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RDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

VOL. II-NO. 2.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 3, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 54

### The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Biblical Repository for April. ON THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH FROM THE SEY ENTH TO THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK BY APOSTOLIC EXAMPLE.

By Rev. R. WEISER, IS IN THESE Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Penn 1. An Address to the Ballists of the State from the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists. New York: 1843.

2. Sabbath Tracts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, publish ed by the Seventh-Day Baptist Tract Society. New York: 1843.

3. The Sabbath Vindicator, Nos. 1 and 2. New 4. Seventh-Day Baptist Anniversaries, or an Account of their Religious Conference for 1843.

New York: 1844. Plain Questions. A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians (by E. Fisher, Esq.,

We have placed at the head of our article quite a formidable array of pamphlets. We have done this, in order to show those whose views we may feel it our duty to oppose, that all the arguments and facts which they have been able to compress into some ten or twelve publications, are fully within our reach. That these publications, be they great or small, good or bad, true or false, are the proper and legitimate awards of honest critisms, none

can doubt. 3 The article that stands at the head of the list, is an elaborate and rather spirited appeal to the Baptists in the United States, charging them with a deliberate and habitual violation of the fourth commandment, because they do not keep the seventh day holy. Twenty thousand copies have been ordered for gratuitous distribution! given to the winds, and scattered broad-cast over the land. Missionaries are sent forth to proclaim to the deluded and wicked members and ministers most grievously against the Lord of heaven, because they do not sabbatize on the seventh day! This, to say the least of it, is a begging of the question. What good can such publications be expected to accomplish? They can only strengthen the hands of infidelity, and remove the restraints of public morality. The great body of the Christian church in this country, of all sects and parties, is now making strong and united efforts to produce a better and more general observance of the Sabbath of the Land, and as they honestly believe, the Sabbath of God. Whilst they are doing all they can to influence mankind to obey the commandments of Jehovah, and especially the fourth command, here we see a body of the professed followers of Jesus Christ, putting forth every effort to convince the world that all or nearly all who do now, or have, for the last eighteen hundred years professed and honored the name and revered the religion of Jesuz Christ, have been in error on this subject. They say the law is, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord; that neither Jesus Christ nor his apostles ever changed, or had a right to change, the time of keeping the Sabbath; that the keeping of the seventh day is a part of the moral law; that the keeping of the first day is anti-Protestant; that it is one of the signs of the beast; that it hinders the progress of true Christianity. The men who utter and propagate such sentiments may be honest in their views, but they are unquestionably doing more harm than good. They may think, like Paul, that they are doing God a service, but, like that once infatuated Jew, they are doing all in their power to injure the cause of religion.

From the Minutes of the last Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists, held at Hatfield, [Plainfield,] New Jersey, Sept. 1843, we learn that they have in their connection 59 churches, 49 ministers (ordained), 20 licentiates, in all 69, and 6,077 members in the United States. The preachers of this sect seem, at this very time, to be making more systematic and vigorous efforts for the dissemination of their peculiar notions, than have perhaps ever been made in any age or country. Dogmatism and unfounded assertions are palmed upon the public as unanswerable arguments. These circumstances seem to require an impartial examination into the merits of the case. We design merely to throw out a few hints in relation to the most important features of this controversy. Hence we shall endeavor to show:

I. That the apostles of Jesus, Christ did uniformly in their lifetime celebrate the first day of the week as the Sabbath. If we can show that the appostles did celebrate the first day, and not the seventh, and if we believe that they were divinely inspired, then it must follow that the change was made by the sanction of Jestin Christ, either expressed or implied, unless we adea the absurd position that inspired messengers of he ven, whose express business it was (Matth. 28: 20) to teach the commandments of Jesus Christ to all nations, ng of the law downwards, to keep holy the they did then it follows that they (although all orthodox Christians admit their inspiration) lived in the habitual violation of the fourth commandment. This is one of the absurdities into which Sabbata rianisma drives us!

The Subbatarians contended that the fourth commandment, not only in its spirit, but also in its etter, is a part of the moral law, and that it cannot be abrogated, and must therefore be bind ing on us; that is mid run sas farmy does not mean "on the first day of the week," but " on one of the

al law, or is it only in its moral spirit, and ceremonial in its letter? Dr. Gill says, "The law of observ. ing the seventh day Sabbath is not of a moral na- given, had an absolute right to do, on and with "teaching for doctrines the commandments of ture, if it were it would be binding upon all man- the Sabbath, what he pleased. To say as Sev- men." Dr. Mosheim, Ch. His., vol. i. p. 45, kind, Jews as well as Gentiles, and could not have enth-Day Baptists do, that Jesus Christ himself says: "In the first century all Christians were been dispensed with, nor abolished." In loco. had no right to change the time of keeping the unanimous in setting apart the first day of the Dr. Gill's distinction is a very nice one, although | Sabbath, is, to say the least of it, a daring attack he gives no proof in its support. The Seventh- upon his divinity, it is treading on dangerous for the solemn celebration of public worship. This day Baptists are not satisfied with mere human ground, it savors of Arianism! We have seen opinions, they want proof from God's word. Nor above, that the change from the seventh to the first of Jerusalem, was founded upon the express are they satisfied with our translation; they want day was actually made; now whether it was appointment of the apostles, who themselves cona fair translation. They shall have it. Let us made by an express command of Jesus Christ, or secrated that day to the same sacred purpose, and examine John 20: 19. Oughs our olias en husea by the united concurrence of his inspired aposεκεινη τη μια των στιββατων. Before attempting a fair tles, does not seem to be very material; for the united testimony of the most credible resilved translation of these words, we shall furnish the apostles had the promise of the Holy Ghost who translation of these words, we shall furnish the apostles had the promise of the Holy Ghost who reader with a specimen of Sabbatarian philology, should guide them into all truth. But let us see not by the Christians in general, but only by such whether they un invariably meet on the most any from the Sabbath Vindicator, Vol. I., No. 2. Angust, 1940. Here It is. "From Acts 20: 7, which in our English version reads thus: And on the first day. If they did not hold their re- we have been endeavoring to establish. Dr. G. F. upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto no Sabbath at all, for there is no evidence that them,' it is inferred, that the first day of the week they sabbatized on the seventh day. That the was the day usually devoted to breaking of bread Jews, in Judea and in the countries whither they and preaching. But this translation of the text had gone, kept the seventh day, all admit; and bis auf die Zertorung Jerusalems. An den Tagen first published in London, 1653), republished by is not authorized by the literal or intended sense that the Jewish converts might have rested on the des Hern hielten die Christen aber auch severliche the Sabbath Tract Society. New York: 1844. of the original, εν δε τη μια των σαββατων, to which we object, because its proper and literal signification is, 'and on one of the Sabbaths.'" Now to converts ever considered, or were taught to consider struction of Jerusalem, John, in Rev. 1: 10, says prove that the man who wrote this criticism either er the seventh day sacred unto the Lord, either in "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." Every did not understand the Greek, or wickedly en- Jerusalem or out of it, we defy any man to prove, Christian in those days knew what day was indeavored to pervert the word of God, we refer to Yet this is the point that must be proved, before tended. It was the holy day on which all Chris-John 20: 1, τη δε μια των σαββατων, "but on one | we can give up the first-day Sabbath, of the Sabbaths." Would not this be as good a translation as the other? And yet would it not the first day. That the day of Pentecost was on destroy the very sense of the passage? Does not the first day, or the Christian Sabbath, is proved dead; the day on which the apostles first met the Evangelist intend to convey the idea that to demonstration by Doddridge, (Expositio in lo. their risen Saviour; the day on which Thomas Christ arose on the first day of the week, and not | co.) Here then we find the apostles of our Lord, on one of the sabbaths? If the learned philologist in the course of forty-nine days, at three different who wrote such nonsense will look into any lexi- religious meetings, all on the first day of the week, Ghost was poured out upon the infant church

con, he will find that σαββατων, both in the and no intimation that they met at any time on the day on which the disciples habitually octeoration, was most active and useful from 48 to 60 years of age. The martyr Latimer, was ingular and plural, means, not only a sabbath, the seventh day, or that they rested or sabbatized on ed the Lord's supper: the day on which the Cor. and the Sabbath, but also a week or a period of that day. Does not this seem very remarkable? inthian church regularly met for divine service. seven days. But then this modern Porson goes Why is this? The plain inference is, that In the apostolic age, the propriety of celeon and betrays his ignorance of the Greek still the apostles considered resting and attending re-more glaringly: "Thus deanswers to the conjunctigious worship on the first day, equivalent to the Now as other matters of less importance often tion, and, so to the (not proposition, but) preposi- full observance of the fourth commandment. And caused bitter contentions, such as the eating of a tree, and he was about sixty-seven years of tion, in, on, or upon; ma is the Greek word for is it safe, is it proper, is it wise, in us, to say they meats, circumcision, the keeping of Jewish festi. age. Cromwell was only a captain when he was one, in the fem. gen., singular num., dative case, were wrong? Let us examine another strong valo, (Rom. 14: 5,) etc., and as no difficulty ever of the "First Day" churches, that all are sinning and therefore cannot govern των σαββατων, passage in our favor. Acts 20: 7, εν δε τη μιατων arose about the Sabbath, the strong presumption which is in the gen. plural, neuter gen. Hence σαββατων, upon the first (day) of the week," is, that this matter was settled by the Lord himthe necessity of supplying the word ημερα, a day, for we stated that "σαββατων" means the hebdoma- self, and the apostles had nothing to do but to keep with which μια agrees; and we shall therefore dal week. In Luke 18: 12, we have, Νηστευωδις του the first day in honor of Christ's resurrection, and read one of the sabbaths." This is certainly a oas Barov. I fast twice in the week. Would it not teach all that loved the Saviour to do the same. new system of philology! We would merely say be nonsense to say, "I fast twice on the Sabbath?" That the first day was sacredly observed, and ob. "en passant," if those men who are so vigorously Did not the Saviour know the usus loquendi of served too as the Sabbath, in the age immediately pressing the claims of the seventh day upon our σωββωτου? In this passage nothing can be following that of the apostles, is abundantly provestion, wish to make any impression upon us predicated, but the hebdomadal week. In Mark the day upon our σωββωτου in this passage nothing can be following that of the apostles, is abundantly provestion, wish to make any impression upon us predicated, but the hebdomadal week. In Mark the day upon our σωββωτου. This, according that of the apostles, is abundantly provestion, wish to make any impression upon us predicated, but the hebdomadal week. In Mark the day upon our σωββωτου. This, according that of the apostles, is abundantly provestion, with philological arguments, they must study the left that the day upon our σωββωτου. This, according that of the apostles, is abundantly provestion, with philological arguments, they must study the left that the day upon our σωββωτου. This, according the day upon our σωββωτου. The day upon our σωββωτου το μεταγραφία του σωββωτου. The day upon our σωββωτου το Greek grammar more carefully. But to proceed ing to the Sabbatarians, should read, "Now when 100, just six years after the death of St. John, with a translation of John 20: 19. The follow- Jesus was risen on the first day of the Sabbath." says: "Let every friend of Christ celebrate the ing, we contend, is a literal, and the only correct Would not such a version destroy the very sense Lord's day." He uses the same expression that translation which can be made. "Now being of the passage? The Evangelist was just telling John had used, την χυριακήν. This day, i. e. the late in the evening, that first day of the week, or perhaps thus, "Now the evening being far Seventh-Day Baptist, in order to make out his -the day consecrated to the resurrection-the spent on that first day of the week." That the case, makes the Evangelist swallow his own queen and prince of days." We quote from disciples had met on this occasion for religious words, and makes him prove the very thing he is Prof. Stuart. Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus worship is admitted on all hands. That they met trying to disprove?

> on the seventh day is very probable from a num case as a cardinal, and is uniformly so translated, was, that they were "wont on a stated day to meet he was 90 years old. Isaiah, resembling John ber of circumstances connected with the sacred only where the attempt is made, to prove the first together before it was light, and to sing a hymn in his inspired thoughts, prophesied for 60 years. narrative. It appears from the narrative that day of the week the Sabbath of God. That sig unto Christ, as to God." Now that this stated How astonishing was the energy of old Jehoiada Thomas was absent on the meeting of the first generally means one, we readily admit, but that it day was the Lord's day, i. e. the first day of the in accomplishing a revolution in Judah, when he evening; when those who were present saw him, is sometimes used as an ordinal, we will not at week, is, we think, conclusively proved above. was 100 years of age! And there is old Moses; they informed him of what had occurred, and he tempt to prove. Dr. Stockius, one among the But it may be asked, what does this prove? Why, he accomplished his amazing labors between 80 seems to have been deeply interested in the facts most learned lexicographers of the last century, it proves that the Christians in Bithynia and Pon and 120. Surely God has honored old men. stated; when they came together again, Thomas in his "Clavis Linguæ N. T.," says, ""Eis, μια, tus did not keep the seventh day. That the Jews, Men may become superannuated at fifty, but was there also. Now it seems very evident that so, unus, una, unum, primus, a, um, quidam. both in Jerusalem and in Pontus, met on the sevthere was no meeting on the seventh-day, preced. Pro numerali, ordinali, etiom legitur apud Poly- enth day for divine worship, was well known works between fifty, and seventy. I may then ing the second meeting, for if there had been, bium, p. 1401, εν τη μια και εικοστη βίβλω. In both to Pliny and Trajan; and if the Christians be humbled formy infirmities of body, mind, and surely Thomas would have been there! If primo et vicesimo libro." That by μια των σαβ- had met upon the same day, the great probability the disciples did meet on the seventh day it Barwwwe are to understand the first day of the week, is, that Pliny would have said so Justin Martyr, is very certain that the Saviour was not or the Christian Sabbath, seems to be evident. If who was born about this time in Neapolis, says, with them; but it is positively certain that he είς μια εν των σαββατων does not mean the first "On the Lord's day all Christians in the city and honored them with his presence on the first day day of the week in the New Testament, then in the country meet together, because that is the of the week. Let this fact go for what it is worth. there is no evidence in the New Testament that day of our Lord's resurrection; then they who Now the question very naturally occurs, why Jesus rose on that day, Now if Jesus did arise are able and willing give what they think proper did the disciples meet on the first day of the on the first day of the week, as all reasonable for the orphans and widows. To This quotation is week and not on the seventh? As Jesus had men, whether Sabbatarians or anti-Sabbatarians, from Calmet, and throws a flood of light on 1 Corgiven his apostles private instructions on many must admit; then it follows that the apostles met 16: 2 and Rev. 1: 10. Irenæus, a disciple of points, may he not have informed them of his will on the same day for religious worship, and they Polycarp, 197, says, "On the Lord's day, every on the subject of the Sabbath? Who dare to af met eight days afterward—and they met on the one of us Christians keeps the Sabbath." This is firm that it was the will of Jesus that his disciples day of Pentecost—and they met at Troas (Acts a strong testimony in favor of the change of the should meet for religious worship, and should sab. 20:7) on the same day. If this is not a chain of Sabbath from the seventh to the first day. The batize on the seventh day, and that they positively evidence, then there is no such thing to be found fact is, there is no getting over it. Theophilus of disoboyed him in this respect? But we are told, in the Bibles Nor will it invalidate the force Antioch, 102, says, "Both custom and reason "The moral law is unchangeable, the keeping of of this reasoning, to say, as the Sabbatarians do, challenge from us that we should honor the Lord's the seventh day is a part of the moral law, and that from the day of Pentecost to the meeting of day, seeing on that day that it was our Lord Jesus therefore it is binding on all men, and must be Troas, twenty-six years had elapsed; for the Christ completed his resurrection from the dead. observed through all coming time." Let us ex length of time between the two points, only shows Dionysius of Corinth, 170, says, "To day we celeamine this position. Christ says, Matt. 5: 17, the uniformity of the practice to greater advantage. brate the Lord's day." Tertullian, 192, says, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law; Some ten or twelve years after the outpouring of "The Lord's day is the holy day of the Christian Lam not come to destroy, but to fulfil," πληρωσαι, the Spirit at Jerusalem, we are told in Acts 13: church." εξουτία Ex. πληρωο, to complete, to make periect, 14, that Paul preached at Antioch in the Jewish This is enough. We do not wish to come down to supplying what is wanting, to explain. See Rom. synagogue on the Sabbath, i. e. on the seventh to a later period. From these quotations, it appears little sweep was running along the street; and big is 15: 19, Col 1:25. That the meaning is to make the day. This was quite natural, it is hardly to be evident that the Christians in the first and second sweep met him, and shouled, "Halloo Jack, where it

> universal in its application; he explains, it in a Antioch was a Jewish and not a Christian meet of the church may be inferred from the fact that families, who have no share in this concern? wider sense. He does not destroy the law, but ing, and as every rational min would suppose, he causes his blessing to rest upon those who fulfils it, in all its extent. Now as there is noth was held on the Jewish Sabbah. The same may ing in the nature of the seventh day to prevent be said of the meeting by the river-side at Philits being changed to the first, and as the change ippi.
>
> your more learned correspondents to take up the tures, kept with a great deal of care, which they subject, and give it a more thorough examination.
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> Now let us look at 1 Cor. 16: 20 Kara will be subject, and give it a more thorough examination.
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> Now let us look at 1 Cor. 16: 20 Kara will be subject, and therefore, it is there valued at so high the subject.
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> Your more learned correspondents to take up the tures, kept with a great deal of care, which they subject, and give it a more thorough examination.
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> Now let us look at 1 Cor. 16: 20 Kara will be subject, and therefore, it is there valued at so high they are subject.
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> Your more learned correspondents to take up the tures, kept with a great deal of care, which they subject, and therefore, it is there valued at so high they are subject.

The meaning of this passage is, that Jesus Christ, the example and instructions of the inspired aposito whom all power in heaven and on earth was tles are human traditions, then are we guilty of week, on which the Saviour arose from the dead. pious custom, which was derived from the church was observed universally, as appears from the not by the word principally composed of Jewish We affirm that they did, as Christians sabbatize converts." This quotation proves the very point ligious meetings on the first day, then they had Seiler, one of the most learned and impartial writers of Germany, says in his Tabellen, Cent. I. "Yan feverte den Sabbath fast an den meisten

orten nech mit den Juden wenigsten in Palistina seventh day in conformity to the usages of their Zusammen kunfte." This was no doubt the true country is very probable. But that the heathen state of the case. About twenty years after the detians worshipped God; it was the day spoken of In Acts 2: 1, we have another meeting on by David as the "day that God had blessed:" it was the day on which the Lord rose from the had thrust his hand into the wounded side of his to set. But whether men get to their, zenith Lord and his God; the day on which the Holy

and fight the French before the walls of Mosco they put old Kutusof at the head of the army in the place of Barclay de Tolley. Old Blucher was 70 when he was defeated at Ligny, and fell under his horse, and the French cavalry rode us that Jesus did not arise on the Sabbath, but the first day of the week, he calls the Lord's daythe Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo. After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the head of the cabinet, one in England, and the other in France, was born 62, A. D. His letter to Trajan was We come now to εις μια εν. This nu. written 107, from Bithynia, just seven years after or eight, days afterwards, is evident from verse meral adjective is one of the strong holds of Sab- Ignatius, and eleven after John was in the spirit on 26. That they met on the seventh day cannot be batarians. It is used, they say, two hundred and the Lord's day. One of the crimes laid to the substantiated any where. That they did not meet ninety times in the New Testament, and in every charge of the Christians in Bithynia and Pontus

most religiously, keep it on the church of St. There is, says Prideaux, in the church of the Prideaux is the church of the church of the prideaux is the church of the prideaux is the church of the churc

From the St. Louis Reveille. KIND WORDS. BY SOLTAIRE.

Like gentle rain upon the parched earth Like Heaven's sun-light in some deep lens dell; Like mother's hope at her fair infant's birth ; Like voice of freedom in a prisoner's cell, Or joyous warbling of a spring-time bird, Falls on the heart a low ton'd kindly word.

The pent-up fountains of the drooping soul,
Gush forth, like sweetest music, at the sound, And upward, onward, for the distant goal, The faltering spirit, now, doth hopeful bound bleatonig its magic spell—a kindly word.

#### DEEDS OF OLD MEN. From the Christian Mirror.

There are some old men who are not to be espised. Some are apt to think that mone, but young men can do much. I noticed, some years since, an account of a settlement of a minister. where it was observed that the settlement was interesting among this for other reasons, that the preacher was young, and therefore was likely to occupy his post for a long time. I thought this calculation was quite groundless, as it proved to be so, in a few years. Had it been said that the preacher was between forty and fifty, and was likely therefore to last well, it would have been more just. Some indeed shoot up like a rocket, and long retain their eminence; but most commonly they who shoot up like a rocket, go out like a rocket. Others rise slowly, like fixed stars, and, as they are slow to rise, they are slow! slowly or rapidly, they may be very useful, even to old age. Wickliffe, the morning star of the in King Edward's days, a diligent preacher, and a hard student. He was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of 41, and his greatest deeds were performed between 47 and 59, when he died. Young was an; old man when he wrote some of his best poetry, and he was sixty when he began his Night. Thoughts. Thomas Scott wrote as much at 70, as at any period of his life. What a wonderful old man Talleyrand was! To eighty years of age he stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon, and then under the Bourbons.

preserving, by their talent, the peace of Europe, and the world. New go back to ancient times, and see the Apostle John writing his book of Revelation when they may, by the grace of God, do their greatest spirit, but not that I am an

over him, and yet, a day or two after, he led on;

### A SLAVE'S COMMENTARY.

A slave was sent to meeting with a particular charge from his master to remember what the minister said, so as to give an account of it when he returned! The master had a son named Jonathan, to whose orders the slave was also subject. Pomput accordingly went to meeting, and was questioned

by his master, on his return.
"Gorry, massa," said he, "minister tell two

"What! what!" exclaimed the master, "you? mustn't talk so about the minister ! What do you! mean 22 main white on the formation that of the "Why, minister say, 'No man serve two mas-

sas; and I know I serve you and massa Jonathan Well, what else did he say ?" ... of repro ai "Why he say, "He will love one and hate the

other. Dat am a lie too; for I hate you both

of the seventh day; but the fourth commen A SHARE IN THE CONCERN? One evening, as a moral law better understood, to set it in a clearer expected that a congregation of wicked and pre. centuries, did invariably observe the first day are you going in such a hurry?" Little Jack of the week as the Sabbath. If we, who obsaid, Don't bother me now: I am going to the judiced Jews (such as the last part of the chap of the week as the Sabbath. If we, who obsaid, Don't bother me now: I am going to the

the commandments of Jesus Christ to all nations, marked shall not company of the Christian Sabbath. Paul availed company of the Christian Sabbath. mit adultery; but I say, who soever looketh on a himself of the opportunity affolded by their compensation as after her hath committed adultery," ing together on the seventh day, to proclaim Je-united testimony of all the best men that even live School, and was a contributor to the missionary. Sabbath and the apostles did not keep that day he had a share in holy unto the Lord, (and there is no evidence that day he had a share in the concern. Are there not boys of respectable the did the concern. Are there not boys of respectable the did the concern. Are there not boys of the meeting at day that meets the approbation of the great Head the concern. Are there not boys of the meeting at day that meets the approbation of the great Head the concern. Are there not boys of the meeting at day that meets the approbation of the great Head the concern. Are there not boys of the meeting at day that meets the approbation of the great Head the concern. Are there in this concern. man who wrote this criticism chaer hid not under-

The Saco Baptist Repository, speaking of the a rate that great sums of money have been bore the Sabbath; and there are many strong reasons, not upon one of the Sabbaths "That there be a rate that great sums of money have been both aside from the example of the apostles, why the no gathering when I come. The Corinthian 10 or 15000 persons, who within a few years have rowed by the Bononians upon the pawn of the land there are many strong reasons, who within a few years have rowed by the Bononians upon the pawn of the land there are many strong reasons, who within a few years have rowed by the Bononians upon the pawn of the land there are many strong reasons, who within a few years have rowed by the Bononians upon the pawn of the land there are many strong reasons, and the strong reasons, and the strong reasons reasons, and the strong reasons first day of the week should be observed and hon. Christians were in the habit of meeting on the fled from this country to Canada says of They repaid for its redemption at its written in a were like the field from this country to Canada says of the redemption of the light of meeting on the fled from this country to Canada says of the redemption of the light of meeting on the fled from this country to canada says of the light of meeting on the fled from this country to canada says of the light of meeting on the fled from this country to canada says of the light of meeting on the fled from this country to canada says of the light of meeting on the light of meeting of the light of meeting of the light of the l ored as the Subbath of the new dispensation; the first day of the week. They were heathen con- have left a republican country and gone to that; character, upon a sort of leather, and made upon a sort of leather. sable in Swedenborg also maintains this trans.

Swedenborg also maintains the main paragraph, from the appearances of Chest to his the Church of Rome. But it appears from the fast try is and see how it will work.

cier. O merciful Ged, cave the nations from the horrors of

### The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 3, 1845.

#### ON THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH FROM THE SEV ENTH TO THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK BY APOSTOLIC EXAMPLE.

of Rev. Mr. WEISER, will be found on the first whole forty, to have been Sabbath days? It is in page of our paper to-day. We have placed it there this connection that Mr. W. asserts, without qualithat our readers may enjoy the full benefit fication, that "there is no evidence that they [the Dissenters have always maintained, that the doc- we are to be baptized into it, that feet-washing is of whatever light it emits, and may also have apostles] sabbatized on the seventh day." We it at hand for future reference. Mr. Weiser has hope he thinks so, but we really do not see how expended his strength mainly in criticising the he can, with a Bible before him which plainly re-"Address to the Baptists," and an article in the cords about thirty meetings on the seventh day, Sabbath Vindicator on the translation of "First and informs us by plication of nearly three hun-Day of the Week." We have no disposition to dred more. The whole argument in favor of the follow him through his elaborate critique upon those first day from the appearances of Christ to his apos two articles, but prefer leaving that work to be tles, rests upon an imaginary basis, and is held todone by the writers of the articles themselves. In- gether by a chain with here and there imagimary deed, we are half disposed to pass the whole thing or at least invisible links. How any Christian can in silence, because we are inclined to think that allow such an argument to weigh against a "thus its own groundless assertions, and inconclusive saith the Lord," we know not. reasonings, and illogical conclusions, will furnish things which seem to us extraordinary, upon which we will venture to say a few words.

Mr. Weiser betrays in the outset the motive which has led him into the discussion. The efforts of Sabbath-keepers have become so formidaple that he cannot allow them to go unrebuked. We thank him for the confession, that however much some men may affect to despise their efforts, they nevertheless keenly feel their influence and writhe under it. But it surprises us, that after such a confession he should immediately, even in the same paragraph, inquire, "What good will they do?" What good, Mr. Weiser? Why, just exactly the good they were intended to do, namely, call attention to the subject, and lead persons here and there to practice according to the precepto of Scripture instead of the traditions of men. We own, however, that it is difficult for us to sympathize with that spirit which must be insured that a certain religious truth will be profitable before it is willing to investigate it. It seems a little too much like making a gain of godliness. It always reminds us of that man who, on being told that a friend had become pious and commenced studying for the ministry, immediately inquired, What does he expect to make by that? Such questions are in keeping with a kind of Christian philosophy which prevails extensively, and are not therefore to be wondered at.

first day "are doing all they can to influence mankind to observe the commandments of Jehovah?" Perhaps he does; but we are compelled to dissent from such a belief. The commandment says, "The any work." But they teach that the first day is the Sabbath, and that men may work as much as they please on the seventh day. The commandment gives as a reason for keeping the seventh day. that the Lord "rested the seventh day." But they give as a reason for observing the first day, that Christ rose from the dead on that day. Here then they change both the day of the Sabbath, and the reason for its observance. Is this the way to do all they can to secure obedience to the commandments of Jehovah? Monstrous absurdity! The

man who propagates such an opinion may be hon-

But does Mr. W. really believe, as he intimates

in the same paragraph, that the observers of the

est in holding it, but he is certainly in error. The next paragraph contains a statement which we have read with some surprise. It is this, that in the efforts of Sabbath-keepers for the dissemination of their peculir notions, "Dogmatism and unfounded assertions are palmed upon the public as unanswerable arguments." One would naturally expect. after such a declaration, that the writer of it would give some evidence of its truth, or at least that he would show some of those "unfounded assertions" which are "palmed upon the public as unanswerable arguments." But this he does not at tempt; hence we must regard his assertion as another illustration of the old maxim, that men al ways suspect in others that which they find in

We hardly know what to say to Mr. Weiser's fourth paragraph. It so mixes up things entirely different from each other, that we find it difficult to separate them. He first tells us that," the main question in this controversy is, Is the observance of the fourth commandment in all its circumstantial exactitude a part of the moral law, or is it only moral in its spirit, and ceremonial in its letter? Now in order to make the use he designs of this statement of the question, he must reason thus-The fourth commandment requires the observance of the seventh day; but the fourth commandment is only moral in its spirit and ceremonial in its letter: therefore keeping the first day is obedience to the fourth commandment. Just as though, in order to get the spirit of the fourth commandment, it was necessary to depart as far as possible from

A few sentences farther on comes up the subject of a "fair translation." Mr. Weiser speaks unwittingly, as we think, when he says in regard to a new translation of Acts 20: 7, that "the man who wrote this criticism either did not understand the Greek, or wickedly endeavored to pervert the word of God." Mr. W. probably knew that the translation he so boldly condemned corresponds almost exactly with the translation of the Bishops, Coverdale, Cranmer, and William Tyndale translations against which a wise man, we think would be slow to bring such a railing accusation. If he did not know it, he will perhaps judge more charitably of the translation here-

Mr. W. argument for the first day, in the same paragraph, from the appearances of Christ to his

disciples on that day, is not only inconclusive, but best authorities, that Mr. Newman has not as ye crucifixion. Now if the mere fact of Christ's ap-An article with the above heading, from the pen days, and so make the fishing day, and indeed the occasion for rejoicing rather than sorrow. It

> ety of celebrating the first day was never called in question." This argument, he thinks, derives additional weight from the fact that no difficulty ever arose about the Sabbath, although "other matters of less importance often caused bitter contentions, such as the eating of meats, circumcision, the keeping of Jewish festivals, etc." This he regards as indicating, that the matter was settled by the Lord himself. Now permit us to frame another supposition: In the apostolic age the propriety of celebrating the seventh day was never called in nuestion: but the Jews of that time were very strict about the Sabbath, ready to contend for circumcision and the Jewish festivals, and would certainly have complained of the Christians if they had neglected the Sabbath; therefore, the Christians must have observed the Sabbath. We leave it with any candid mind to decide, if our supposition is not the more reasonable of the two. But we do not believe that the Sabbath of the Lord needs the support of any such suppositions. These are only needed when a humanly devised institution is to be supported. This Mr. Weiser evidently felt: hence his effort to make this appear an import

We have already said more than we intended about Mr. Weiser's article-more, we fear, than it really deserved. If the writer had undertaken seriously and fairly to snewer the arguments of the Tracts he professes to review, we should have had patience fully to answer him. But instead of doing this, he has contented himself with selecting here and there a mere non-essential statement, and then battling it as though it involved the whole juestion at issue between those who observe the eventh day and those who observe the first day. In proof of this, notice the fact that his main strength, and the great bulk of his article, is expended upon the question of a "fair translation" -a question which, in the article he was reviewing, is distinctly stated to be not essential to the support of the claims of the seventh day. Then notice also how often he changes and how seldom he meets the true issue. If the Tracts assert that the fourth commandment requires the observance of the seventh day, he replies that the command- on Plumb Island. Forty-seven years ago, a large ment is moral in its spirit but ceremonial in its number of persons removed from the east end of letter-which is just no answer at all to the posi- Long Island, or Oysterpond, to Newport, Herkition of the Tracts. If they assert that there is not mer Co., N. Y. Forty of them, of whom Mr He has asserted enough and denied enough in all thor. conscience; but to prove his assertions or make good his Jenials he seems either unable or indisposed. In such circumstances, we feel free from all necessity or obligation to enter upon a more thorough review of his elaborate and truly extraordinary production.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY held its Seven. teenth Anniversary in Boston on the 26th of May last. It appears from the Annual Report that a depository has been maintained, several lecturers have been employed, and some millions of tract pages have been distributed. A plan has lately been adopted for securing the influence of the periodical press by furnishing short popular articles on the subject of peace for publication in the papers generally. This plan seems to be well received, and will undoubtedly do much to promote the object for which the Peace Society was organzed. From reading the Report before us, as well as from facts which have come under our own noticel we judge that the evils of war and the advantages of general peace are coming to be more justly appreciated. God speed the day when the nations shall learn war no more.

PROGRESS OF MR. NEWMAN AND THE NEWMAN-ACS. The English papers received by the last mail, have considerable to say about the Romish tendencies of Puseyism, as illustrated by the course of Rev. Mr. Newman and his followers. It had been currently reported that Mr. Newman, and eleven other members of the Oxford University, had openly embraced the faith and doctrines of the Church of Rome. But it appears from the Just try it and see how it will work.

requires him studiously to disregard the fact that embraced the Catholic faith, although he no long- an account of a Second Advent Conference recent-Christ appeared to his disciples on other than first er makes his intention of doing so a secret. ly held in Boston. Considerable was said about days. He met them at one time when they were Should he secede from the English and join the the necessity of stating distinctly the present befishing, and was seen of them forty days after his Roman Church, it is more than probable that his lief of the Adventists, in order to protect them example will be followed by many over whom against the calumnies heaped upon them. A respearing to his disciples on the first day argues its he possesses more than ordinary influence. For olution was passed repudiating many of the consabbatic character, why not apply this rule to other own part, we should deem such a result an flicting sentiments and practices now taught by would remove from the English church a bone of contention, and at the same time prove, what the the vail, that we are under a third covenant, that trines and practices of the English Church are essentially Romanish.

#### Y"GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS."

Some months ago we published, under the above heading, several extracts from an old book on the subject of the Sabbath, entitled "An Answer to Mr. Wadsworth." We did not then know the date of the book or the name of its author, and therefore requested information in regard to both those questions. Mr. Joseph Truman, of Preston, N. Y. has kindly furnished us with precisely the inform-Mr. Weiser's concluding argument is drawn ation we wanted, for which we thank him, and from which we gather the following facts:-

> was a New Dugland minister of some notoriety, and the answer to him was written by Mr. Samuel Beebee 1st, who flour ished in the latter part of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. It is probable that he lived on Plumb Island, from the fact that his son, Samuel Beebee 2d, afterwards lived upon that Island, and owned the whole of it. Report says, that there were three brothers, of whom Samuel, the oldest, had received a liberal education. Besides his book in answer to Mr. Wadsworth on the subject of the Sabbath, Mr. Beebee wrote book directed to the Clergy of New England against the mode of paying ministers by a legal tax. It is said that he had suffered the loss of considerable property in that way, which might have the means of making known and extending their led to his writing on the subject. The sentiments of both his books were so unpopular that he could not get them printed in Connecticut, and hence was compelled to resort to Boston for that purpose. It is not known at what time he died, or where he was buried. But his wife was buried in the old burial ground on Brown's Hill, in Oysterpond, now known as Orient. After an absence from the place for forty years, Mr. Truman visited her grave about three years ago. He found the tombstone much mutilated and defaced, which was done long ago by some evil-minded persons, because she was a Sabbath-keeper, and the wife of a Sabbath-keeper of so much distinction. The corners or ears of the stone are entirely broken off, and some words are nearly obliterated. The inscription was probably written by her husband, Mr. Samuel Beebee, and a part of it reads as for

> > "Here lies Elizabeth, One Samuel Beebee's wife, Who once was made a living soul, But now's bereft of life.'

"Lived five-and-forty years a wife, Was aged sixty-seven, Has now laid down her mortal life. In hopes to live in heaven.'

Mr. Beebee's son Samuel, and his four grand sons, Nathan, Silas, Amon, and Thophilus, lived a passage in the Bible to warrant a change of the Truman was one, traced their descent from Sam-Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the uel Beebee. At that time Mr. Truman possessed week, he replies by attempting to show that Christ a perfect copy of the book in reply to Mr. Wads met with his disciples several times on the first worth, and also the book addressed to the Clergy day! If they prove from Scripture and history of New England. But they both passed from his that the apostles and early Christians kept the Sab- hands, and have not since been discovered. It is bath, his reply is that Paul broke bread on the first not impossible that they may now be in the posday of the week, and John was in the spirit on the session of some of the descendants of Samuel Bee-Lord's day! Indeed, though we have twice read bee, a large number of whom are living in New-Mr. Weiser's article with a good degree of care, we port. Russia, and Poland, Herkimer Co., N. JY., do not remember a single instance in which he under the various names of Beebe, King, and has fairly stated and answered a real question at Newbury. The books have long been rare, and issue between him and the Tracts he is reviewing. highly esteemed among the descendants of the au-

We publish the foregoing account for the double purpose of eliciting farther information in regard to Mr. Beebee's books, and of showing what kind of information we want in regard to all the early Sabbath-keeping authors and preachers. It is exceedingly desirable, that our aged brethren who possess facts and records which may De made of service, should put them in a shape to he used If once written down, no matter how roughly, they can be preserved and made available at any future time.

How to send Money to Publishers under THE NEW POSTAGE LAW .- The new postage law is now in operation, and under it the Post Master General has adopted the following rule:-

"Money for newspaper subscriptions, not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The postmaster is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the postmaster who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

Now if you should want to send us money—(as we sincerely hope you will)—all that will be necessary will be, just to deposit the money with your own postmaster ; take his receipt for it on a letter sheet; write what you please in the letter, only don't write on the back of the receipt; and send it to "GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., N. Y." As soon as we receive it, we will call on the posimaster and get the money, and the next mail shall bring you a receipt for it. Isn't that first rate?

ADVENTISM .- We find in the " Morning Watch," some who claim to be Adventists, such as that the door of mercy is closed, that we are now within a gospel ordinance, that the salutation kiss is to be practiced in the church, with other kindred teachings. The necessity of supporting the Advent Herald was also much talked of; and resolutions were passed approving the course of Mr. Himes, and condemning those who have labored to destroy his influence and diminish the subscription list of his paper. We do not find in the report any distinct statement of the present expectations of the Adventists. But Mr. Miller stated for himself, that he "leaves the seventh month movement with his Father in heaven; he has nothing to say about it. As respects his future expectations, he could not fix on any day, nor any year-only to-day, and TO-DAY."

### CONGREGATIONALISM AND PRESBYTERIANISM.

A great Convention of Congregational and Pres byterian ministers and laymen met at Detroit Mich., on the 19th ult., and continued in session for several days. Among other subjects, the Convention spent much time in discussing the best means of securing tracts and books bearing upon the distinctive doctrines of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, especially upon the doctrine of Calvinism. It was maintained in the discussion, that all right practice must be founded on correct doctrinal views; and that while other denominations had been very careful to provide belief, Presbyterians had strangely neglected this was manifested by the different speakers, and a general determination was expressed to spare no pains in obtaining and publishing treatises to vindicate the "important doctrines of election, depravity, perseverance, &c." Prof. Stowe, of Cincinnati, after urging the measure pretty warmly, seems to have been somewhat troubled with a fear that such efforts might be regarded as sectarian. The following is his vindication of himself against such a charge: "Sound doctrinal views must lie at the basis of our efforts; and while the order to which we belong is deservedly distinguished for its charity and its freedom from sectarianism, for the sake of preserving this very catholicism, we must be careful to preserve the

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .-- A State Temperance Convention was held at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 25. The delegates in attendance earliest and most distinguished champions of the temperance cause. Resolutions were from time to time reported for the consideration of the Convention; also a brief Address to the people of the State, especially the friends of temperance, urging duties as citizens and voters in maintaining the Among the speakers were Chief Justice Savage, Hon. E. D. Culver, and Rev. Dr. Nott. But the most forcible and effective speakers, it is said, were taken from the common walks of life, being black smiths, shoemakers, woodsawers, &c. They delineated the horrors of intemperance, and their own suffering and misery from it, in a manner altogether inimitable and irresistible. .

Schools for Colored Children .- Quite a discussion took place in Boston week before last relative to the exclusion of colored children from the public schools. It seems that there are in Boston two schools exclusively for colored children, where they are compelled to attend if they attend at all. A petition was presented to the Primary School Board, praying that those separate schools might be abolished, and that colored children might have the same privileges as other children. The subject was referred to a select committee, a majority of whom reported against the petition, and a minority in favor of it. This led to a warm debate, in which it was shown that the system of separate schools was founded on a wicked prejudice, which it contributed much to increase. The Board, however, adopted the majority report, and the subject will have to be brought up again.

Anti-Slavery Convention .- A very large and spirited Convention of the friends of freedom from the South and West was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio. Several of the most distinguished anti-slavery men were present, and letters were read from Ex. Gov. Seward, Judge Jay, Cassius M. Clay, Elihu Burritt, and others. The deliberations of the Convention seem to have been very harmonious and interesting.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.—An uncommon religious dearth has prevailed among the churches of our own country during the past year. It is gratifying to learn, however, that on the ocean and in foreign countries more conversions have taken in a single year. Revivals on ship-board have been numerous and powerful, while the labors of foreign missionaries have been attended with great

BAPTISTS IN CONNECTICUT.—The Anniversary of the Connecticut State Convention was held in New London, commencing on the 10th ult. It is spoken of as an interesting and refreshing interview. It appeared from the report of the Treasurer, that there had been a gratifying increase of be-A nevolent contributions. For domestic missions within the State, \$1,400 had been expended during the year. The amount raised for the various objects of benevolence had exceeded \$10,000.

#### TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The Western Presbyterian and Congregational Convention at Detroit, Mich., adopted unanimously, after a discussion in which Dr. Beman of Trov Rev. Mr. Blanchard of Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. Beecher, Prof. Stowe and others took part, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the Convention held at Cleveland, June 20, 1844, did with great and most desira. ble unanimity record their solemn and decided testimony against the system of American Slavery as a great moral, personal and political evil, threatening the best interests and hopes of our beloved country, and declared it to be the duty of all men in all suitable ways to make known their hearty disapprobation of the system, especially by avoiding all such fellowship with those who uphold it as might imply any connivance at its perpetuity extension: therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention (more numerously attended and covering a still wider field than the one here referred to) feel called upon at the present session, deliberately to adopt and reaffirm this decided declaration of sentiment on this great subject, and at the same time to express their unfeigned gratitude to God, that in every way, by the advances of his providence and the triumphs of his truth, by the more earnest counsels, the deeper toned remonstrances, and the increasingly fervent desires and prayers of the wise and good of all lands, touching the evil in question, he is affording us cheering tokens that he is about to establish the principles here recognized in all hearts, and to work a practical conformity thereto in all benevolent associations and operations throughout the Universal Christian church. In the prospect of such a blessed consumimportant work. Much feeling upon the subject ation, this Convention heartily rejoice, and for it as in duty bound, they will unceasingly pray.

### From the Advocate of Peace. EXPLOSION OF A BOMB SHELL.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOT. weeks ago there was an accidental explosion of a

bomb shell in Charlton Street, New York. And as I chanced to be at the spot but a few moments after the explosion, I will give you a description of the terrific scene, as it met my eye. I was sitting in my house, about a quarter of a mile from the place of the explosion, at 4 o'clock, P. M. when the whole house was shaken by the report of apparently the heaviest piece of artillery. I was just preparing to go down town, and taking an omnibus, soon saw a multitude of men and boys running towards Charlton Street. In a moment more a crowd came around the corner of Charlton Street into Hudson Street, bearing the body of a well-dressed man, upon a window shutter. They crossed the street directly by the omnibus, and I observed that the whole back side of the head was blown off, and the blood doctrines from which it springs; otherwise, the and brains were dripping down npon the shutter. Perceivgoose that lays the golden egg will be killed, and ing indications of great excitement in the rapidly gathering crowd, and hearing exclamations of 'explosion.' other geese, not half so profitable, fill the counexplosion,' I left the omnibus to hear the cause of the disaster. Entering Charlton Street, guided by hundreds who were rushing to that point from all quarters, I observed on both sides of the street, for a little distance, that the windows were entirely demolished, the frames in many places blown in, doors shattered, and holes blown actually through he sides of houses. In one place, forty rods, I should judge, from the place where the explosion took place, a hole were quite numerous, and included some of the was blown through the front of a frame house, large enough for a man to enter. Upon the side walk, in front of a shop of old iron, lay in disorder, some thirty or forty bomb shells, about eight inches in diameter. It was said by the crowd that a man had one of these between his knees, endeavoring to loosen the charge with a stick, when it exploded, producing this scene of destruction and carnage. The body of this man was torn to pieces, scattered in fragments through the streets. Observing a crowd gathered around an object them to activity and fidelity in the discharge of their in the street at a little distance, I approached it, and saw, apparently, a large piece of butcher's meat, which a boy was pushing about with his foot. On examining it, it proved to ground gained at the last session of the Legislature. | be the lower portion of a man's leg, with the crushed bones, and mangled flesh. 'The other leg,' said a by-stander, was blown over into Hudson Street.' A crowd was collected round a window-sill gazing at some object. It was a man's hand, the fingers burnt, and crushed, and blackened, having been torn from the body, and thrown with violence against the brick wall. The mangled trunk of the unfortunate man, headless and limbless, had been carried into the house, and the shricks of his wife were heard over the bloody remains. Upon an iron window frame lay the torn and bloody body of another man. A fragment of the skell had torn away one half of his head. He was dead. His blood and brains were dripping down upon the pavement, and a day laborer had thumb and finger upon his eyes, to close them forever. Two young men who happened to be passing by in the middle of the street were literally blown up into the air, and fell with broken and mangled limbs upon the pavement. They both died, I believe, the next day. In the street lay a horse dead, and it was singular that he also had the whole of the back of his head torn off by a fragment of the shell. A beautiful wagon to which he was attached, was also demolished, the spokes of the wheels broken, and the vehicle almost torn to pieces.

> Such was the devastation produced by the explosion of a single shell. And yet this shell did but perform its function. It was made for this very purpose—to destroy property and life. It was made to be thrown into the crowded etroote of a city, there to explode, and blow up houses, and tear limb from limb. This was the function of the instrument. And this is war. To throw such missiles as these into the crowded streets of a city, is the business of war. As I looked upon this scene, and witnessed its carnage and woe, and reflected that it was the work of one single shell, and then reflected upon the consternation and horror which must be produced by raining down a shower of these shells upon a city, crushing their way through the roofs of the houses, exploding in the chambers of the dying, or in parlors where mothers, and daughters, and infant children are, gathered in terror, never did I so deeply feel before the horrors,—the unmitigated iniquity of war; never before did I so deeply feel that it was the duty of every one who has a voice to speak, or a pen with which to write, to devote all his influence to promote the abolition of this fiend-like

When Napoleon, with his blood-stained army, arrived beore the wall of Vienna, he planted his batteries, and in less han ten hours three thousand of these bomb shells exploded every hour, five every minute, in the streets and dwellings of this crowded metropolis. Who can imagine the terrors of that dreadful night when, amid the thunders of artillery, the cry and uproar of contending armies, and conflagrations breaking out on every side, these terrible shells, like fiery meteors with portentous glare, were streaking the air, and descending like hail stones upon the doomed city. Crashng through the roofs of the dwellings, they exploded at the fire-side, in the very cradle of the infent, blowing their mangled limbs, with fragments of their demolished homes, far and wide into the air. In this way Napoleon conquered Vienna. In this way England conquered Canton. And in this demoniac work thousands of our countrymen are now ready to engage for the acquisition of Texas and Oregon-The whole city of New York was thrown into excitement by the tale of the explosion of this one shell, and there is scarcely a newspaper in the land which did not record the place within a twelve month, than were ever known dreadful story. And yet it is the business of war to cast these shells by thousands among the men and boys who crowd the ships of the navy and the merchant fleet, and among the sged men, the mothers, the maidens, and the children who throng the dwellings and the pavements of the city. O merciful God, save the nations from the horrors of

the Assembly port, passed certain offenc State, and to thereof." B the crime of may be resto upon taking Court " to be State, and su In accordan Thomas W. of Friday. 🦼 LIFETAND

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The Anniversary on was held in ie 10th ult. It is refreshing interort of the Treasurng increase of belomestic missions en expended dursed for the various eded \$10,000.

SLAVERY. d Congregational opted unanimousr. Beman of Troy. cinnati, Rev. Mr.

s took part, the fol-

neld at Cleveland, and most desira. mn and decided tes-American Slavery and political evil, and hopes of our beto be the duty of all make known their vstem, especially by ith those who uphold ance at its perpetuity

ention (more numera still wider field feel called upon at ly to adopt and reon of sentiment on he same time to exide to God, that in of his providence and y the more earnest nonstrances, and the and prayers of the touching the evil ,in cheering tokens that cinciples here recogork a practical conent associations and Universal Christian ch a blessed consumily rejoice, and for

l unceasingly pray.

of Peace. OMB SHELL.

accidental explosion of a York. And as I chanced ents after the explosion. I use, about a quarter of a sign, at 4 o'clock, P. M. by the report of appar-I was just preparing towards Charlton Street. me around the corner of eet, bearing the body of a

wishutter. They crossed and I observed that the blown off, and the blood it in the rapidly gathering hear the cause of the disguided by hundreds who lequarters, I observed on le distance, that the winhe frames in many places les blown actually through sce, forty rods, I should xplosion took place, a hole frame house, large enough walk, in front of a shop hirty or forty bomb shells, It was said by the crowd. en his knees, endeavoring when it exploded, proand carnage. The body of the design of the carnage in fragments through approached it, and saw, examining it, it proved to with the crushed bones, leg, said a by-stander, reet. A crowd was col-

it some object. It was a crushed, and blackened, led trunk of the unfortuhad been carried into the were heard over the bloody frame lay the torn and fragment of the shell had He was dead. His blood upon the pavement, and a ger upon his eyes, to close who happened to be passing ere literally blown pp into mangled limbs upon the believe, the next day. In it, was singular that he also iead torn off by a fragment o which he was attached, of the wheels broken, and luced by the explosion of a

lidid but perform its funcand blow up houses, and wanch missiles as these witnessed its carnage and work of one, single shell, brnation and horror which, ers of the dying, or in pardeeply feel before the born of war; never before did I ich to write, to devote all bolition of this fiend-like

od stained army, arrived hered his batteries, and in less these bomb shells exploited in the streets and dwellings. io can imagine the terrors

General Intelligence.

RHODE ISLAND.—On Friday last, June 27th, the Assembly of Rhode Island, in session at Newport, passed what is entitled "An Act to pardon certain offences against the sovereign power of this State, and to quiet the minds of the good people thereof." By this act, all persons in prison for the crime of treason may be at once set free, and may be restored to all the privileges of citizenship of stem to a deep blue. The fragrance of upon taking oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court " to bear true faith and allegiance to the State, and support the Constitution of the State." In accordance with the provisions of this Act, Thomas W. Dorr left the prison on the afternoon of Friday.

LIFE AND DEATH IN NEW YORK .- In a New York daily paper of Tuesday morning last, we find the following items in the order in which they here appear:-

On Sunday afternoon a drunken man made several attempts to throw himself from one of the Fulton Ferry boats. | Some humane persons held him by the skirts of his coat. When we last saw him he was looking for a convenient place to jump from one of the docks.

Mr. L. V. Newkirk, aged about 40, after making some purchases at Washington Market yesterday morning, stepped into his wagon, and almost immediately fell back and expired. Disease of the heart is given as the cause of his death. He kept a store at 111 Suffolk street.

An inquest was held on Sunday at the dead house in the Park, on the body of an unknown man found dead on the dock at the foot of Dey st. He was seen on Saturday helping himself to ardent spirits from divers casks on the warf, by taking from them the bungs. Death caused by in-

A woman named O'Neil, about 25 years of age, died on Saturday evening at No. 2 Leonard street. Cause of her death, drinking ardent spirits.

Yesterday morning about half past ten o'clock, a man named Sidmore, while driving from Greenwich street in a wagon, suddenly fell back and

An unknown person was found drowned yesterday morning in the North River at the foot of Courtland street.

Mary Little, aged 44, died suddenly in 33d street near 8th avenue. Death caused by intemperance.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY !- A carpet-bag, containing \$10,000 in gold, in two bags equally divided, was sent by the American Exchange Bank, of this city, to the Meriden Bank, at Meriden, Conn., and deposited in the mate's state-room, on board the steamer New Champion, on Saturday morning last. During the passage through the Sound to New Haven, some one effected an entrance the Cincinnati Chronicle gives the followto the room, forced open the carpet-bag, and stole one of the bags, containing \$5,000, with which he managed to escape, leaving the tag of the bag behind him, with the amount marked upon it.-From the fact that the thief left the other bag, as also a package of \$2350 in bills for the Phænix Bank Hartford, undisturbed, it is supposed that the robbery was effected by some green hand at the business-probably by some one employed upon the boat. A special messenger from Hartford met the boat at New Haven and received the carpet-bag, but did not discover his loss till in the cars some twenty miles from New Haven. Information was speedily conveyed to this city, and yesterday two hands on board the Champion were arrested, but as yet no clue has been discovered to the burglary.

tunate man, who had offended against the laws of fishing schr. Paris, which left that port on his country by murdering Mr. Paul Roux, at the the 27th of February, and was seen a few tavern of Mr. Nolan in Baltimore, in January last, days after on George's Bank, since which expiated his terrible offence on the gallows. nothing has been heard of her. Since 1837 The number of spectators to this scene was seven vessels from Gloucester, with their unusually large. The surrounding eminences entire crews, comprising sixty men, have outside of the jail were completely covered with been lost on George's Bank. And these men, women and children, of all ages and colors. losses have occurred among the most expe-Within the jail enclosure were also a large number. There were probably not less than fifteen vessels belonging to the port. The crew or twenty thousand persons who made themselves witnesses of this painful event,

[Baltimore Patriot.

Sentenced.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer noon, a man from Louisville, Ky., whose of Jefferson County were occupied on the 18th ult., at Watertown, in the trial of George Brown, Market street, seized a young colored boy charged with the murder of Miss Jane Oaks. The prisoner is a young man about 18 years of age, and off, had it not been for the timely interferthe shot which killed the young lady was fired ence of some of the spectators. He claimfrom his rifle, according to his own account, for ed the boy as his slave, and said he could the purpose of merely frightening her. The jury produce papers which would prove his legal returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third de- claim to him; but the crowd did not seem gree, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State to understand the slaveholder, and in Prison in Clinton County for four years—that being the longest period with which the offence is [Alb. Atlas.

A QUAKER EMBASSY. - Many of our readers are aware that there has been a severe discussion, and finally, a separation, in the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, on account of Slavery and Aboliquite zealous in favor of Abolition, while most of to break up the sitting of the Abolition with 50 from the Auburn prison. the official leaders were opposed to the movement. | Convention. The police officers being The division has created great anxiety among Friends, and particularly among those of the London Yearly Meeting: for, being themselves prominent and active Abolitionists, it could not but be an unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue grievous to see the ecclesiastical power of the so- them by a mob of persons. In the melee ciety in this country employed to put down what which followed several persons were con they were so earnestly laboring to advance. And siderably injured by being hit with brick on the other hand, they were reluctant to counten. bats, but no one was seriously hurt. ance what seemed to be a breach of religious order by the Abolition seceders.

agitation. At length the London Yearly Meet- curious state of the case if we get into a ficial productions of the celestial empire which Mr. ing have resolved to send a deputation of their war with Great Britain for the privilege of Peters brought with him on his return to the Unitwisest and best men to the United States, for the promoting the slave trade between this ed States, are two intelligent and educated subjects purpose of at once endeavoring to heal the division in Indiana, and of stirring up the minds of the body of Friends in this country to more direct and active efforts in the cause of emancipation.

The Boston Transcript mentions a new spinning frame just in operation at Lowell, which is creating quite an excitement among manufacturers. It is said to require but one half the power, and will make more yarn and of more even twist at about two thirds the expense of the other kinds

of frames in use.

Colors of Flowers.—We observe in the Cincinnati Atlas an account of a beautiful experiment to test the dependence of the color of flowers upon the various salts contained in the earth. The stem of a beautiful white rose was placed in a solution of the yellow prussiate of potash for some four or five hours. It was then placed in a solution of sulphate of iron, and upon being examined the next morning the petals were changed to a delicate primrose, the leaves to a dark bluish green, and the wood the flower remained unchanged. The rabe as follows:—The prussiate of potash is taken up by a capillary attraction, and distributed through every part of the plant. iron. As the two solutions are brought in contact, the iron acting as a re-agent, revives the prussian blue, which forms the base of potash. This beautiful experiment can be tried by any one, care being taken that the solutions are not too strong.

An Escape.—A fugitive from the blessings and floggings of the "patriarchal institution," as they are dispensed in the city of week. His master, he stated to us, was a Methodist clergyman, who preached on Sunday and raced horses on week days. He liquors on that day, at any hour. had always been treated kindly himself, but last winter his master sold his wife and the mother of his two children to go to New-Orleans, and when in the phrenzy of agony at being thus torn away and separated forhound was set upon him and tore his flesh | heavymare. -for which he could not forgive his master. He leaves his two children and a mother still in bondage, and only desires for himself to labor for a living in the free air and among the free men of the North.-Springfield Gazette.

France.—Texas.—The Paris Constitutionel of May 30th says that France joins England in protesting against the annexa- Caleb Cushing. tion of Texas to the United States. It farther asserts that the English and French of their respective governments, induced of September. the President of Texas not to convoke the adoption by England of the debt of Texas, and turned over like little bushes. Nobody was in return for a treaty to be hereafter enter- | killed. ed into, favorable to the admission of English manufactures into that country.

To Destroy Flies .- A Correspondent of

It is not generally known that black pep per (no-red) is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is the decover a ten cent piece; moisten and mix | guilty. well with a spoonful of milk, (a little cream is better;) keep that in your room and you will keep down your flies. One advantage over other poisons is that it injures nothing else; and another, that the flies seek the air and never die in the house—the windows being open.

Melancholy Mortality.—The Gloucester EXECUTION OF HENRY McCurry.—This unfor- (Mass.) Telegraph records the loss of the rienced and careful masters, and the best consisted of eight persons, all but one citizens of Gloucester.

> Abduction Frustrated.—On Monday aftername we could not learn, while passing up by the throat, and would have taken him , double-quick time" carried the boy off out of the reach of his master. The circumstance created a good deal of excitement at the time.

Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Attempted Riot.—We learn from the Cincinnati Atlas that an attempt was made on present, promptly arrested two of the ringleaders, and took them to the watch house.

While coming down with their prisoners

This matter has been three or four years under Journal asks,—"Will it not be a decidedly country and Texas, and with Brazil for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade?"

> disposed to scorn the humble, who was not interest. himself a fair object of scorn to the hum ble. A man of liberal mind has a reverence for the little pride that seasons every condition, and would deem it a sacrilege to affront or abate the respect which is maintained with none of the adventitious aids.

SUMMARY.

Monday last, from having taken a quantity of corrosive sublimate instead of some mild medicine as he intended. He was a much-respected laboring man, and has left a large and dependent family. His death is a warning against leaving vials of poison among others without labels.

A great fire occurred a few days since in West Moriah, N. Y., near Lake Champlain. It burnt several houses and sawmills, together with a large tionale of these singular changes seems to quantity of lumber and timber. The entire loss is estimated at over \$300,000.

The President of Texas has issued a Proclama-The same is the case with the sulphate of tion, setting forth that England and France have undertaken to reconcile matters between Texas and Mexico, on which account he declares and proclaims a cessation of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the England within one year. citizens and trade thereof, until the whole subject can be referred to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the people.

The Mayor of New York has issued a public notice that the laws forbidding traffic on Sunday, Charleston, S. C., passed through town last except in specified articles and within specified hours, will be rigidly enforced; and especially that there must be no selling of malt or alcoholic

> Notwithstanding the Mayor's efforts to suppress drunkenness and drinking on the Sabbath, there was little if any abatement last Sunday.

On the door of the Lafayette Hall in Broadever, the poor slave attempted to rescue her | way on Sunday, we noticed the following inscripfrom the hands of the purchaser, a blood- tion: "Closed in consequence of a kick from

Ninety-three Revolutionary soldiers reside in Cayuga county. In the same county there are the widows of eighteen deceased soldiers of the gift of "gab," as you would those that had the Revolution, and three soldiers of the late War, who are pensioned on account of the wounds re-

Mr. Tyler and lady have left their retirement on James River and are now at Old Point Comfort. Among the visitors there also, is the Hon.

The lands of the 'Wyandotte Reservation' are diplomatic agents in Texas had, in the name to be sold at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the 22d

A Tornado swept over London, Ohio, and vicin-Congress before the end of the month of ity, on the 22d ult., carrying almost everything July, or the beginning of August, promis- before it; sweeping down houses, timber and ing him in the mean time to procure the re- fences, and leaving whole fields and farms exposcognition of Texas by Mexico, and the ed. Whole trees were carried high in the air,

> One of the Rochester editors has received a quantity of cherries, 32 of which, taken indiscriminately from the basket, fill a pint measure, seven weighing 2 ounces, sixty-three weigh a pound, and a great number are 31 inches around the middle. The fruit is entirely black and aptly named "Tartarean."

A youth in Washington City was charged with having stolen some letters from the post office, and stroyer of the common house fly:-Take being arrested, confessed the fact, and returned equal portions of fine black pepper, fresh a part of the letters taken; and yet on his trial ground, and sugar; say enough of each to for this offence, the Jury found a verdict of not

> The quantities of berries of all sorts consumed every day, during their season, in New York, is almost incredible. We have made as good an estimate as possible, and feel safe in saying that in a day.

> Our Revolutionary War drew from the Treasury of Connecticut alone nearly \$23,000,000; as much as \$100,000,000 would be for that State now, or \$200,000,000 for Massachusetts. Our last war, though cheap compared with most wars, cost us nearly \$50,000,000 a year. Our Revolutionary War cost England more than \$600,000,000, and her wars with Napoleon alone, more than \$500,

If you feel inclined to exercise your vengeance against any one who has deeply injured you, take the first opportunity of doing him a service. If he has any feeling, you will wound him to the

Foster Day, about 65 years old, shot himself with a pistol, at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Wednesday. He has left a wife and several children. Mental derangement is understood to have been the cause of the rash act.

George W. Kline, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., recently committed suicide by shooting himself. His mind had become melancholy in consequence of the death of an only daughter on whom he doated with parental fondness. He was a distinguished member of the Bar, and greatly beloved in the community where he lived.

he Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., by Dap- the brokers. tism-28 to the church in Aurora, O. and 60 to the church in Clarence, N. Y.

The works at Clinton Prison are progressing successfully and rapidly. Since the arrival of 50 prisoners from Sing Sing, 10 more have been added to their number, sentenced from different countion. A number of important members became the night of the 11th instant, in that city, ties. Mr. Cook, the agent, is now on his way

> an account of the extraordinary age of Mr. and The captain questioned him, and the man said his Mrs. Plaisance, then living in Redmoor Fen, in master had brought him on board, but by some Union, Buffalo the Isle of Ely, the husband of the age of 107, the mistake had been left at some intermediate port. wife 105 !—a case without a parallel perhaps in The captain saw fit not to believe him—(who England, or in the world! On Wednesday, would believe a negro?)—and put him in irons strange to relate, after a short affliction, both ex- and flogged him, and finally put him ashore in pired on the same day; their united ages 212! They some by-place. have left one daughter, who lived with them, of the age of 84.

Among other specimens of the natural and artipromoting the slave trade between this ed States, are two intelligent and elucated subjects ed in gaining the affections of an excellent young of the "Brother of the Moon." One of these Chinese gentlemen is stated to be a man of letters, and the other a musician. The scholar is said to be preparing a journal of his travels in this country, Scorners.—We never yet knew the man the publication of which will be boked for with

Pledging each other in drinking is a custom which took its origin from the time when the Danes were in England. Those ferocious barbarians used to stab natives at their festivals, and they invited to their banquets those island chiefs. whom they wished to put out of the way either by the cause of missions.

the dagger or by poison. The consequence was, that no native would drink at a Danish festival un-MR. S. P. LAWTON, of Westerly, R. I., died on less his entertainers, or one of them, would "pledge", M. Tompson, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Brach, his safety in a cup of wine beforehand, and even among those barbarian invaders this pledge was

> Anthony's Nose, which has so long stood prominent on the Hudson Highlands, has been demol-

> The proprietors of the Picayune have been sued by the owner of a slave, for publishing, and commenting upon, his brutal conduct, in having had him flogged almost to death!

Counterfeit one dollar notes, letter D, on the Mohawk Bank at Schenectady, have made their appearance at Buffalo.

The English tax on bricks produces £250,000

per annum, on paper £660,000 and on soap £85. It is ascertained that no fewer than 60,000 Amercan cheap clocks have been imported and sold in

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of dimes and half dimes have been ordered, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be coined at the Philadelphia mint, to meet the exigencies of the new

According to the recent census of the Russian Empire, it appears that the population consists of 62,500,000 souls, of whom 2,000,000 are Tartars (Muhomoune) and 182,000 Jews.

There are 1,200,000 female servants in Eng. land, of whom 110,000 are in London and its

There are comparatively four times as many cattle in England as in France.

Avoid a person that's all jaw. Remember the nore a person talks the less he knows. It's your lean geese that's always cackling-not the fat ones. Recollect this, and avoid men that's got the gift of measels.

A letter written under date of Philadelphia, June 29, P. M., says, so far as local news is concerned, there is a complete dearth. In marine matters the same. With the exception of several alarms of fire and one-only one-firemen's fight, all has passed off peaceably for the Sabbaih in the city of Brotherly Love.

Quite a change has taken place in the public opinion, as to the crops, since the latter rains. The papers from every part of the Union now represent the prospects of an abundant crop, and every thing but hay, as being very promising. Corn never looked better, and the wheat, though short in straw, has filled and headed remarkably well. There is also a promise of a fine second crop of grass. Vegetables of every kind-including the forests-never had a more luxuriant appearance than at the present time.

[Cincinnati Atlas, 25th.

From a report in the Ontario Repository, of the causes tried at the recent term of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Northern district, held at Canandaigua, we learn that the Jury, in the case of Babbitt vs. The Buffalo Steam Engine Manufacturing Company, returned a verdict of \$4,500 for the infringement of the Plaintiff's patent, ro lative to the lining of boxes in which gudgeons as axles are to run, and by which the bad effect heretofore experienced from friction and heating are obviated.

The State Agricultureal Society has engaged Hon. Daniel Lee, a member of the Legislature from Erie county, to visit the different counties of the State, and deliver lectures on the subjects most 30,000 to 40,000 baskets are frequently consumed interesting to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and uncommonly well qualified to discarge the duties assigned to him in a manner acceptable to the people.

> The St. Louis Republican of the 18th, says that the Caspian, which arrived at that city from New Orleans on the 17th, brought up about five hundred emigrants, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and Dutch. On the passage up, two died, a Dutch girl accidently fell into the river and was drowned, and three children were born, and, as the court journals says, are doing remarkably

> Captain Jonathan Walker is probably ere this out of the Florida jail, and on his way homeward. The Anti-Slavery Standard says the sum required to release him was deposited in the hands of a New York house, subject to Capt. Walker's order, if needed. This generous deed was done by a friend and townsman of Walker's, who, finding that the money was not forthcoming from the public, pledged it himself.

> The Legislature of Rhode Island has refused to authorize the appointment of a Chaplain to the State Prison.

The Boston Transcript says that bills of the denomination of fifty dollars, altered from ones, on the Chemical Bank of this city, are in circulation. Fifty-two persons have been recently added to They are so well executed as to deceive some of

> Rev Mr. Dean, Baptist missionary, states, that the Chinese are supposed to spend \$360,000,000 annually for incense to burn before ther idols! This is one dollar for every inhabitant of the empire, old and young; and it is only for a single item in the support of idolatry.

The captain of a steamboat, on the Mississippi after he had got above Memphis, found a colored It is but three or four weeks since that we gave man on board who had no master. Horrible

At the General Sessions of Monroe County, Cromwell Anthony was found guilty of bigamy He married his first wife in Courtland County in 1826. In February last he came to Ogden, passed himself off as a minister of the gospel, succeedgirl named Emilie Stevens, and married her. No defence was offered on the part of the prisoner.

JESUITS. The members of the order new amount to 22,819, of whom 11,413 are priests. At the time of their suppression, in 1773, they had 24 professed houses, 669 colleges, 51 noviciates, 176 seminaries, 335 residences, and 273 missions.

PROMPT.—A Sandwich Island paper says it has but one delinquent subscriber! When we can say the same we will give a hundred dollars to Ch. Sec.

On the 23d ult., by Rev. Stephen P. Hill, WILLIAM

LETTERS.

W. B. Gillett, S. Davison, I. D. Titsworth, Andrew Babcock, H. H. Babcock, Jason B. Wells, J. W. Langworthy, Joseph A. Potter, B. & J. Stelle, J. P. Livermore, S. B. Bowen, Lucius Crandall, Ephraim Maxson. Postmasters at Reservation, Sackett's Harbor, New Athens, Petersburgh, Scott, Newport, R. I., Gettysburgh,

Pa., Ceres, Pa., New London, Ct., Port Jefferson, O.

RECEIPTS.

Adams-Samuel L. Babcock, Sela Burdick, Nathan Saunders, \$2 each; Isaac Wright \$1; E. Whitford \$4, Benj.

Durhamville-Benj. West, Potter & Lawton, \$2 each. Lippitt, R. I.—Wm. C. Ames, Isaac Hall, Thomas P. Lanphear, Edmund D. Randolph, Nathan Babcock. Thomas R. Greene, Lucy Greene, \$2 each. Newport, R. I.-Lucius Crandall, Mrs. Keturah C. Barker, Wm. A. Weeden \$2 each.

Hopkinton, R. I.—Joseph Langworthy \$4; Josiah W. Langworthy, Rebecca B. Langworthy, Mary Burdick, Wm. M. Greene, Geo. A. Babcock \$2 each. Gettysburgh, Pa.—Samuel Fahnestock, F. E. Vander-

sloot, \$2 each. Shiloh, N. J.-Wid. Anna Davis, Nathan Tomlinson, Reese Ayars, Reuben J. Ayars, Wm. S. Dunham, David Bishop, \$2 each; Ezekiel Thomas, \$1. Scott-Dr. G. W. Maxson, Mrs. M. A. Greene, Henry

Lee Burdick, \$2 each. Crossingville, Pa.—Benjamin Stelle \$3; James Stelle \$2. Independence—Asa C. Burdick, Barney Crandall \$2 each.

Appling-Charles E. Greene \$2. Watson-Daniel P. Williams \$2. Ceres, Pa.—Henry Smith \$4. Brookfield—Clark T. Rogers, \$2. New York—Thomas Ashley \$1. Columbus City, Iowa—Susanna B. Bowen \$2. Sackett's Harbor—Elias Frink \$2. East Winfield-Dr. Nathan Spencer \$2. West Edmeston-Dea. Ephraim Maxson, David Maxson, John Maxson, E. H. Coon, Dea. S. P. Burdick, Benj. Burdick, John S. Coon, Joshua Maxson, \$2 each; Barton Brand \$2 50. Edenboro, Pa.—Calvin Waldo \$2.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Millington, N.J.—Isaac F. Randolph \$2.

Shiloh, N. J.

Eli Davis,

Levi Bonham.

Newport, R. I.

Hopkinton, R. I.

Horace Potter.

Charles Saunders,

Cyrus II. Muzou Woodstown, N. J.

David N. Austin.

Vew Market, N.J.

Russell W. Merritt,

Mystic Bridge.

V. R. Ball,

Dennis Creek, N. J. Joseph Swinney, Reuben Davis, Jr. Charles Dickason

JA Ayars & D Campbell, Mary Potter. Williamsville. James S. Young. Reuben J. Ayars Persia. Dea. Oliver C. Babcock, Beulah R. Davis, Thomas E. Babcock. Maria Woodruff; New Lebanon Springs.

Joseph A. Bowen, Lucy Carpenter, Widow Phebe Davis, Sylvanus Carpenter 2d. H. B. & C. Davis, J. Bowen & D Bonham. North Stephentown. Lewis Davis, John Simpson. A S Tomlinson & JH Fogg Adams. Wm McPherson, Elihu Cleveland. Mordecai Thomas Adams Center.

C. S. Hall & C. H. Davis. - Charles Green, Nathan Tomlinson, Job Spencer. E. A. Crossley, Benjamin Coats. Wm. S. Dunham, North Adams. David Bishop, N. J. Read. Reuben J. Ayars.

Charles E. Green. Mrs. Keturah C. Barker. Durhamville. Wm. S. Potter Abel G. Burdick. Pendleton Hill, R. I.

Lucy Greene. New Market, N. J. Andrew Drake. New Beamswick, N. J. D. C. Runyon. Lippitt, R. I. Wm. C. Ames, Dea. D. W. F. Randolph. Isaac Hall.

### BANK NOTE LIST.

The rate of discount affixed to the States, shows the value, in Wall street, of bills of banks in good standing at home; those somewhat depreciated are specified; all others may be considered worthless.

Ì	disc. []	disc.
I	New England: 1	Western New York 27
ł	Calais, Me. 10	New Jersey:
ł		Small notes West N.J. 3
ł	Portland City, Me	N. Hope Del. Bridge 1
ł	Mercantile, Bangor, Me. 5	Pennsylvania: 4to 14
١	St. Croix, Me	Relief notes 4
	Westbrook, Me. 3	Berks County =
	Concord, N. H. 5	Carlisle 14
	Grafton, N. H.	Chambersburg 11
	St. Albans, Vt. 1	Far.&Drov.Waynesb'g 21
	Bennington, Vt. —	Franklin, Washington 2
	Windsor, Vt	Gettysburg 11
	Commonwealth, Mass. —	Girard 2
		Harrisburg 14
	[	Lewiston 2
	Newburyport, Mass. —	11
	Housatonic R. R. Ct. par	
	Pascong, R I 10	
	Agricultural, R I 10	Miners' 2
	Providence Co., R I 5	Middletown 13
	Freeman's, Bristol, RI-	Monongahela 24
	New York:	Susquehanna 50
•	City & most River bks par	U. S. Bank
١.	Clinton Bank, city 50	Wyoming 2½
•	Washington Bank, city 1	West Branch 2
	Other Safety Fund	York 1½
	Do. Red Backs	Delaware: 1 to 1
	Alleghany County 52a30	Maryland: tol2
	America, Buffalo 26	Baltim & Ohio R.R.Co. 10
•	Binghamton 23a28	Cumberland 2
	Brockport 25	Franklin 5
_	Cattaraugus County 17a25	Mineral 2
•	Commerce, Buffalo 26	Salisbury
1	Commercial, Buffalo 25	Dist. Columbia: 2 to 1
	Commercial, Oswego 35	Virginia: 1 to 12
f	Clinton County 35	N.W. Bank of Virginia 21
	Erie County 30a42	
	Farmers, Seneca Co 28	South Carolina: 14
Í	Hamilton 25	Georgia:
D	Lodi 19a5	Ohio:
٠.	Lyons 35	Com. Bank Lake Erie 10
8	Melcuants. Fr Dattere wree.	Farmers, Canton 20
٥	Mechanics, Buffalo : 39	11Hamilton 20
E	Millers, Clyde 8	Lancaster 20.
	Olean 15a28	
	Ogwaga 20	Urbana Banking Co. 60
i	Phenix. Buffalo 29	Indiana:
ſ	StateBankN.Y.Buffalo 75	State DR & Dranches 2
	St Lawrence 70a5	
	Tongwanda 40	Tennesse: 3
	U. S. Bank, Buffalo 25	Michigan:
E	Union, Buffalo 21	Michigan & Branch 88
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GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York. be directed, post paid, to

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

What maketh music, when the winds To hoarse encounter rise, When Ocean strikes his thunder-gong, And the rent cloud replies? When no adventurous planet dares The midnight arch to deck, And in its startling dream the babe Doth clasp its mother's neck?

But when the fiercer storms of life Do o'er the pilgrim sweep, And earthquake voices claim the hopes ... He treasured long and deep, When loud the threat ning passions roar, Like lions in their den. And vengeful tempests lash the shore-What maketh music then?

The deed to humble virtue born, Which nursing memory taught. To shun the boastful world's applause, And love the lowly thought-This builds a cell within the heart, Amid the weeds of care, And tuning high its heaven strung harp, Doth make sweet music there.

#### From the True Wesleyan. Church Music:

read, "The soul seems formed for music. and he relinquished his diabolical design. The savage cannot be found so barbarous He continues to read the New Testament. as not to have some way by which to create though he finds much in it which condemns musical sounds; and the savage who, for his profession. On being asked what he in the sky, these good men sent out a dog a hoe, that a spot on a declivity was hollow. the first time, hears the notes of a well reg- would do if the Priest were to order him to to hunt for those who might want help. ulated band, will crouch down upon the give up his New Testament; 'No; I will' ground, entranced by notes so far exceed- not give it away,' he replied. 'I love it. ing any thing of which he has ever before It has saved two lives already: and what

The band, in passing through the street. will draw every family to the window; the flute, whose soft notes float over the still waters on the summer's evening, will cause the Indian to lift the paddle from the water, and let his canoe drift noiselessly down the stream. And the proudest monarch on earth will kneel and weep during some of the stow a trifle, was the address of a pale, strains of the mighty organ, and the choir, emaciated looking woman, holding a few as they sing the Messiah.

and made the heart leap, even upon the blue waves of the receding tide. 'I have field of death, by the notes of the bugle, the no half-pence, my good woman, said the trumpet, and the clarion. Pleasure has lady, looking up from the novel she was made music her handmaid. The ball, the perusing, with a listless gaze; if I had, I dance, the theatre, would all expire, were would give them to you.' 'I am a poor it not that music gives her constant pres- widow, with three helpless children dependence, and pleads with a voice so sweet, that ing on me,—would you bestow a small trifle the world cannot resist it. Any price will to help us on our way? I have told you be paid for music, if it shall have the quality I have no half-pence, reiterated the lady, of being exquisite. The man is now living somewhat pettishly. 'Really,' she added, who annually receives more for the music as the poor applicant turned meekly away, which he creates on his violin, than would this is worse than the streets of London support eight of our ordained missionaries." they should have a police on the shores to -Todd's Sabbath School Teacher, pages prevent such annoyance.' These were the

coiled to spring at his victim, at the sound me a glass of wine. morning and evening air.

"Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings; Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat, Loves of his own, and raptures swell the note.'

Music holds over man an influence that nothing else does. The heart that can be melted by no appeal, is touched and softened by the sounds of music. It expels from the mind the demon of passion and revenge, and calls into exercise the tenderest and best feelings of the human heart. It embalms in a sweet perfume the memory of this, "Here lies the friend of Sir Philip the Bible, "Thou, God, seest me." friends that have died "long, long ago."

When set to religious and devotional sentiments, it leads the unthinking almost instinctively to fall down and acknowledge of heraldry, or the renown of science, if my that God is among us of a truth.

So peculiarly ravishing to the mind of man is music, that God, to invest heaven with every possible attraction, has told us that a large part of the exercises of that blessed world, and holy throng, is singing.

It is certainly not top much to say, that the parent who neglects to have his children learn music, has most wofully neglected their education. Music being thus adapted to man's nature, has always been associated with religious worship, both among Jews and Christians, in the great congregation and the social circle. The Puritan Fathers always sung in their family devotions.

DEATH FROM TOBACCO.—We learn from the Dedham Democrat that a little boy of six years old, son of Mr. Lewis Cobbett, of West Dedham, went to the store of Mr. Jason Fills, Jr., in that place, and asked the clerk, a boy by the name of Hank, for some kind of confectionary that he was told they had no sugar plums, but he could have some tobacco. The child replied that tobacco would make him sick. The clerk argued that it would not, and took a cracker and put on some butter and molasses and tobacco, and succeeded in some way in get-

TOBITT'S PRINT, & RPRECE BT.

ting it down the child. The little fellow was taken with vomiting soon after, and continued to do so for several days, and at length went into fits, and finally died on Thursday, the 5th inst. Mr. E. promptly discharged the clerk, as soon as it was known that he had committed the infamous transaction. Whether any farther notice will be taken of it we know not, but certainly if there is any punishment that can reach him, he should not be permitted to escape "unwhipt of justice."

#### Murder Prevented by the Bible.

The following anecdote is contained in a letter addressed to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by Mr. Jeffrey Hale, Secretary to the Quebec Auxiliary, and containing a large order for Bibles and Testaments. It is dated

" Quebec, U. C., July 14th, 1837. "Some time in the year 1836 there was a country-wedding in the county of at which the usual scenes of riot and drunkenness took place, which ended in a lawsuit, and cost the bride's father a considerable sum. Revenge burned in his breast, and ended in a fixed resolution to murder the person who was the cause of his loss. The bride's father is from old Ireland, and connected with the Roman Catholics. When a boy, 10 lind boom tangle to read at some of the charitable schools in Ireland, and could read the Scriptures; but he had paid no attention to that important duty from his twelfth year. During the period his mind was considering how to murder the person who he thought had injured him, a New Testament from the Quebec Bible Society was handed into the house where he lived He took up the New Testament, and turned to 1 John iii. 15, 'Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer; and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in Says one, whose writings will always be him.' The word took hold of his heart, more it may do, I cannot tell."

#### The Head and the Heart.

Here is a beautiful thing from the pen of Mrs. Cornwall Barry Wilson

'Please my lady, buy a nosegay, or bewithered flowers in her hand, to a lady who War has pressed music into its service, sat on the beach of Brighton, watching the thoughtless dictates of the HRAD. 'Mama,' To the above truthful and beautiful ex- said a blue-eyed boy, who was laying on tract, I may add, all animals are pleasantly the beach, flinging pebbles into the sea, 'I affected by the sweet sounds of music. - | wish you had a penny, for the poor woman The horse, the elephant, and even the does look hungry, and you know we are to ing at the table where it was his place to of a silvery appearance. We had not promeanest reptiles. The rattlesnake, when have a nice dinner, and you have promised wait, took an opportunity to rob his master. ceeded very far before we heard a rumbling

of the flute has been disarmed, and followed The HEART of the lady answered the ap- reason for his infamous behavior, "Sir." the wonderful charmer with apparent de-peal of her child; and with a blush of shame said he, "I had heard you so often talk of light. A gentleman confined in an old pri- crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproof the impossibility of a future state, and that son, used to pass off the tedious hours by his artless words conveyed, she opened her lafter death there was no reward for virtue. playing plaintive airs on his lute, when to reticule, placed a half-crown in his tiny nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted of man, and it was only after an interval that his utter astonishment, on one occasion, he hands, and in another moment he was bound to commit the robbery." "Well but," resaw a large number of mice crawling forth ding along the sands on his errand of mercy. plied the master, "had you no fear of that from their retreats, and listening to the In a few seconds he returned, his eyes death which the laws of your country insweet sounds. Not highly pleased with his sparkling with delight, and his countenance flict upon the crime?" "Sir," rejoined the audience, he laid aside his instrument, when glowing with health and beauty. 'O ma- servant, looking sternly at his master, his auditory dispersed, and left him once ma, the poor woman was so thankful; she "what is that to you, if I had a mind to more in solitude; but the sound of his wanted to turn back, but I would not let venture that? You had removed my greatsweet instrument again called them forth, her; and she said, "God bless the noble est terror; why should I fear the less?" The songsters of the grove take delight in | ble lady, and you too, my pretty lamb; my | Behold the wisdom of propagating infipouring forth their mellow notes upon the children will now have bread these two delity and atheism in a nation! days, and we go on our way rejoicing." '-The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her heart told her that its dictates had bestowed a pleasure the cold reasoning of the head could of age, was asked by a dignified clergyman. never bestow.

> THE BEST EPITAPH.—Lord Brooks was so charmed with that rare and accomplished personage, Sir Philip Sydney, that he would have no other inscription on his tomb, than actions show that you think of the words of Sydney." "Ah," says the Christian, " envy not those whose sepulchre will be adorned with the trophies of war, the pride humble grave can tell, and tell truly, Here lies the friend of Christ!""

## To an Infant in Heaven.

BYTHOMAS WARD, Thou bright and star-like spirit! That, in my visions wild, I see mid heaven's seraphic host-O! canst thou be my child?

My grief is quench'd in wonder, And pride arrests my sighs; A branch from this unworthy stock Now blossoms in the skies.

Our hopes of thee were lofty, But have we cause to grieve? O! could our fondest, proudest wish A nobler fate conceive?

The little weeper, tearless, The sinner snatch'd from sin; The babe, to more than manhood grown, Ere childhood did begin and siles the

And I, thy early teacher, Would blush thy power to see; Thou art to me a parent now, And I, a child to thee!

#### THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home, Where all will spring to meet us; Where hands are striving as we come, To be the first to greet us. When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath, And care had been sorely pressing, 'Tis weet to turn from dr roving path, And find a firesite blessing. Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track, If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on the dreary way, Though lonely and benighted, If we know there are lips to chide our stay, And eyes that will beam love lighted? What is the worth of a diamond ray. To the glance that flashes pleasure; When the winds that welcome back, betray, We form a heart's chief treasure? Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track, If we are but sure of a welcome back.

#### The Story Teller.

Peter Parley was a great story teller This is known to all children who have read his books. One day as he was going by the school, the children came around him, and they all wished him to tell them a

Well, says Peter, I love to please good bildeon, and as you all appear kind and civil. I will tell you a story which you have never heard. But before we begin let us go and sit down in a cool shady place.

A long way from this place, in a land where it is very cold, and where much snow falls, and where the hills are so high that their tops appear to reach the sky, there live some men whose joy it is to help folks who pass by these hills.

These men keep large dogs, which they learn to go out and hunt for persons who may be lost in the snow drifts.

One sad cold night when the snow fell fast, and the wind blew loud and shrill. and it was quite dark, with not a star to be seen In an hour or two the dog was heard at

the gate; and when they went to look out they saw the dog there, with a boy on his

The poor child was stiff with cold, and could but just hold on to the dog's back. time in the snow, and was too ill and weak close by him.

felt the hair of the dog; and then the dog three pieces dovetailed together, the rest begave him one more pull. This gave the ing solid. In another portion of the cavern, boy some hope, and he took hold of the where the walls are smooth, are numerous dog, and drew himself out of the snow; but hyeroglyphics, letters, and figures, which apfelt sure that he could not stand or walk.

his arms round the dog's neck, and thus he 2, 6 and 7 are quite plain. Just above these held on. He felt sure the dog did not figures the letters DON and CARLO dog's back, all the way to the good men's pear on the wall. Of the arm of the main. house, who took care of the boy till the cavern, which has been discovered and has snow was gone, when they sent him to his been explored some two hundred yards, a

### The Fruit of Infidelity.

had made the improvement that might be from the fact that, instead of stone, as we first expected from hearing the irreligious and believed, we found them to be of metal very blasphemous conversation continually pass- much resembling sulphate of iron, but more Being apprehended, and urged to give a Bishop Horne.

God is Everywhere.—A child, six years "Where God was?" with the offer of an orange. "Tell me," replied the boy, "where he is not, and I will give you two." Recollect, my dear boys, that God is everywhere present; he sees you by night as well as by day: therefore let all your

SAGACITY AND FIDELITY OF A DOG.—An instance of canine sagacity occurred on fire in Crescent Place, which deserves to be recorded. Mr. H. D. Huston, who resided ter's shop in which the fire commenced, was places upon earth, do I desire to lay my bones.] awakened about 3 o'clock by his dog, who jumped upon his master's bed and began to lick his eyes; on opening them, Mr. Huston found the flames bursting from his sliop near his room, and had barely time to save himself and family from the devouring ele-

[Traveler.

ut out of the your either by I u

A Sagacious Dog.—On Saturday afternoon a large mastiff dog, kept by Mr. William Semmence, at High Lanes, rushed into the dwelling house, barking and howling violently. The inmates thinking his was oc. casioned by some person passing by, took no O bury me not in famed Aubum's shade, notice of it, till the faithful watch-dog caught one of Mr. Semmence's daughters by her clothes, and dragged her outside the house he then let her go, and began barking and leaping up towards the roof, which the young woman immediately discovered to be on fire. It was soon perceived that there was no possibility of saving the house from destruction; the inmates, therefore, contented themselves with removing the furniture. The fire soon Boston, May 24, 1845:

extended to me joining house, occupied by Nichola Oliver, which was also reduced to. ruins, the inmates succeeded in saving their Falmouth Packet.

> Mouse, Lap-Dog, and Monkey. A FABLE.

A poor little Mouse, being half-starved, ventured, one day, to steal from behind the ceiling, while the family were at dinner, and, trembling all the while, picked up a few crumbs, which were scattered on the ground. She was soon observed, however, every body was immediately alarmed; some was at hand, and endeavored to crush her to pieces, and the poor, terrified animal was driven round the room in an agony of terror. At length, however, she was fortunate were again seated, a Lap-dog and a Monkey came into the room. The former jumpevery one of the children, and made his into years and feebleness. court so effectually, that he was rewarded with some of the best morsels of the entertainment. The Monkey, on the other hand, forced himself into notice by his grimaces. He played a thousand little mischievous tricks, and was regaled, at the appearance of the desert, with plenty of nuts and apples. The unfortunate little Mouse, who saw, from her hiding place, every thing that passed, sighed, in anguish of heart, and said to herself, "Alas! how ignorant was I, to mous stratagem: A large jug filled with imagine that poverty and distress are always sufficient recommendations to the charity of the opulent. I now find, that whoever is not master of fawning and buffoonery, is but ill qualified for a dependant, and will not be suffered even to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

A farmer of Howard county, Missouri, whilst quarrying stone on a hill side, accidentally discovered, by striking the earth with He forthwith commenced digging there, and tempt those who are striving to be temperin a short time came to a regular wall, evidently built by human hands. He tore down who would promote virtue among this vaa portion, and found that it had blocked the luable and much abused class of our commouth of a cave, which has since been ex- munity, would do well to be on the alert. plored a distance of three hundred yards, and a branch from this main passage has been He told the men that he had lain a long penetrated some two hundred yards. About thirty yards from the entrance is a magnifito walk, and the snow fell fast on him. At cent room, with a ceiling of a hexagonal length he felt something pull him by the form, presenting a shining surface, as if crustcoat, and then he heard the bark of a dog ed with diamonds. Near the entrance is the statue of a horse, the head, neck, body, and The boy then put out his hand, and he one hind leg finished, the neck formed by pear rather illegibly, though whether graven He then got upon the dog's back, and put or painted we are not told. The figures 1 writer says: "The walls and ceiling of this extraordi

nary cave are pretty much the same as in the other rooms. The walls have a peculiar and A servant of the late Mr. Mallet, who extraordinary brilliancy, occasioned probably noise that ocasionally broke upon our ears, in notes the most thrilling and melodious I ever heard. We stood for a considerable time in breathless silence to catch the most enchanting sounds that ever greeted the ear we could summon courage to explore its ed the boy with steeling it. Some ten or source, which we did, and were much sur! fourteen days since he had him put in the prised to find it proceeded from a gushing police jail of the first Municipality, and spring in the side of the wall. The sounds we heard we found to be produced by the fall the inhuman punishment inflicted on him. of the water, and varied by the current of air before alluded to, which we then found to be lashes a day from the day that he was imvery strong. We each took a hearty draught prisoned till Thursday last. The old man, of the limpid water of this spring; and, after surveying the diamond walls of the greatest natural curiosity in the world, we commenced retracing our steps to its mouth, when win of his condition, who promptly had him we found it to be quite dark and 8 o'clock at | brought to the police office, where he was Missouri Statesman.

'I am rich enough,' says Pope to Swift, and can afford to give away a hundred pounds a year. I would not crawl upon it alive, and seeing another enjoy it. When to leave enough for a monument, if there were a wanting friend above ground.'

[Within a stone's throw of the cot where I was born, stands the old church where my fathers word the law says. Monday morning in connection with the shipped, and back of the church is the grave yard where I often repair when I visit my native place, to bend over the tombs of those I love, and recall their. virtues to my remembrance. The spot is not far in a house directly in front of the carpen- from where the Pilgrims first landed. There, of all From the Boston Recorder.

## O BURY ME NOT.

Carry my bones from hence.—GENESIS 50: 25. bury me not in this populous place By the busy haunts of the city mart; Mid strangers here of every race, From the graves of my much-loved friends apart.

O hury me not in the desert afar, Where no tear on my grave shall ever be shed: But bury me where my kindred are That my friends may come and mourn for the dead.

For the visitors there will know me not: With the learned; the great I would not be laid; Obury me close by my own native cotal day

Those whom I loved will weep o'er me there; The tear of affection will fall on my tombe Then bury me, bury me bury me where Some friend, to my resting place often shall come. From the Providence Republican.

Temperance Among Seamen.

Among the many moral projects which have been started in our city, there is no one which commends itself to the interest and good wishes of our citizens more, than that of promoting temperance among our

Our Father TAXLOR, the benevolent pastor of the Bethel, is the champion for the poor sailor, and right well he performs his duty. We have often had occasion to observe that where a duty was to be done toward the seaman. Father Taylor was ready called for the cat, others took up whatever to perform it. His task is one of labor and perplexity; and many are the impediments which are cast in his way, by the designing rum sellers and others, who would work the sailor's ruin, for the purpose of robbing enough to gain her hole, where she sat, them of their hard earned money, and makpanting with fatigue. When the family ing them poorer and more miserable, than when they started upon their voyage!-Thus making them poorer, and poorer, and ed into the lap of his mistress, fawned upon more and more miserable, as they grow

Here is an instance of the depravity of somebody, whether a rumseller or not, I leave my readers to judge. A few days since, a large ship arrived in our port—the crew had all signed the pledge with one or Pickled Salmon two exceptions; and the persons most interested in their earnings, knowing that temperance sailors are not so easily bled as. the Tack tars were in former times, consequently had recourse to the following infagin was placed by some unknown hands upon the deck of the ship, where any one so disposed could help himself, and be made drunk without hindrance and without charge. But when once drunk then farewell money, farewell happiness! The "landsharks" know full well where to find them, and know, too, well enough how to destroy them. We could not believe that we had a set of men among us who were so depraved-so bad at heart, as to have recourse to such a low and mean stratagem to decoy those who at least must be firm to any resolution of this kind to adhere to it, and to ate. But such is the fact; and every one

#### THE DEVIL INCARNATE. From the New Orleans Picayune.

Passing through Baronne street about noon yesterday, a crowd, composed of men. women, and children, attracted our attention. The object of their curiosity, or ra- Pig, Eng. &Sc: ton 50a 521 ther of their pity, we found to be a delicate and debilitated looking mulatto boy, about ten years old. An old negro on the one Do Swedes side, and a stick on the other, supported Do Eng com him, as he endeavored to move along, al- Do do refined though it was evident that any motion, however slow, was too much for his prostrated physical powers. We inquired what was Oak. lb the matter with the boy, and were answer- Hemlock, light ed by his shirt being raised up off his back, and heavens! how expressive of fiendish cruelty was the spectacle that presented itself! The poor boy's back and body were one mass of raw, trembling, skinless, partiputrid, lacerated flesh! Ravines, as it were. in his carcase, had been cut by the lash. and he appeared, altogether, a victim of the most wanton and heartless cruelty, which it was impossible for any other than a fiend to inflict. All we could learn of this monstrous cruelty we had from the old negro who helped the boy along; we give it Do. ceder, 3ft.22 00@24 00 for what it is worth, premising that we shall Do. do. 2ft. ----@17 50. seek for the authentic facts of the case, and Staves, wo } lay them before the public.

The old negro said that he and the boy Doroak had belonged to C. Donnibourg, who lives at the Heading, wo corner of Annunciation and Richard streets -that Donnibourg lost a watch, and chargthere, by his order, says the old man, was The boy himself says that he received 25 by direction of his master, was taking him home; but two citizens, seeing that he must die by the way, informed Recorder Baldexamined by Dr. Picton. As the doctor examined the wounds, they were necessarily exposed to the by standers, who, by an involuntary exclamation expressed their indignation against his torturer. The doctor the earth without doing a little good. I will pronounced the boy in a precarious condienjoy the pleasure of what I give, by giving tion, but said by proper treatment he might recover, and advised that he should be sent I die, adds the poet, I should be ashamed to the Charity Hospital The Recorder or dered that he be at once taken there,—and thither was he carried by the police on a Flax, rough 8 50 a 9 00 litter, his back upwards. 18 80

What follows, will show the reader what

From the N. O. Tropic, June 10. The Attorney General has given it as his opinion that there is no law by which the owner of the slave Auguste, or the jailer under whose charge the brutal punishment was inflicted upon him, can be reached. This is the case of the little mulatto boy

who was sent to the police jail of the First Municipality, and there chastised, day after Do. brown 8 50@ 9 00 day, until his back was one mass of raw, N. York brown b trembling, and part-putrid flesh.

### The Good Little Girl.

A small colored girl, who loved Jesus, and had read her Bible a good deal, one day gave proof that she considered it her duty to obey what the Seviour Pimento, Jamaica 11 & 112 had said. She ran to her mother one morning, much pleased, showing some plums that a friend had given her. The mother said "she was very kind, and has given you a great many." "Yes." said the child, "very kind indeed; she gave me Southong more than these, but I have given some away." The mother asked to whom she had given them? when Am. Sax fleece, lb 42a 43 the little girl replied as I gave them to a white girl who publies me off the sidewalk, and make faces which publies me off the sidewalk, and make faces at me." Upon being asked why she gave them to her, she answered. Because I thought that would have the know that I wished to be kind to her.

Smyros. ism a Grown and she will not perhaps be ankind and rude to me Maxican

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GLASS. English Crown 50 feet: 6x8 to 10x13 8 50: 4 00 12x18 to 16x26 5 50@6 50 Eagle and Columbian: 6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 30 10x14 to 16x20 2 70@3 00

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