And with all this staring me in the face, any man who tells me that the Sacred Scriptures are easy to understand, I must answer, I cannot be-

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RE-PORTER, is the title of a periodical just commenced in New York, under the editorial care of Clarkson T. Collins, M. D. Besides general articles on the medical science, it is designed to furnish a regular report of the medical and surgical practice of the ent places. Our books are sold to a certain extent marks were followed by devotional exercises, and day to day, or from week to week, without fail, of 'Cliniques," recently established, similar to those of Paris, where indigent patients receive gratuitously the advice of eminent practitioners. By this means, members of the profession, and students at a distance, may secure the benefit of the various discoveries and improvements made by the practical and scientific gentlemen of New York. Published once a fortnight, at two dollars a year. Address C. T. Collins, No. 173 East Broadway, der the immediate care and instruction of the mis-

> COPARTNERSHIP WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT KERP THE SABBATH.—The article upon this subject on our first page contains views which will be new, been contributed within the past year for the misand perhaps objectionable, to some of our readers. sion and other benevolent purposes. But we are anxious to get at the true doctrine in regard to the matter, and therefore cheerfully make room for the article, and solicit for it a candid

DR. REESE, the County Superintendant, who cussion. The vote on his removal was 11 to 2 not removed on account of his being in favor of the Bible, was 9 to 7. The vote on a resolution that the Board had no objection to the Bible being read in schools, was unanimous.

AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES.—The following is from a late number of one of our Baptist exchange papers. We copy it to show the folly of finding fault with editors for occasional delays or unimportant errors:-

"We received, by a late mail, upwards of twenty letters, containing payments, orders, directions to change, stop, credit, correct credits and names of persons and P.O., inquiries about persons and property, schools, teachers, apostates, insolvents, runaways, books, papers, accounts, receipts, doctrines, discipline, correspondents, &c. &c.—complaints, critiques, abuse and information on a variety of subjects, too numerous and (some of them) too trifling to specify, and sundry other items not found in the inventory of him who gathered spe. cimens of the world's contents in his floating do. minicil. At the same time we received a large file of papers, several calling and claiming our attention to their articles or ours. Now if we do not remember every item of all this, forevermore. and the mixed medley received by other mails. before and afterwards—even to the spelling of a name—why we are a sorry, careless, negligent, not-to-be-trusted editor, who merits severe castigation, and we must stand and take it like a rock. block or stock, as in duty bound, whether it be in. flicted by a maid or matron, saint or scapegraceand take it too, without a sigh, groan, murmur, frown, blubber, contortion of muscle, nerve, integument, or the slightest motion of the most delicate and sensitive fibre of the head, chest arm, forearm, foot, leg, thigh, lip, tongue, or little finger—and bow, and with cap in hand, say,—' Thank you sir' or 'madam.' as the case may be."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

YOUTHFUL ENTERPRISE.—Mr. William A. Macy, of New Haven, Ct., left this port for Hong Kong, China, in the merchant ship Lucas, on English language to Chinese young men, who are desirous of thus preparing themselves for the rapidly increasing commercial business of the country. The Morrison Society is sustained chiefly by men of philanthrophy and pietv in England; and Mr. Macy will at once be able to exert a missionary influence, perhaps more extensive and important than in any other way. He is a youth of 20 years, a graduate of Yale College, a fine scholar, and gives promise of eminent usefulness in the great nation wither he has gone. Who will go and do likewise?

Encouraging Prospects in India.—It has been generally supposed among the Hindoos in India, that the loss of property was inseparable from a profession of the Christian faith, by the terms of the Hindoo law of inheritance; and this has been one of the most serious hindrances to the spread of Christianity and to the success of all missionary institutions. But it is apparent from a communication in the Missionary Herald of November, that this obstacle will soon be removed, and all Hindoos be at perfect liberty to embrace whatever religion they choose without any prejudice to their interests. This must be regarded as another nad no existence. And when I mention that that of reverence, which but few venture to break by of those important events which, in the Providence of God, are preparing the way for the ultimate triumph of the Gospel.

> THE MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.—The King of Saxony has taken measures tending to strengthen the new religious reformation. His brother, who is supposed to have contributed greatly to the taking of these measures, recently went to Leipsic, and there reviewed the Municipal Guard. The General of the Guard wanted to make the people shout "Long life to the Prince!" They, on the contrary, cried out "Hurrah for Ronge!" When the review was over and the Prince had returned to his palace, the crowd came to his windows shouting and throwing stones into his apartment. A troup of soldiers fired, killed twenty persons and wounded many others. The people, indignant, took counsel together, and while the King's brother was escaping, a popular deputy was sent such conduct in future. The local authority wrote to that effect to the King, who so far from giving any excuse for the conduct of the troops, addressed a censure to the people. This affair probable will contribute to drive the Prince to measures still more injurious to liberty as well as to exasperate still more the people. The Copper cil at Stutguard has passed off with great success. Ronge, and a large number of deputies from the various parts of Germany, and even from Rotterdam and London, were present. The political journals of the country are entering with zeal into these struggles for religious liberty and reform.

Missions in Turkey.—A missionary of the American Board, writing from Turkey, says, "I find a spirit of inquiry generally diffused among the Armenians, though differing in degree in differ: he says, there is a very interesting state of things. Some of the natives express an earnest desire for the establishment of a mission station in that place. There is a spirit of inquiry very generally waked up, which should be promptly met by the friends of truth and moral improvement.

CHOCTAWS.—There are now four female boarding schools among the Choctaws, sustained mainly from the public funds of the nation; but unsionaries. The influence of the Holy Spirit has been enjoyed at some of the stations; and eightyfive have been added to the church during the year. From the stations and vicinity, including Doakesville and Fort Townson, \$658 68 have

Public Religious Patronage.—The East India Company has lately contributed about \$200, 000 towards the erection and support of a Protes tant Church in Calcutta.

General rom the New York Dail SIX DAYS. LA By the steamer Gre Foreign papers to a la ed-we learn that the in a partially depress heen considerably reta condition of the weath in spreading the Potal tempts at eradication:

> will be the consequen At Liverpool, Grain value, and flour has li In Scotland the same followed by like disas From Ireland there good weather having of the Western's depa Orders from Hollan too limited to meet wil Strange diseases, of which infect the potato ages among 'fish, fles

> may be caused by son

crued to the Corn
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readiness for gathering

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the earth. CHAIN OF RAILROAD CINNATI.—A company ized in Ohio to constru bus, the capital of the Lake Erie. From Cit Miama Railroad, 65 operation, and from X a railroad is in progr intended, in two ye Cleveland is about 14 to Dunkirk, the termi Erie Railroad, is abo ter route a railroad w when the New York pleted. When these project

will be seen, that a g connect the commerci States with the great running through some flourishing agricultur The following an York to Cincinnati b New York to Pier Piermont to Dunkin Dunkirk to Clevels Cleveland to Colum

Total, This distance may than 48 hours. Business of New

be formed of the ente

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tivity of the business than by a walk throu the scene of the la But a few weeks have flame subsiding after pest in which million thing but a blackened desolation and strew every hand rise tall shoulder to shoulder young trees in a nur swept by the raging seen but the gigantic and Mortar, and the feet at every step. a dream and is no m Burnt District' will splendid and imposin one sees how much, the union of Capital, ergy can accomplish not help sending fortl when all work for th of mankind shall-be admirable and only t

THE WAY THE NO The French correspo European Times tell

A good joke has o African, of the sweet ed there, with a lette of Algiers, stating th Emperor of Morocco portant diplomatic m ceived the man wit given'to him, visits n tions presented, addr were called out, and them in review. The down a valuable gold "the Prince;" but I letters arrived from Prince was a perfect venturer—a swindlin make a precipitate re to save himself from merited." The poor fallen, and are at everybody. WHALING CRUISE

Bedford, assured us

ship belonging to the cessive and successf in eight years, and h thirteen thousand ba sisted of thirty men-spirits of any kind he a beverage on any died of disease, or be any accident, except the men in a boat, af was dragged out of t line catching around ward with great ve ward and somewhall his knife and cut the ment it proved to be was attached to the carried down by a made another attem in severing the line when he ascended blowing "very like cued by his compar enced essential inju DISASTROUS FIRE

fice erected by the dall's Island for the are dependent on P

nty Superintendant, who in connection with the lion, has been removed by after a great deal of dis is removal was 11 to 2 to the effect that he was of his being in favor of The vote on a resolution bjection to the Bible being animous.

Es.—The following is from of our Baptist exchange show the folly of finding ccasional delays or unim-

late mail, upwards of twenayments, orders, directions correct credits and names quiries about persons and hers, apostates, insolvents, rs, accounts, receipts, docpondents, &c. &c.—comand information on a vamerous and (some of them) nd sundry other items not of him who gathered speontents in his floating dotime we received a large calling and claiming our or ours. Now if we do m of all this, forevermore, received by other mails. even to the spelling of a sofry, careless, negligent, who merits severe castigad and take it like a rock. ty bound, whether it be intron, saint or scapegraceut a sigh, groan, murmur, on of muscle, nerve, integunotion of the most delicate e head, chest arm, forearm. gue, or little finger-and hand, say,—'Thank you case may be."

INTELLIGENCE.

PRISE. Mr. William A. Ct., left this port for Hong merchant ship Lucas, on out under the patronage of on Society, and will be em. n his arrival, in teaching the Chinese young men, who preparing themselves for the ommercial business of the ison Society is sustained philanthrophy and piety in acy will at once be able to uence, perhaps more extenn in any other way. He a graduate of Yale Cold gives promise of eminent nation wither he has gone. kewise?

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GERMANY.—The King of sures tending to strengthen rmation. His brother, who utributed greatly to the takrecently went to Leipsic, Municipal Guard. The wanted to make the people ie Prince!" They, on the Turrah for *Ronge!*" When nd the Prince had returned owd came to his windows stones into his apartment. red, killed twenty persons thers. The people, indigether, and while the King's a popular deputy was sent equiring guaranty against re. The local authority the King, who so far from the conduct of the troops, ithe people. This affair is of the Evangelist,) it is ute to drive the Prince to ijurious to liberty as well nore the people. The Counused off with great success. umber of deputies from the ere present. The political y are entering with zeal inreligious liberty and reform.

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PATRONAGE. The East Inly contributed about \$200, ion and support of a Protes General Intelligence.

From the New York Daily Tribune of Wednesday Morning. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Great Western which brings us Foreign papers to a later date than any yet received-we learn that the crops in England are still in a partially depressed state. The harvest has been considerably retarded, owing to the unsettled condition of the weather. Late rains have aided in spreading the Potato disease which defies all attempts at eradication. Great damage has also accrued to the Corn crops all over the country -and it is feared that much of it will not be in readiness for gathering in before the advent of cold weather. A steady rise in the value of bread-stuffs will be the consequence.

At Liverpool, Grain of all kinds has receded in value, and flour has likewise declined.

In Scotland the same unstable weather has been followed by like disastrous effects.

From Ireland there are more favorable accounts. good weather having prevailed up to within a week of the Western's departure.

Orders from Holland and Belgium have been too limited to meet with a supply.

Strange diseases, of a similar character to that which infect the potatoes, are committing great ravages among 'fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables.' I may be caused by some peculiar emanation from the earth.

CHAIN OF RAILROADS FROM NEW YORK TO CIN-CINNATI.—A company has recently been organized in Ohio to construct a railroad from Columbus, the capital of that State, to Cleveland, on Lake Erie. From Cincinnati to Xenia, the Little Miama Railroad, 65 miles in length, is now in operation, and from Xenia to Columbus 50 miles, rying the wire of the Magnetic Telegraph across pleted.

flourishing agricultural districts of the Union. York to Cincinnati by this route:

New York to Piermont. Piermont to Dunkirk, by Erie R. R. Dunkirk to Cleveland, Cleveland to Columbus, 115 " Columbus to Cincinnati,

Total, This distance may be run on railroads in less [Farmer and Mechanic. than 48 hours.

But a few weeks have gone by since an ocean of of his age and the sixty-fifth of his ministry. splendid and imposing section of the city. When meeting to October 9th, 1945. one sees how much, how quietly and how speedily the union of Capital, Labor, Experience and Energy can accomplish the mightiest works, he cannot help sending forth an aspiration for the time when all work for the convenience and comfort and Nursery," Rochester, N.Y., forming a large, of mankind shall be accomplished on the same admirable and only true theory.

African, of the sweetest dinginess, recently arriv. | &c. Roses alone fill seven pages of the Cataed there, with a letter from the Governor-General logue. The book is diversified with brief, clear, of Algiers, stating that he was the cousin of the judicious directions for setting out and managing Emperor of Morocco, and entrusted with an im- Trees, Shrubs, &c. As an evidence of the good portant diplomatic mission. The authorities re- taste of our Western people, we have looked over ceived the man with every honor; feasts were this Catalogue with interest. Where but in this given to him, visits made to the theatres, deputa- country was such a nursery ever sustained in a tions presented, addresses offered—even the troops | region which but a few years since was an unwere called out, and "the Prince" actually pass- broken wilderness? them in review. The Government actually sent down a valuable gold watch and appendages for "the Prince;" but before it could be presented, letters arrived from Algiers, stating that "the Prince was a perfect humbug-a miserable adventurer—a swindling blackguard, compelled to make a precipitate retreat from his own country everybody.

Bedford, assured us a few days since, that one ship belonging to that place had made four successive and successful cruises after whales within eight years, and had brought home upward of thirteen thousand barrels of oil. The crew con- McCune lived in Ohio, where he became a widsisted of thirty men, and during that period no spirits of any kind had been allowed on board as a beverage on any occasion, nor had any man died of disease, or been seriously sick, or met with any accident, except in one instance, when one of the men in a boat, after a whale had been struck, was dragged out of the boat by the bight of the line catching around his leg, and hurried down-ward with great velocity. While in this awkward and somewhat novel predicament, he seized his knife and cut the line-but to his disappointment it proved to be that part of the line which was attached to the boat! Finding himself still carried down by a force he could not resist, he made another attempt, and fortunately succeeded in severing the line which tied him to the whale, when he ascended to the surface, puffing and blowing "very like a whale," and was soon rescued by his companions, without having experi- fice, which occupies the most imposing and highenced essential injury! Boston Journal.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The new and spacious edifice erected by the City of New York on Randall's Island for the residence of the Children who

vious, when the building was cleaned and scrub. probably at a cost of half a million of dollars. bed preparatory to the removal thither of the children from the Old Nursery and Farm on Long Island, opposite Blackwell's Island.

HEROES OF THE CREOLE.—A late letter of Hiram Wilson to the editor of the Granite Freeman says:-"A few weeks ago, in Toronto, I saw a colored gentleman who emigrated from Canada to Jamaica three years since. From him I learned that about 100 of the emancipated people of the brig Creole were comfortably settled in Jamaica and generally doing well. He had seen several of the head mutineers, and among the number Ben Blacksmith, who had lately wrought with him in the same shop. He had heard of Madison Washington there, but had not seen him."

Melancholy.—A horrible affair is related in the Cortland County Whig. The young and interesting wife of the Rev. Mr. Lord, a Presbyterian clergyman, settled at South Virgil, in the southern part of Cortland County, was found on months old, lying dead upon the floor of their dwelling, with both their throats horribly cut and mutilated. They were first discovered by the husband and father as he returned from milking. The circumstances are such as to leave no doubt that the young mother committed this dreadful deed during a temporary fit of insanity.

GRAND EXPERIMENT.—The experiment of cara railroad is in progress, to be completed, it is a wide river has been tried at the East River with intended, in two years. From Columbus to perfect success. The lead pipe through which Cleveland is about 140 miles, and from Cleveland this communication is made weighs over six thouto Dunkirk, the termination of the New York and sand pounds, and was laid at the bottom of the riv-Erie Railroad, is about 150 miles; over the later from a steamboat employed for the purpose, ter route a railroad will doubtless be constructed though not without great risk and labor. The when the New York and Erie Railroad is com- | whole plan and work, as we learn from the Morning News, has been executed under the direction When these projects are carried into effect, it of Mr. Samuel Colt, Engineer, who has been for will be seen, that a great chain of railways will some time making arrangements with the New connect the commercial emporium of the United York and Offing Electro-Magnetic Line, now soon States with the greatest inland city of the West, to be completed. Too much credit cannot be running through some of the most important and awarded to Messrs. Fathom & Co., Water Street, who have made this continuous line of pine, more The following are the distances from New than half a mile in length, perfectly air tight, and without a single joint in the whole distance.— 24 miles. Through this extensive line of heavy pipe are four per head. ner wires, completely insulated, so as to insure i various routes, North, West, and East, have been Mr. Colt, who well merits the applause of the pub- neighbors. lic for its triumphant success.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION.—One hundred years Business of New York.—No better idea can having elapsed on the 9th inst. since the formabe formed of the enterprise and inexpressible action of the Church of North Coventry, Ct., the of dollars per annum. tivity of the business community of New York event was commemorated by religious exercises. than by a walk through—if you can get through | The divine blessing was invoked by Rcv. Dr. -the scene of the late disastrous conflagration. Nott, of Franklin, now in the ninety-second year flame subsiding after a fierce and protracted tem- ter religious services, the company dined at the pest in which millions were engulphed, left no- Academy, near. At the head of the table was thing but a blackened field sowed broad-cast with seated the venerable patriarch before mentioned. desolation and strewed with wrecks. Now on He was furnished with a pewter platter, which every hand rise tall and costly edifices, standing once belonged to Rev. Samson Occum, the famshoulder to shoulder and planted as thickly as ous Indian preacher, and also with a napkin made young trees in a nursery. Over the whole area 150 years ago by a lady of Boston, who has been swept by the raging flames now nothing is to be dead more than a century. Much of the furniseen but the gigantic labors of the Genius of Brick | ture of the tables was of pewter, such as our anand Mortar, and the dust that he shakes from his cestors used; and cake was served, made from a feet at every step. The fire has passed away like | recipe used a century ago; nor was "bean pora dream and is no more remembered; while the ridge," a favorite dish of our ancestors, wanting. 'Burnt District' will be in a few days the most | After dinner a vote was passed adjourning the

WESTERN FRUIT AND HORTICULTURE.-We have before us the Catalogue of Messrs. Ellwan. ger & Barry's "Mount Hope Botanic Garden close pamphlet of 44 pages. It offers to the pub. lic one hundred and seventy-one varieties of Apple trees, one hundred and forty-six of Pears, 25 THE WAY THE NOBILITY WERE "TAKEN IN." of Cherries, 18 of Peaches, 8 of Apricots, 6 of The French correspondent of Wilmer and Smith's | Nectarines, 6 of Quinces, 21 of Foreign and 5 of European Times tells the following amusing an- Native Grapes, 7 of Currants, 9 of Raspberries, 4 of Mulberries, 24 of Strawberries, &c., with a A good joke has occurred at Marseilles. An | great variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,

FEAR OF STARVATION .- We learn from the Charleston Courier that the failure of the corn crop in the upper sections of Scuth Carolina has created excessive alarm-leading even to the migration of some thousands of the white population to Tennessee and Kentucky, and other western regions, to seek bread for their families, during to save himself from the punishment his misdeeds merited." The poor authorities were terribly chopfallen, and are at present the laughingstock of exampled drouth. Several of the railroad companies have reduced the rate of toll on corn to almost WHALING CRUISERS.—A gentleman from New a nominal charge, in order that it may reach the interior at comparatively reasonable prices.

Breach of Promise.—At Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. William McCune has had to pay \$800 for changing his mind suddenly. Mr ower; not liking that solitary condition, he set about finding another wife, but took a fancy into his head that she must be a Yankee girl; so he came to Massachusetts, and, like a sensible man, went wife-hunting among the factory girls at Chicopee Falls. He saw, the plaintiff, Miss Lydia Smith, was smitten and proposed—all in the course of ten days. His proposal was received favorably, but now his purpose changed and he went back to Ohio wifeless—vouchsafing, withal, no explanation of his conduct. For this, as we have said he has to pay \$800. He will get no pity from the corn-fed lasses of the Buck-eye State, whom he as a present to Queen Victoria. originally slighted, nor from the factory girls of New England whom he has wronged in the person of a sister.

THE Mormon Temple .- This remarkable ediest position in Nauvoo, is built of fine limestone. has thirty pilasters—six at each end and nine of. a-side—each surmounted by a capital on which is carved a human face with rays around it, and two hands holding trumpets. The Temple is are dependent on Public Charity, was burned to 128 feet by 88; from floor to roof is 65 feet; and

the ground Wednesday morning. It cost \$60,000 from the ground to the top of the spire is 165 feet. and is nearly a total loss. The fire broke out The baptismal fountain is in the basement, to be thority of Mr. Robert Lurtey, who lately came about 1 o'clock A. M. It is not positively known supported by stone oxen. Each floor is estimated down the river, that the company of Oregon emihow the fire originated—probably from some de. to hold 4,000 people, so that 12,000 persons can grants who some time since lost their way, and fect in the Heating Flues with which the building be accommodated, being about one-fourth the size were high up the Missouri, were Mormons. They is furnished throughout, so as to be equally heated of Solomon's Temple. It is said 350 men are from the furnace in the cellar. The heating ap- | zealously at work upon the building, which it is paratus had been put in operation but the day pre- supposed will be finished in a year and a half,

> Wonderful Escape, -On Friday Oct. 17th while Mr. George Frink of Hounsfield was driving a cart loaded with corn from the field home, his little grand-daughter, a girl about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Elias Frink, who had climbed on the top to ride, was jolted off, and the wheel passed directly over her abdomen, leaving her to appearance dead. She however revived after a short time, and though badly hurt, hopes are entertained of her recovery. The cart and load were supposed to weigh more than a ton. It is next to miraculous that she escaped instant death. Black River Journal.

CASTER OIL MANUFACTURED IN GEORGIA.-Professor Means, in a letter to the editors of the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, states that in consequence of the depressed price of cotton, Mr. John Willis, of Troupe county, Geo., has abandoned its cultivation, and successfully commenced the growth of the Ricinus Communis, or Palma Sunday evening two weeks, with her infant, six Christi, (the Castor Oil plant.) During the past year he manufactured about 1500 gallons, which was sold to the physicians of Columbus and the adjacent country. The quality of the oil is pronounced excellent-almost destitute of color or

SUMMARY.

A small trunk, containing probably about \$30,000, in charge of a messenger of Livingston & Wells' Express, was stolen from the cars at Rochester on Thursday evening last, and has not yet been discovered.

One of the cutters at "Oak Hall," and a poor man, with a large family, received the intelli gence by our last steamer Hibernia of a large amount of money, houses, land, plate, horses, carriages, &c. &c. amounting to from \$150,000 to \$200,000, being the effects of a rich pawnbroker deceased, of whom the cutter is sole heir.

The editor of the American Farmer says the cost of the Alpaca, including that of purchase and transportation, would not exceed, delivered at any of our Atlantic seaboard cities, twenty dollars Friday. A Mr. Eaton was also badly wounded

Wallace Smith of Patchogue, a victim of the the transmission of the electro-magnetic fluid. The | Millerite delusion, in compliance with an imaginary command of the Lord to slay five persons delayed at the intervening streams, for the purpose a few days since attempted to murder his wife of learning the result of this bold experiment of who was only preserved by the interference of the

> It is estimated that the cost of the calomel manufactured in the United States for the pas three years has been, on an average, two millions

> It was announced by the Postmaster General in Philadelphia, in the year 1755, (ninety years ago) that great inconvenience had been experienced in consequence of the Mail from that city for Boston taking its departure but once a fortnight. but henceforth it would go once a week, enabling persons to write to Boston and receive answers in three weeks, which formerly required six.

The Editor of the Cleveland (O.) Herald has just received a private letter from Burlington, Wisconsin, containing the information that a certain well known individual, who had, according Avenue on Saturday, about 40 feet to the ground to his own account, been visited by several dreams, wherein a wonderful secret had been revealed, the sparks from a chimney. . His face was prett proceeded, in company with some friends, to dig a badly cut, but he had not a bone broken, an hole beneath a tree which he had designated, the result of their labors being the discovery of a vessel containing plates of brass inscribed with divers mystic characters, "of the meaning of which they were entirely ignorant, but which the prophet has since translated." We wonder what his new sect will call themselves.

The evidence given before the Senate Committee to investigate the Swallow disaster, proves that the number of passengers on the Hudson in 1844. was over one million. This year the low fares will carry it up above twelve hundred thousand, which, for the nine months of navigation, gives one hundred and thirty thousand passengers for every month of the navigating season. This is enormous indeed. Of the Eastern travel, the number of passengers by railroad and steamboat between New York and Boston in the month of September, by the several routes passing through Providence, and through Worcester and Norwich, was 19,-

New Haven is now larger than Boston was at the date of the Revolution, and within 5,000 of the then population of New York.

It is said that Mr. Gough has suffered a relapse and that fears are entertained that he cannot

Mr. Dwight L. Williams, of West Heartland, Ct., shot on Saturday an American Eagle of very large size. When its wings were spread they measured from tip to tip 7 feet 8 inches.

Recent rains have completely neutralized the effects of the great drouth which has for some time past prevailed among some of the Northern States, and this State in particular.

The proprietors of the Lowell companies and the new Essex Company down the river, have purchased the water rights of Lake Winnipissiogee, Squam Lake, Newfound Lake, and Great Bay, situated in New Hampshire, and which are the great feeders of the Merrimack river. By this purchase the water-power of the Merrimack will be immensely increased, and will secure a full supply of water every day in the year. The lakes which we have named, we understand, give a surface of water of between 80,000 and 100,000

A cabinet-made barrel and half barrel of flour, marked in gold letters, "Lyman A. Spaulding, Oct Lockport," intended for exhibition at the fair of the American Institute, has been bought and sent off

The average number of wrecks of British merchant ships a year is 600! The average sum lost. about two millions and a half sterling. The average of lives lost, the lamentable number of 1,500.

THIS Institution will commence its Winter Session on Monday the 27th of November. The course of in-

stimulated those of Newburgh to act likewise. They have made a demonstration in favor of higher wages, and published a manifesto, setting forth application to their case, in the papers of that place.

It is stated in the St. Joseph Gazette on the auwere left at Fort Vermillion, three hundred miles above the Bluffs; at one time about two hundred lodges of Indians had assembled there with a view to drive them off and exterminate them-but the traders had obtained, after much persuasion, permission for them to remain till next Spring at which time they purpose prosecuting their jour-

The Journal des Debates announces the arrival at Bordeaux of Mr. Washington Irving, the celebrated American writer. He is said to be charged with a diplomatic mission to France by the Government of the United States.

When the Royal family of France are domicil ed in the palace of the Tuilleries, in Paris, their whole number, including attendants, is fifteen hun-

A line of Telegraph is now in the course of construction from Brooklyn to the Westmost point of Coney Island, which is to be in, operation by the first of November. Newspapers are to receive their ship-news, &c., by this. The Express with the English mails came from

Boston over the Long Island Railroad, with the Hibernia's passengers, in two hours and twenty minutes, running time—a rate of 40 miles per mands of an intelligent public. Eighty-four stray children have been taken to

the house of the Coroner of Brooklyn, since the 20th of June last, when that officer of Kings county, benevolently advertised his house as an asylum | August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. for lost children.

The terrapin and the catfish are dying by thousands in the Dismal Swamp. Their bodies have an eruption upon them like the measles.

The Allegheny Methodist Conference lately required "that no minister shall be admitted into this Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as a medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given."

General Bennett, of Arlington House, Long Island, is on his way to Illinois to settle the difficulties between the Mormons and their neigh-

Capt. Coy, of the Mass. Guards, who represen ed Gen. Washington, in a burlesque of the Revolu tionary war, was accidentally shot at Dedham of Coy is not expected to live. Thanksgiving in Massachusetts and New

Hampshire, Nov. 27th. About three fourths of the towns in Connect cut have voted not to license the sale of intoxica

The coal field in Allghany (Md.) is said t consist of 130,000 acres, underlaid with availa ble coal, 15 yards thick. In the common way of working it would yield fifty thousand tons per acre or 32,000,000 of tons per mile.

A recent geological survey of Canada has le to a result of some consequence to artists—the dis covery of lithographic stone at a place called Ra ma, on Lake Simcoe. This stone is said to be the best quality, and similar material is obtained in only one other place in the world-Solenhotes on the Danube. The supply at Rama is ver

A man named Samuel Cunningham fell from the roof of a building on the corner of 12th st. 6t while on the roof for the purpose of extinguishin will soon recover.

A Vermont merchant brought into market a Boston, a few weeeks since, ninety tons of butte —his fall supply!

In Verona, N. Y., on the evening of the 16th inst., b Rev. C. M. Lewis, Mr. ORRIN P. WILLIAMS and Mi RHODA A. JOSLYN, all of Verona.

LETTERS.

Wm. Utter, Charles P. Rood, Joseph Goodrich, John R. Butts, Sanford P. Stillman, Charles M. Lewis, Freder. Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder. ick Chase, Wm. Maxson, Wm. M. Fahnestock.

RECEIPTS

Waterford, Ct.—John Darrow \$4; Green Rogers, David Adams—Charles Potter, Rogers 2d, David P. Rogers, Anderson Lester, Edmund Darrow, Matthew Saunders, \$2 each; H. Maxson \$1. Westerly, R. I.-Stephen A. Albro, Joseph H. Potter, Samuel F. Babcock, Dea. Daniel Lewis, \$2 each; Edmund Palmer \$1 50; Josiah Witter \$1. Milwankie, W. T.—Charles P. Rood, George Thorngate,

Milton, W. T .- Leonard Woolworth, John Stillman, Onondaga, Mich.-John R. Butts \$3; Horace Garlick \$2.

DeRuyter-Henry Crandall \$2. Schenectady—Joseph Stillman \$4. Greenport, L. I.—Frederick Chase \$2.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the last monthly report to the Board :-

| pt. | 1845—From N. V. Hull for Baptist Address \$ | 30 | U | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| • | " " Tracts sold | 40 | 48 | | | | |
| | " col. at Ass. in 1844 | 25 | 26 | | | | |
| | " " " 1845 | 11 | | | | | |
| | " " 1st Alfred Church | | 25 | | | | |
| | " " 1st Genesee " | . 8 | 20 | | | | |
| | " " Friendship " | 3 | 05 | | | | |
| | " "Independence" | 2 | 69 | | | | |
| | " "2d Alfred " | 2 | 25 | | | | |
| | " donation of E. Potter | | 25 | | | | |
| | " " I. Edwards | | 38 | | | | |
| | " Persia Tr. Soc. per T. E. Babcock | | 00 | | | | |
| | " S. P. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. | | | | | | |
| "Thomas E. Babcock | | | | | | | |
| "Oliver Maxson | | | | | | | |
| | " Mrs. Maxson | | OU | | | | |
| | "D. G. Wells, N. Y. | | 00 | | | | |
| | " Sale of Tracts at depository | 2 | 0() | | | | |
| | " to C. M. Lewis | 2 | 00 | | | | |
| | " Amos Stillman | | 50 | | | | |
| t. | " Meriba Hawley, Broadalbin | | 00 | | | | |
| , | " Eliza Hawley " | 1 | 00 | | | | |
| | " Ann S. Clarke " | ء 1 | 00 | | | | |
| | " Berlin Church, per J. Whittord | 2 | 95 | | | | |
| | "Shiloh " per S. Carpenter | 2 | 62 | | | | |
| | THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Treasurer. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

struction embraces all the solid branches of education, and The example of the Pittsburgh operatives has is designed to prepare boys for college or mercantile pursuits. The French and Spanish languages, both written and spoken, are also taught on the most approved principle. References and other particulars will be given on application to J. O. MAURIAC, Principal. Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1845.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages.
IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics
GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences.

J. 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 Institution 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 illus tration 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 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 of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, 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

in practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of their 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 de-

The Institution is liberally endowed and subject to the visitation of the Regents. Its Library is choice and extensive, and accessible, also, to 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 reduced much below this, where individuls board themselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL. at a moderate expense. President of the Board of Trustees

BANK NOTE LIST.

| | | lisc. | | lisc. |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| it- | New England: | 4 | Western New York | 27 |
| u- | Calais, Me. | 10 | New Jersey: | 8 |
| on | Lafayette, Me. | - 1 | Small notes West N.J. | 3 |
| d. | Portland City, Me. | _ | N. Hope Del. Bridge | Ĩ. |
| ٠. ا | Mercantile, Bangor, Me. | 5 | Pennsylvania: | 1 to 1 |
| - | St. Croix, Me. | _ | Relief notes | 4 |
| w | Westbrook, Me. | 3 | Berks County | • |
| | Concord, N. H. | 5 | Carlisle | 11 |
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| ıi- | St. Albans, Vt. | 1 | Far.&Drov.Waynesb'g | 21 |
| ıt- | Bennington, Vt. | _ | Franklin, Washington | 2 |
| | Windsor, Vt. | | Gettysburg | 14 . |
| | Commonwealth, Mass. | - | Girard | 2 |
| to | Middlesex, Mass. | 5 | Harrisburg | 14 |
| a. | Newburyport, Mass. | - 1 | Lewiston | 2 |
| | Housatonic R. R. Ct. | par | Lebanon | 1 <u>4</u> |
| of | Pascoag, R I | 10 | Lumberman's | 90 |
| e, | Agricultural, R I | 10 | Miners' | 2 |
| | Providence Co., R I | 5 | Middletown | 14 |
| | Freeman's, Bristol, R I | - | Monongahela | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ed | New York: | | Susquehanna | 50 |
| s- | City & most River bks- | par | U. S. Bank | 38 |
| a- | Clinton Bank, city | 50 | Wyoming | 21 |
| of | Washington Bank, city | 1 | West Branch | 2 |
| | Other Safety Fund | ₽ | York | 15 |
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| ry | America, Buffalo | 26 | Baltim.&OhioR.R.Co. | _ |
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| er | Mechanics, Buffalo | 39 | Hamilton | 20 |
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| | Olean | 15a28 | Miami Exporting Co. | 40 |
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| _ | Union, Buffalo | 21 | Michigan & Branch | 88 |
| | Watervliet | 36 | Canada: | 31 to |
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BY MRS. SIGOURNEY

Light for the dreary vales Of ice-bound Labrador! Where the frost-king breathes on the slippery sail And the mariner wakes no more; Lift high the lamp that never fails, To that dark and sterile shore

Light for the forest child! An outcast though he be, From the haunts where the sun of his childhoo

And the country of the free; Pour the hope of heaven o'er his desert wild, For what hope on earth has he?

Light for the hills of Greece! Light for that trampled clime, Where the rage of the spoiler refused to cease Ere it wrecked the boast of time; If the Moslem hath dealt the gift of peace. Can you grudge your boon sublime?

The flame of the suttee is dire and red, And the fakir faints with pain, And the dying moan on their cheerless bed. By the Ganges laved in vain. Light on the Persian sky! The Sophi's wisdom fades,

On the maddening idol train;

Light on the Hindoo shed!

And the pearls of Ormus are poor to buy Armor when death invades; Hark! hark! 'tis the Christian wanderer's sigh, From Ararat's mournful shades. Light for the Burman vales! For the islands of the sea!

For the coast where the slaveship fills its sails

With a sigh of agony, And her kidnapped babes the mother wails 'Neath the lone banana-tree! Light for the ancient race Exiled from Zion's rest!

Homeless they roam from place to place, Benighted and oppressed. They shudder at Sinai's peaceful base; Guide them to Calvary's breast. Light for the darkened earth!

Ye blessed, its beams who shed, Shrink not, till the dayspring hath its birth, Till wherever the footstents of me Salvation's banner spread broadly forth.

Shall gild the dream of the cradle-bed, And clear the tomb From its lingering gloom, For the aged to rest his weary head.

JOHN GASPER LAVATER AND THE POOR WIDOW.

It was the practice with Lavater to read every morning several chapters from the Bible, and select from them one particular me so long as I wear a golden ring on my passage for frequent and special meditations | finger, and you know that I possess several during the day. One morning after reading besides, you will never allow yourself to ure of morality-how difficult to make ment. choice of any particular portion of it!" After a few moments consideration, he threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for divine guidance.

When he joined his wife at dinner, she asked him what passage of scripture he had chosen for the day. "Give to him that hypocrite," yet to preach the whole moral asketh thee, and from him that would bor- law and fulfil only part of it is hypocrisy. row of thee, turn not thou away," was the reply. "And how is this to be understood?" | read in the morning with so little benefit, said the wife. "Give to him that asketh and felt more and more ashamed and conthee, and from him that would borrow of vinced that there was no peace except the fact, that negro slavery is an Apostolical gave him a third blow, when he sung weakthee turn not thou away, 'are the words of him, rejoined Lavater, "to whom all and every thing belongs that I possess. I am the steward, not the proprietor. The pro- have ended this day, had I acted up consciprietor desires me to give him who asks of entiously to the blessed doctrine I preach. me, and not refuse him who would borrow of me; or, in other words, if I have two coats, I must give one to him that has none, and if I have food, I must share with him that is an hungered and in want. This I must do without being asked; how much more, then, when asked?"

"appeared to me so evidently and incon- New Orleans in 1817, where she arrived in readiness to engage in every good work; I am forced to the opinion, that killing the ties of Free-masons or Odd-fellows; there- Do Ohio prime 9 681@11 00 trovertibly the meaning of the verses in March 1818, when between four and five and 2d, because of the great success of the snake was the cause of the squirrel's death. fore, question, that I spoke with more than usual years of age. warmth; my wife made no further reply than that she would take these things to on the passage. Her father, with herself and labors in the cause of American free-

speak with me, and she was shown into my which had before been once paid. wanting, and to-morrow is term day."

Here she opened a parcel which she held subjected to its incidents, moral and physi- States be called to change the Declaration in her hand, and said: "This is a book with cal degradation. When accidentally iden- of Independence, so as to make it read, "all a silver clasp, which my late husband gave | tified by her friends after twenty-five years' | white men are born equal," &c. I do not the day we were married. It is all I can servitude, exposed to the sun's rays in the say that the words are not correct as they spare of the few articles I possess, and sore | sultry climate of Louisiana, laboring in the | now stand, for Mr. Jefferson, who formed it is to part with it. I am aware it is not cotten and sugar field, with head and neck that glorious instrument, never thought that enough, nor do I see how I can repay, but, unsheltered, as is the custom of female negroes were men; and you know what he said

I cannot help you," said I; and putting my | was a slave, and supposed that she always | with a negro slave." I would make the hand into my pocket, I accidentally felt my had been. Her first child was born in 1829 words in the Declaration specify "all white purse, which contained about two dollars; or 1830, when she was 16 or 17 years of men," &c.—this would exclude the red Inthese I said cannot extricate her from the age, and was sent by her first master, one dian, the black African, and a small sprinkdifficulty, for she requires six; besides, if of the oldest residents, and it seems a ling of the French. To bring about all the even they could, I have need of this money wealthy and highly respectable citizen of changes which I have suggested, would cost for some other purposes. Turning to the New Orleans, to his sister in Cincinnati, to money and labor both, but then I have lived window, I said: "Have you no friends, no be nurtured and brought up. relatives, who could give you this trifle?" Her master then gave her to one of his thing can be done by trying. Robert Raikes that people speak so much of your good- years of age in 1843. ness. If, however, you cannot assist me, Her friends have since successfully prose- and the future wide-spread field of Southern you will at least forgive me the intrusion; cuted a suit for her freedom, and now an Institutions. Who would have thought, idea, and quite impracticable; and further-

At this moment, the door of my apart-

thou away." She came up to me and said ed? with much sweetness. "This is a good old assist her if you can." Shame and comon my arm, and smiling in my face, my wife said aloud what conscience had whispered before, "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn some little vexation—"Would you give your ring for that purpose." "With pleas-

ure" answered my wife, pulling off her ring. The good old widow was either too simon, and was preparing to retire, when my tion, ought to understand the matter. wife requested her to wait in the lobby. When we were left alone, I asked my wife, "Are you in earnest about the ring?"— To the Editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visitor: "Certainly, how can you doubt it? do you think I would trifle with charity?' Remember what you said to me a year ago; "Oh, my dear friend, let us not make a show of the gospel." You are in general so kind, so sympathizing; how is it that you now find it so difficult to help this poor woman? Why did you not without hesitation, give her what you had in your pocket? And did you not know that there were vet six dollars in your desk, and that the quarter will be paid to us in less than eight days?" She then added with much feeling, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, nor ye your body, what ye shall put on. Behold the fowls of the air; they sow not, neither do they reap or gather into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." I kissed my wife, while tears ran down my cheeks.

"Thanks, a thousand thanks, for this hu-I turned to the desk, took from it six dollars, and opened the door to call the poor

"Here is what you need," I said, ad dressing the widow.

At first she seemed not to understand what I meant, and thought I was offering her a small contribution, for which she thanked me and pressed my hand, perceived that I had given her the whole sum, she scarcely could find words to express her

She cried, "Dear sir, I cannot reply; al possess is this poor book, and it is old." "Keep your book," I said, "and the money too, and thank God and not me, for verily I deserve no thanks, after having so blacks in those parts of the State to leave. long resisted your entreaties; go in peace and forgive an erring brother.

l returned to my wife with down-cast looks, but she smiled and said, "Do not take it so much at heart, my friend, you yielded at my first suggestion; but promise the fifth and sixth chapters of the gospel of say to any poor person. "I cannot help St. Mathew, he exclaimed," "What a treas- you." She kissed me and left the apart-

When I found myself alone, I sat down and wrote this account in my diary, in order to humble my deceitful heart which no longer ago than yesterday dictated the words, "Of all characters in the world, there is none I more anxiously desire to avoid than a I read over once more the chapter I had to write, or speak against involuntary ne- three feet. I gave the snake a second blow, accordance.

How peacefully and happily I migh New York Observer.

From the Boston Recorder. SALOME MULLER-A WHITE SLAVE.

morrow, and I am short of six dollars. I the father soon died of the fever of the coun- no soul, and that his only business is to eat have been confined to bed with sickness, try, the brother was drowned, Salome re- and drink, work and die; and that he is reand my poor child is nearly starving; every duced and sold into perpetual slavery, and sponsible to no being, in this vast Universe penny that I could save, I have laid aside to her sister to this day, has never been heard of God, but his master. meet this demand but six dollars are yet of by her German relations. Salome, having been reduced to slavery, was of course, vention of all the people of the United slaves, she had no knowledge of her real in his "Notes on Virginia," viz: "God has "I am very sorry my good woman, that name, age, or family, but asserted that she no attribute in his nature that can take sides

"No, not a soul. I am ashamed to go from house to house. I would rather work day her till she was sold to her last master for and night. My excuse for being here, is, his wife, with whom she was found at 30 looked at the word try—put forth his first part of the toast would be popular at strength, and Sunday Schools sprung into this time, as most people like good health existence never more to pass away. Look for themselves, and have no objection to

Will some of your learned correspond- have assisted at the marriage? So much has cost so much blood and treasure. ment opened, and my wife entered. I was ents, who profess to have some correct esti- for trying. Who would have supposed two Washington must have been imprudent,

The above facts are gathered from the woman, she has certainly been ill of late, | last number of the "Law Reporter," and may be relied upon as perfectly authentic. passion struggled in my darkened soul. "I | The enslaving of a white woman enlists more have but two dollars," I said in a whisper, sympathy than a woman of color. But is and she requires six. "I'll give her a trifle this crime of any deeper dye? Has not in hand and let her go." Laying her hand God made of one blood all the nations of the Eds. of Rec.

Some folks are very fearful that not thou away." I blushed and replied with northern papers speak too freely of southern institutions. Perhaps they do; but the following article from a southern paper will show that they do not much excel those ple or too modest to notice what was going | who, from their opportunities for observa-

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

The late outbreak among the blacks of Charles county, has given a just alarm to the friends of Southern Institutions, and has led me to inquire into some of the measthis evil in time to come.

I propose then, in the first place, that petitions be gotten up immediately, and sent to the next Legislature, taking the appropriation away from the Maryland State Colonization Society, and its Charter also, for ever. The propriety of this course will be seen at once—for, as Mr. Calhoun said in the United States Senate, "as long as the idea is held forth that a negro can be set free at all, in this country, it will be a source of discontent to the slave." No one who knows this gentleman, will doubt his devotion to Southern institutions, whatever may be thought on his attachment to the

In the second place, I propose that the right to emancipate a slave in Maryland, be taken away altogether. This will in a great degree reconcile the slave to his fate; as is now the case in Georgia—where it is sand desolate shores, and it will give evimade a penal offence for the Clerk of the Court to put on record any such deed of emancipation. This would make our be- confront the murderer with every corporal loved Maryland what Georgia now is, "a lit- atom of his immortal slave-and in its still tle heaven upon earth" to the slave.

Legislation be sought in regard to free negroes, because the right to dispose of those in our midst, is with the slaveholder, who is the only one interested in the case. The slaveholders of the lower counties have fixed upon December as the time for the free Next spring might be a period sufficiently long for all the State to go. The question might be asked where are the free blacks to go? I answer: let them go wherever they please—to Pennsylvania, Liberia, Cape Palmas, or as a distinguished member of the slaveholders' Convention from Prince George's said, "let them go to hell—I never want to see them again.'

- In the fourth place, I propose that the elective franchise be taken away from all circumstance of one white man being a slaveholder and another being from it, cre- yards, stopped and looked back, and saw a saw. Fever with delirium followed. A ates a caste in citizenship, and acts as a disturbing influence upon the valuable institution than four and a half or five feet long. I im- ice was applied to the head. This treatment tion of Domestic Slavery.

England. the above measures, or any other regulations about one minute, breathe his last. I took on hereafter, shall be paid for their services, nostril down the jaw and neck. I am cer-Salome Muller was born of free white out of the State Treasury; and also that tain the squirrel was not hurt by me. After parents in Germany, in July 1813, and sailed the "American Republican and Baltimore partly killing the snake, I went to the squir-"This," continues Lavater in his diary, with a large number of other emigrants, for of this great Reform. 1st, because of its did not move nor try to get out of the way. venerable Editor in behalf of the Natives. | The snake was not larger round, I think, Her mother and one of her brothers died | For who don't know that but for his ability | than the wrist of a large man. It had five and surviving brother and sister, were frau- dom, lots of foreigners, long ere this, with I had scarcely left my dining room a few | dently sold under the "Redemption law," | the Devil and the Pope at their head, would moments, before an aged widow desired to for a term of service, to pay their passage | have deprived us of our blood-bought liberty forever.

study. "Forgive me, dear sir," she said, Immediately after the sale, the family In the seventh place, I propose, that the "excuse the liberty I am about to take. I were carried about a hundred miles into the Legislature provide, by special statute, that am truly ashamed, but my rent is due to- country, to the parish of Attikapas, where the negro is not a man, but a beast, having

In the eighth place, I propose, that a Conlong enough in this world to know, that any at Texas, the refuge of virtuous debtors, their neighbors enjoying it also. But as to will not turn me away in my sixty-sixth who are alledged to have reduced and held year!

At this moment, the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

Northern men, yes, Abolitionists too, would a the door of my apart.

sent her off, for conscience whispered, good as to favor your readers with a rule Methodist Church in this country, would dark at our institutions. He ought to be "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from by which her damages in dollars and cents, now be split into two parts—and that, too, voted down as an incendiary. him that would borrow of thee turn not may be precisely or proximately calculat- by one good Southern Bishop, who gave one blow, with his Episcopal sledge-hammer, in defence of slavery, and smash went the whole establishment, like a hail-storm on a pane of glass! So much for trying. In the ninth and last place, I propose that number of swords, at a cost of not less than \$300 each, and that these swords be presented to the patriotic citizens of Rockville, Montgomery county, as a mark of respect for the splendid Victory of last month, over the black army of Charles county; and, as an additional triumph of that day, it is pro-

> tion be held in that town. A Southern man with Southern Principles.

posed, that the next Slaveholders' Conven-

THE TRACES OF CRIME INDELIBLE FOR EVER.—While the atmosphere we breathe is the everlasting witness of the sentiments we have uttered, the waters and the more solid materials of the globe bear equally enduring testimony to the acts we have committed. If the Almighty stamped upon the brow of the first murderer His indelible and visible marks of his guilt, he has also estabures, which if adopted, would put a stop to lished laws by which every succeeding criminal is not less irrevocably chained to the testimony of his crime; for every atom of his mortal frame, through whatever changes its several particles may migrate, will still retain, adhering to it through every combination, some movement derived from that very muscular effort by which the crime itself was perpetrated. The soul of the negro, whose fettered body, surviving the living charnel-house of his infected prison, was thrown into the sea to lighten the ship, that his Christian master might escape justice, will need, at the last great day of human account, no living witness of his earthly agony. When man and all his race shall have disappeared from the face of our planet, ask every particle of air still floating over the unpeopled earth, and it will record the cruel mandate of the tyrant. Interrogate every wave which breaks unimpeded on ten thoudence of the last gurgle of the waters which closed over the head of his dying victim quivering movements he will read the pro-In the third place, I propose that no more phet's denunciation of the prophet-king, "Thou art the man!"

Professor Babbage.

CHARMING POWER OF THE SNAKE. Mr. H. B. Hamilton, in the Savannah Georgian, says :-- "On the 29th of May last, was riding on a small road in Dooley county, near the Allappahaw, when I saw a common sized fox-squirrel sticking to the yards past the squirrel, when the idea occurgro slavery in the state of Maryland! The and the squirrel leaped again. All the while necessity of this measure will appear from the snake had continued singing loudly. where precept and practice are in perfect Institution, and the foundation of a Republi- er, and the squirrel seemingly got weaker in can Government. See letter to Gov. Ham- the same proportion. I then went to the tree, mond, of South Carolina, to Mr. Clarkson of and found the squirrel struggling and panting for breath. I returned to the snake, and with In the sixth place, I propose, that the same limb I pecked his head off. I again the Editors of Newspapers shall advocate returned to the squirrel, and saw him, in which may from time to time be agreed up- | him up, and the blood ran out of his left

INVETERATE HABITS.

There is nothing more familiar to our daily observation than the power and inveteracy of habits, insomuch that any decided propensity is strengthened by every new act of indulgence, and virtuous principle is more firmly established than before by every new act of resolute obedience to its dictates The law which connects our actings of boyhood or of youth with the character of manhood, is the identical law which connects our actings in time with our character in eternity. The way in which the moral discipline of youth prepares for the honors and enjoyments of a virtuous manhood, is the way in which the moral and spiritual discipline of the whole life, prepares for a virtuous and happy immortality; and, on the other hand, the succession of cause and effect and, the succession of cause and effect from a profligate youth and dishonest manhood to a disgraced and worthless old age. is just the succession also of cause and effect between the misdeeds and depravities of our history on earth, and our endurance of worthlessness and wretchedness for ever." Thos. Chalmers, D. D.

WASHINGTON'S LAST TOAST. "Health to the sick, and freedom to the slave." The the freedom of the slave, it is a fanatical

ashamed and vexed; gladly would I have mate of the value of the human soul, be so years ago, that the large and still increasing to give such a toast—it was a stab in the PRICE CURRENT

The Sea-Captain Rebuked.

Recently a crew returned to New York, from a pleasant voyage to the Mediterrane-The commander made it his daily the Legislature cause to be manufactured a study and effort to keep the divine commandments, and endeavored, both by precept | Brazil and example, to lead his men to do the After being in New York a few days,

> some of this crew wished to ship again. Their old Captain not being ready, they sought a new one in another ship, and went on board to complete an engagement partially made. As they stepped on board, Calicoes, blue some incident aside from them provoked the captain, and brought out a thunderstorm of oaths. The sailors looked on with astonishment. After he had worked off his Checks 4-4 steam so as to be safely approached, they gathered around him, and said. "Captain. we've concluded not to go in this ship." "Why not?" he inquired: "We choose not." "Why choose not, don't the wages Dry Cod, cwt 2 57. @ 2,62 suit vou?" "Yes, that's well enough." Pickled Cod, "Then why not go with me?" "Captain," said they firmly, "we can't go with a man who swears so.

It was a word fitly spoken. Let all sailors imitate these, and the ship-masters who have not principle enough to abstain from taking the name of God in vain, will be deterred from a foolish and inexcusable practice, by the very presence of men who are morally their superiors; and the old proverb, "He swears like a sailor," will pass Ohio, Hey. & N. Y. Commercial.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACCIDENTAL AMPU-

ration of the Arm.—A baker's boy, a youth

of about 20 years of age, was engaged in Georgetown raising some sacks of corn by a windlass. - Rye flour For the sake of a frolic, he seized hold of the Indian Meal 2 371 @ 2 561 chain, wishing to be raised to the upper part of the granary; but he was drawn so high that his head came against that portion of the | Rye, Northern roof through which the chain passed. Not Corn Jersey being able to hold by the chain, he fell with his arms stretched out. In falling, his left arm came in contact with the top of a door below, which was standing open; and the English Crown 50 feet: force was such that the arm, which was bare, was completely separated, at about a hand's breadth from the shoulder-joint. His body Eagle and Columbian: fell on one side of the door and his arm on | the other. Under this extraordinary amputation the arm appeared as if it had been chop- North River, 100lbs. 72@75 ped off by an axe: the bone and muscles were as evenly separated as if they had been divided by a blunt knife, and the end of the bone was not at all splintered, a few nervous filaments only hanging to the wound. The fall of the patient must have been broken by side of a pine tree, some six or eight inches his arm thus coming in contact with the edge from the earth. When I got opposite to the of the door; for the only injuries to his per- Hoop do cwi squirrel, I saw him move a little on the side | son were a few contusions and abrasions about of the tree. I rode some twenty or thirty the skin of the face. He was, however, at Oak, lb first speechless and senseless, but he recovered red to me that it might be charmed by a his speech and conciousness in a few days. anako. I immediately turned back in the di- The wound bled but little; it was dressed, rection of the tree, and when within eight and the brachial artery was tied, to guard steps of it, I heard a rattlesnake commence against accidental hemorrhage; the nervous non-slavehoding white men, because the very | singing, apparently under the feet of my ani- | filaments were cut off, but neither the muscles mal. I clapped spurs, and got off a few | nor the bone required the use of a knife or a very venomous looking rattlesnake, not more strict antiphlogistic regimen was adopted and mediately dismounted, and took up a limb was attended with benefit. The wound of I propose, in the fifth place, that it be that lay near, and gave the snake a pretty the arm, which was at first discolored, assum- Do Ga yel pine 35@ made a criminal offence, and to be punished heavy blow. At the time I struck the snake, ed a good appearance; healthy suppuration Shingles, 18in. 1 75@ 200 in the Penitentiary — years, for any man the squirrel leaped from the tree, I think about came on, and the patient, after about two Do. cedar, 3ft.20 00@22 00 months, was perfectly restored. The stump cictarized well, and the bone was completely

> FREE MASONRY AND ODD FELLOWSHP.— The North Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church passed the following preamble and

Med. Gaz.

"Whereas, we conceive it to be our duty, as ministers of Christ especially, as far as practicable, to avoid any thing calculated to cause dissension in the Church, or cut off our access to the people, and thereby lesson our influence; and, whereas, many in with her parents, two brothers, and a sister, Clipper" be constituted the special organ rel and touched it with the toe of my boot—it our country are strongly opposed to our ministers becoming members of the socie- Pork mess bbl13 75 @1387

> "Resolved, That while we would not, in our conference capacity, pass sentence of approval or condemnation upon either of said societies, yet we recommend that our preachers refrain from becoming members of them, or associating with them in their lodges."

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passed the careful scrutiny and critical ordeal of an able committee of learned men, the work may be placed in the hands of the youth of the country without danger or distrust. The popularity of the work in England may be judged of from the fact that during the first year of its publication MORE THAN 80,000 COPIES

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 abovenamed work, has commenced its republication in the city of New York. The whole work consists of about 4000 large imperial octavo pages, and is Illustrated with 2000 Engravings. The American Resissue will be printed on good pages. ings. The American Re-issue will be printed on good paper, and well done up in handsome paper covers, and issued

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oards N R } 35 00 @40 00 Do. box 11 00 @12 00 Do. east. p.10 00 @11 00 Do Albany, piece 8 @ 18 Plank, Gal 33 00@40 00 [pine, M ft] Scantling pine 14 00@16 20 Do. ao. 2ft. — _@17 50 Staves, wo

Do do bbl 28 00@. Doroak hhd 27 00@28 00 25 00@30 00 MOLASSES. New Orleans, gall 26 @ 30 Trinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27 Cardn's & Mat'nzas24 @ 25

Cut, 4d a 40d 4 @ (3d 1c and 2d 2c more) Wrought 6d a 20d 10 @ 12 Horseshoes No 7a9 18 @ 20 PROVISIONS: Beefmess bbl 7 50 @800

Do. Orange, co. 18 @ Do order to good 12@ Hog's lard Cheese, Am lb Hams smoked Do. pickled Shoulders, smoked 6 @ Do. pickled $5\frac{1}{2}$

Do prime 3 87 @ 4 50

Ordinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50 SEEDS: Clover lb. new Timothy, tierce 12 00 a16 00 8 50 a 9 00 Flax, rough

SUGARS. New Orleans Cuba, muscovado Havana white Do Brown Furks Isl bush

Bonaire, Liverpool, fine SHEETING. Russia, white, p.9 00@ 9 50

N. York brown lb Castile Cassia lb

33 a Cloves Ginger, race Nutmegs No 1, 1 30 al 35 Pepper, Sumatra 10ga 10g Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 112

TEAS. 45 a 88 34 a 88 Young Hyson 20 a 60 Hyson skin Souchong

18 a 60 WOOL. -35a 33 Am. Sax. fleece, lb Do merino 31 a 37Pulled superfine 20 @ 21 S. Am. washed 5 @ 19 Do. unwashed 8 @ 14

10 @ ¹³

1210 13

African

Smyrna

Mexican

than any other one thi

The almost univers

title Sabbath to Sunday

EDITED BY GEORGE

in the eyes of the c once and again protest cause unscriptural and ceive. As corrobora have thought it might ing paragraphs from a one Charles Larkin, w and to write under the duty to his fellows. I "There is no autho for giving to the Sunda Sabbath. It is a theol

language, and they wi

leading and deceiving

ty of more. They are tensions to sanctify, g disobedience to Godword which I comme minish aught from it. Old Testament and in day, the Saturday, the very Bibles, printed b special command ap churches, in the table ed along with them, t formation, that the Sa practice and tradition acted upon to the pres same fact. In opposition to the author opposition to the infor position to the practic people to whom the f pressly given, and w not in the slightest de custom of their ances serve as the Sabbath, come forward, and w that the Sunday is the mandment? The la not theological accord own church. It is the puritanical cant, wh Sunday is not the Sa Sabbath any reference in force now, the stri-observer of the Sund

day. It surprises in pose of gratifying the picable cant of the tire

the world the examp

reverence for truth

should publicly evin

and such a disrespec

the use of language

trines so utterly at v "In the New Test nomination than the verse of the 27th ch forms what day wa day was not the Sa bath, as it began to the week, came Ma Mary to see the ser tells us, that they ca they had bought to During the Sabbath anointed in the tom dawn of the first da and reverential lov to and adorns the c matrons, anticipatin ment to be lost whe came mournfully to not, the sepulchre the tomb was the l morning he was ri crated to piety the festival and a day —for what else co loved, reverenced, Friday had beheld

humble and resign stripped and scour upon, clothed in S Purple, a reed p winds and waves lightning would h burst forth, and th up his oppressors, Abiram, instead o planted on his her who had beheld i arrayed, mocked posed to the deris had beheld him d as a felon whom slowly, laden wit way, the Mount of factor, between n what, I ask, but men, loving, rev beheld their latel alive, risen from and the grave, tr It must, indeed, h

of joy, and natur forever as a day —but made so b -but solely thro astic, reverential bath, but a triun love, but no con crated. Hence designation. name; by noth peculiar sanctity day of the week

ists. It is so c Evangelical an The denominal