CANDLES.

Sperm, east and city27 a 29
Do Patent a 38

COFFEE.

DOME STICS.

Sheetings b'wn 4-4 64a 8 Do do 5-4 104a 124 Do bleached 4-4 7 a 12

Do do 5-4 12 a 15 alicoes, blue 7 a 12

Dotton yarn, 5-13 15 a 16

FEATHERS.

American, Live 30 @ 34

FISH Dry Cod, cwt 2 57 @ 2 62

17 00 @

FLAX

4 6210

laltimore . 4 62 @ 4 75

tye flour | 3 20 @ 3 50° and an Meal 2 374@ 2 564

GRAIN.

GLASS.

6x8 to 10x13 3 50 @4 00

12x18 to 16x26 5.50@650

10x14 to 16x20 270@300

English Crown 50 feet:

Eagle and Columbian :

HAY. HAY. Forth-River, 100lb. 72@75

IRON.

Do Amer

r do rolled

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o Eng com

neet E & Am lb

lemlock, light

Heavy 12 LUMBER.

Boards N R } 35 00 @40 00

Do. box 11 00 @12 00

Do. east. p.10 00 @11 00

Do Albany, piece 8 @ 18 Plank, Gal 33 00@40 00 [pine, M ft]

cantling pine 14 00@16 20

limber,oak,cu ft 25@ 1 37

DoGa yel pine 35@ 40 Shingles, 18in. 1 75@ 2 00

lo. cedar, 3st.20 00@22 00

16. do. 2ft. ——@17 50

or oak hhd 27 00@28 00

ew Orleans, gall 26 @ 30

t Cròix 28 @ 30 Irinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27

ardn's & Mat'nzas24 @ 25

NAILS! ut; 4d a 40d 4 @ 43

(3d 1c and 2d 2c more)
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Corteshoes No 7a9 18 @ 20

eef mess bbl 7 50 @ 8 00

Do. Orange co. 18 @ 22

Do order to good 13@ 14

Do. pickled 7 @ 71 houlders, smoked 6 @ 64 Do. pickled 54@ 53

Irdinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50

good to prime 4 87 @5 00

SEEDS.
Clover lb. new 8 a 9 9 10 6 16 00 Flax, rough 8 50 a 9 00 Do clean

SUGARS. St Croix lb

luba, muscovado

SALT.

iverpool, fine 1 35al 45

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· 12 @ 25

Mould, tallow lb

St. Domingo

Do do Do bleached

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Checks 4-4

Pickled Cod,

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ennsylvania

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ve, Northern

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Date, Northern

orn Jersey

Southern

Pickled Salmon

itc 170 Mackerel, No. 1

Sabbath

VOL. II-NO. 23.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 75.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From a Phamphlet written by RICHARD WHATELY, D. D.,
Archbishop of Dublin.

In saying that there is no mention of the Lord's day in the Mosaic Law, I mean, that there is not only no mention of that specific festival which Christians observe, on the first day of the week in memory of our Lord's resurrection on the morning following the Jewish Sabbath, but there is not (as has sometimes been incautiously stated) any injunction to sanctify one day in seven. Throughout the whole of the Old Testament, we never hear of keeping holy some one day in every seven, but the seventh day, as the day on which "God rested from all his work." The difference, accordingly, between the Jews and the Christians, is not a difference of reckoning; which would be a matter of no importance. Our computation is the same as theirs. They, as well as we, reckon Saturday as the seventh day of the week; and they keep it hofrom the work of creation; we keep holy the first day of the week, as the first, in memory of our Master's rising from the dead on the day after the INTERVIEW BETWEEN A CONVERTED JEW AND Sabbath.

Now, surely it is presumptuous to say, that we are at liberty to alter a divine command, whose authat it matters not whether this day or that be set was his instituting a feast unto the Lord on the the Jewish Intelligence. fifteenth day of the tenth month, "even the day that | terest by both Jews and Christians. he had devised of his own heart." The Samaritans, there;" and so perhaps did Naaman the Syrian, when he proposed to "wash in the rivers of Daas another; one day as good as another; except when there is a divine command which specifies one; and then, it is our part not to alter, or to question, a divine command, but to consider whether it ex. tends to us, and, if it does, to obey it.

I cannot, therefore, but think that the error was less, of those early Christians, who, conceiving the on them, obeyed it just as it was given, (provided they did not, contrary to the Apostle's injunction, Rom. xiv. 2-6, presume to judge their brethren who thought differently,) than of those who, adpresume to alter it on the authority of tradition. Surely if we allow that the "Tradition of the Church" is competent to change the express commands of God, we are falling into one of the most fuse the cup to the laity at the Lord's supper, on the authority of their Church, though Christ said to his disciples, "Drink ye all of this;" and for pleading tradition in behalf of saint-worship, &c.

But in the present case there is not even any tradition to the purpose. It is not merely that the apostles left us no command perpetuating the observance of the Sabbath, and transferring the seventh to the first; such a change certainly would private conversation with you; you may fix a time have been authorized by their express injunction; and by nothing short of that; since an express divine command can be abrogated or, altered only by the same power, and by the same distinct revelation, by which it was delivered. But not only is there no such apostolic injunction, than which inothing less would be sufficient; there is not even any tradition of their having made such a change; nay, more, it is even abundantly plain that they he considered me as a dead and lost son-but told ficiently plain marks of the Christians having observed the Lord's day as a religious festival, even from the very resurrection, John xx. 19, 26; Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 2; Rev. i. 10; but so far were and true, eternal salvation. they from substituting this for the Jewish Sabbath, that all of them who were Jews, actually continus judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath day; which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is Christ."

And if we come down to later ages of the Church, we not only find no allusion to any such tradition, but we find the contrary distinctly implied, both in the writings of the early fathers, and in those of the most eminent of the founders of our Reformation. For instance, in Cranmer's 'Catechism, published in 1548, viz. the first year of Edward VI., we find the following passage:-"And here note, good children, that the Jewes in the Old Testament were commanded to keep the Sabbath

men in the New Testament are not bound to such commandments of Moses' Law concerning difference of times, days, and meats, but have liberty and therein to hear the word of God, and keep an holy rest. And, therefore, that this Christian liberty

may be kept and maintained, we now keep no more Sabbath on Saturday as the Jews do; but we observe the Sundays, and certain other days, as thing we ought to obey."

By the authority of the Magistrate, Cranmer evidently meant that of the Church; the government of which would, of course, be in the hands of the civil magistrate, in such a church as our Reformers contemplated; viz. a strictly National Church in which each subject of the State is necessarily, as such, a member of the Church, also. In fact, the notion I am contending against, seems, as far as I can collect, to have originated with the Puritans not much more than 200 years ago; and to have been for a considerable time confined to them; though it was ly as the seventh day, in memory of God's resting subsequently adopted by several members of our

HIS FATHER

There is something very touching in the following narrative of an interview between a converted thority we admit to be binding on us, on the ground | Israelite and his father, which took place during a fair at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Mr. Neander, the apart as a Sabbath, provided we obey the divine writer of it, is now engaged in a mission in this injunction to observe a Sabbath. One of the re- country. Mr. Bellson, whose name is mentioned corded offences, we should remember, of "Jero- in it, was a missionary of one of the London Sociboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin," eties. The narrative was originally taken from

who "worshiped they knew not what," perhaps father had arrived. Several Jews collected in front ed. "I cannot comprehend your faith." acted on a similar principle when they built a tem- of our lodgings, but remained quiet. A Jew of my ple on Mount Gerizim; though that was not "the acquaintance requested me to visit my father, but I place which the Lord had chosen to put his name was to go quite alone, and without the knowledge of my friends. I mentioned, however, the matter to Bro. Bellson, who dissuaded me from going there alone at night, as it might occasion a tumult among mascus, and be clean," instead of Jordan. One the Jews. I wrote accordingly a letter to my fathriver is as good as another; one mountain as good | er, in which I briefly expressed my feelings, and asked, whether he would not permit me to bring a friend with me: but received no answer.

July 12. Mr. Bellson and myself went out to call on my father. We found the door of his room blasphemy. My father then rose, took my hand locked. We then went towards a street where we and said, "Come, let us speak a few words with hoped to find the Jew I knew, above alluded to. I each other alone. looked around, and my heart was moved on seeing fixedly and mournfully at me. I trembled, and said, with great emotion, "Marc! for I will still gold. This is the presence of public opinion; the stood still, supporting his feeble body on a chest. I took hold of his hand, and exclaimed, "Father!" dangerous errors of the Romanists; and this, en. Alas, what a child we have lost in you!" me to find you, my parents, incapable of comprehending that I have only now learnt to know and

server, and Redeemer." He.-" Do not speak to me of this subject at this time and in this place, and listen to what I now command you; Î will only devote one hour to when you can come. But I will not go to your lodging. I dare not do so on account of my large

family, many members of which are here." Our meeting was fixed for five o'clock in the af ternoon, I awrited the hour in prayer and supplication to the Lord. I entered his room; he locked the door. He looked very sad, but still there were traces of paternal love visble in his face. God!" Having taken a seat at my side, I expressed my sorrow for his conduct towards me hitherto—that made no such change. There are, indeed, suf- him that, under the weight of that distress, I found my consolation in the sure belief that God is my father. On this, my father asked why I had embraced the Christian faith.

I.—" Because in this faith I have life, peace.

He.—"But what is your belief! Do you not

believe in more than one God?" I now acquainted him with the principles of my ed, themselves, to observe not only the Mosaic faith, which was the faith of Abraham, David, and to the Gentile converts they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed and serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving they said, "Let no man enabled me to do it with cheerfulness; blessed be indeed not be designed as a serving as a ser his holy name!

After I had been speaking about ten minutes, he seemed to sink into a deep reverie; we were both silent for a while, and I looked up to him who is great and mighty.

At last he spoke in an impressive and earnest manner: "The Hebrew letter you sent me fifteen months ago, and which I still preserve, continues to be a marvel to me. I showed it also to Rabbi Iin S- But beside us and your mother, your so many beautiful scripture passages, and assure us that you believe in the God of Abraham, Isaac,

and Jacob." I.—"Oh, father! If you would only become acquainted with some dear pious Christians, you would learn, to your astonishment, that such are indeed day, and they observed it every seventh day, call. children of God. These souls have a very great

ed the Sabbat or Satterday. But we Christian | love for our Thorah, and are also children of Abra | The floor of Paradise is musk, the stones are sil-

own experience, which appeared very remarkable cious and poisonous animals." to him. I cannot describe my feelings on sitting freedom to use other days for our Sabbath dayes, thus close to my old dear father, and I exclaimed, "Tell me, father, do you hate me? Oh tell me, that neither yourself nor my mother will curse me any more!"

He.-" We have been very much irritated against you; and if, two years ago, you had come near me, I could have stabbed you in cold blood the magistrates do judge convenient, whom in this but I console myself with thinking that there are more parents who must make the same experience; and after all you remain our child, and our heart is moved whenever we think of you. But your mother must not yet see you, without having been prepared for it; she would not be able to bear the sight of you: but write frequently, and I will then also answer your letters."

more than I had expected.

Somebody knocked; my father went and opened the door, and some Jews of his acquaintance entered. They remained silent, but looked at me with astonishment. I was much agitated; I therefore asked my father's leave to visit him again, to which he answered in a kind tone, "Yes;" and I left the room with praise and thanks.

several descendants of Abraham, I went to my father. There were some other Jews present, and my father was busy packing goods which he had bought. On my saluting him, he shook hands with me, and sighed, but did not speak. I asked whether I should leave, as he was so occupied, to which he replied, "If you have nothing particular to do, you may as well remain here, I shall soon noted down several things for him.

This business having been finished, he sat down dom of the rabbies. He then asked me why I did July 11. This evening I was informed that my did not speak for some time, until at last he exclaim. on Thanksgiving day as attractive to the children, "Students often have little expenses for which

Our conversation then turned on sundry family but felt that they had no cause for it, it being my grace and tender mercy of God, as manifested in wanderings, and every temptation. the atoning death of the Messiah our Redeemer. While he now sat in deep meditation, leaning

his head on his hand, the Jews present began inveighing against me with much bitterness and

my old father leaning against a house, and looking of the house. When there, he took my hand and expands; whose iron never changes to ductile

now, it would be the death of her. From the time you, our first-born son, who has cost us so much. some clique; or the laugh of some club; or the was a stout mulatto, (part Indian,) whom I occaof our receiving the distressing news, her eyes Go, therefore, now, and come again to morrow misrepresentation of some political party. Thou sionally mounted, when tired of walking. I felt have seldom been without tears. Our outward evening, that we may take leave of each other, but art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest not that he at first a decided repugnance to this kind of equitacircumstances are very good, but our heart is brok- give me a letter to take with me to your mother, is equally afraid of thee. He has bound thy hands, tion, and could not think of using a fellow man while we loudly censure them for presuming to re- My heart sunk within me under a weight of sad- fathers." He ceased, and his eyes filled with both to snap the imaginary bonds, and walk on- case and the custom of the country, got the better ness, and, after a long interval of silence, I exclaim- tears. I could have sunk down, I was so agitated; ward unshackled. If thy heart yearns to love, be of my scruples, as they had of more conscientious ed nearly as follows:-"Oh, how painful it is to I could only exclaim, "Father! my father!" and loving; if thou wouldst free mankind, be free; if men, no doubt; and as the sillero, (chairman,) as

At last he began again in a low voice, "But to him. to love the true living God, the God of Abraham, tell me candidly, do you feel happy in your faith! Isaac, and Jacob, the God who is my Creator Pre- I know that I cannot induce you to become a Jew again. If that were possible, my letter and my paternal promises would have effected it two years and a half ago.'

I again declared to him my happiness in Christ Jesus our Lord, and we then parted cheerfully.

The 14th, in the afternoon, I met my father alone. He took the letters for my relations. He was very much occupied, and seemed rather reserved. I felt very much depressed. After some conversation, we embraced each other and parted with tears. My last words to him were, "I will remember you, dear father, before the throne of

MAHOMETAN CREED.

A catechism has been printed at Constantinople, for the instruction of children educated in the Mahometan religion. It forms a curious commentary on the tenets of Islamism. The pricipal articles to which the young Mussulman is required to give his assent, are comprised in the following declarations :- "I believe in the books which have been delivered from heaven to the prophets. In this manner was the kornn given to Mahomet, the host; so they both remain slaves, and feel it a repentateuch to Moses, the psalter to David, and lief to part company. A few individuals, mostly in pencil, on the back of the same card. Well and the miracles which they performed. Adam was the first prophet, and Mahomet the last. I believe that for the space of fifty thousand years, the righteous shall repose under the shade of the terrestial paradise, and the wicked shall be exposed naked to the burning rays of the sun. the pottomiess pit of Hell. It is as fine as a hair, and as sharp as a sabre. All must pass over it, and the wicked shall be thrown off. I would be thrown off. and the wicked shall be thrown off. I believe in letter has not been read by any one. You quote the water pools of Paradise. Each of the prophets has, in Paradise, a basin for his own use; honey. On the ridges of the pools are vessels to drink out of, and they are bordered with stars. I triarchs; but recently they have declared that it believe in Heaven and Hell. The inhabitants of only applies to political books, and the Censor has the former, know no want, and the Houris who just given free admission to forty different reliattend them are never afflicted with sickness. gious works.

ver, and the cement gold. The damned are, on I then communicated to him something of my the contrary, tormented with fire, and by vora-

Recorder.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The following thoughts were prepared for a Vermont paper in view of this approach of the timehonored festival in that State. They are equally appropriate to all the States, and we trust will be read with special profit just at this present time.

> "Thanksgiving! 'tis a day of joy-The absent child has come; The mother clasps her darling boy, And bids him welcome home.

This interesting Festival is again approaching. It revives a thousand interesting recollections in the mind of the sons and daughters of New Eng-I could have exclaimed Hallelujah; this was land. Wherever they wander, they remember the day, and recall a thousand scenes with which its leaning on crutches, camelinto the church, and askenjoyment has been connected.

not always conducive to piety or good morals. To many, the return of the day is hailed as the signal | with these silent words of prayer: "O Lord, I for all kinds of levity and sinful indulgence. In have besought thee for help, and thou causest such cases it becomes exceedingly injurious. For where a religious festival is made to sanction sin-July 13.—After having preached the Gospel to ful indulgence of any kind, it becomes a powerful any." With tearful eyes he passed on; and just agent of corruption. Christian parents and minis- as he went out of the church-door, a noble lookters should look to this matter in season, and en- ing man rode by, who, at the same moment dropdeavor to turn the attention of the young to the ped his glove. P. took it up, and modestly gave great moral and religious principles which the ap- it to its owner. The gentleman, surprised at this pointment of such a day is designed to recognize attention from a school boy, asked his name He

observance of this day, by efforts to make the ser- He answered that he was his son; and the genhave done." I then assisted him in packing, and vices of the day attractive to the children and tleman immediately asked him to dine at his lodg. youth of their congregations. The subject should lings, saying, "Your father safely performed a be so chosen as to engage the minds of the youth | dangerous operation for me, and next to God. I to supper, and began to speak with me of the wis. in the moral and religious history of New Eng- owe my life to him." land. Facts and reasonings should be brought | My friend bowed, and the stranger rode on. At not believe in those things. And on my discuss- forward to show how "righteousness exalteth a the appointed time he went as he had been invited nation." and how sin becomes the reproach and to do, and was most kindly and hospitably receivto the doctrines of the Scriptures, both the Old and ruin of nations who indulge in it. A little effort ed. When he took leave, the stranger took his New, in their holiness and heavenly wisdom, he and preparation, might render the public service hand, and put into it 6 pieces of gold, saying, as any Sunday School Anniversary.

matters, and he soon began again to lament the with special reference to this object, and the effect towards your father." heavy blow my/conversion had caused my family, of the service might be to impress principles of du-&c., &c. I expressed my sorrow at their grief, ty and action upon the minds of the young, which, his early walk that morning, and his prayer in in after years, would be with them as safeguards the church, nor would ever think of it without full conviction that I shall be saved through the from vice, and motives to virtue, amid all their thankfully rejoicing that when the poor woman

"WHAT WILL OTHER PEOPLE SAY?"

Mrs. Child, in one of her letters, makes the fol owing observations, which we think are well

"There is a false necessity with which we in-I followed him to a large open space at the back | dustriously surround ourselves; a circle that never injunction relative to the Sabbath to be binding said to Brother Bellson, "Look, there is my fath call you by that name, Marc! I had taken the intolerable restraint of conventional forms. Under er!" My father changed his posture, and went resolution never to see you any more. Myself and this despotic influence, women check their best in- Andes, without seeing a human creature, except towards the back of the house. I followed alone; your mother said in public, 'We have no more a fluence, suppress their noblest feelings, conceal those with me, and along a track (not a road) and as soon as he was aware of my presence, he son called Marc—he is dead!' But I cannot re- their highest thoughts. Each longs for full com- which for the most part serpentized over almost press the feelings of my heart; for although deep- munion with other souls, but dares not give utter- perpendicular precipices, or through a forest litly wounded, it still tells me you are my child; ance to its yearnings. What hinders? The fear erally impervious, by cutting one's way at every mitting the eternal obligation of the precept, yet He was silent; his look assumed more of tender and believe me, I cannot bear to hear you scoffed of what Mrs. Clark or the Sheltons will say; or step. Provisions, luggage, and everything. was ness. At last he said, "If your mother saw you at. I now tell you, that our heart still clings to the anathema of some Synod; or the fashion of carried on men's backs; and my saddle horse and say only that you believe in the God of our and thou hast fettered his feet. It were wise for for a beast of burthen; but the necessity of the thou wouldst have a brother frank to you, be frank | he was called, told me it was his occupation to

"'But what will people say?'

what is above them, receive the missiles back again | self be very accurately balanced, for there are by the law of gravity, and lucky are they if they many places in passing which a false step on the bruise not their own faces. Would that I could part of the sillero might cause a tumble down a persuade all who read this to be truthful and free; precipice, which would be fatal both to him, and to cast off like ropes of sand, all fear of sects and to his rider."

parties, of clans and classes. "What is there of joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We meet to see each other; and had written on a card, and placed it on the top of not a peep do we get under the thick, stifling veil an hour glass in her garden house, the following which each carries about him. We visit, to em- simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was ploy ourselves; and our host takes away all our when the flowers were in their highest glory:freedom, while we destroy his own. If the host wishes to ride or walk, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the guest. If the guest wishes to read or sleep, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the to-day. If you wish to ride, there are horses and known state of existence:saddles in the stable; if you wish to read there are books in the parlor; if you want to work, the men are raking in the field; if you want to romp, the children are at play in the court; if you want to talk to me, I can be with you at such an hour.

A FREE RELIGIOUS PRESS .- Awhile since the Turks established a Censorship, which they exthe water is whiter than milk, and sweeter than tended to even religious books, and all such had to be examined by the Armenian and Greek Pa-

THE YOUNG STUDENT.

In the early life of P., while he was studying at R., it happened that, owing to the disturbance of the country, his parents, who were living at a distance. fell at one time into such painful difficulties that they were not able to send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time death deprived him of his chief friend in the place where he was. He was now without money, or the means of obtaining any: he did not know even how to provide himself with the greatest necessaries. One day early in the morning, with a very sad heart, he was passing through a church in the town, which stood always open. He found it empty; and throwing himself on his knees before the altar, he prayed God would show him some way out of his distress, so that his pressing need might be supplied.

As he rose and went towards the door, which led to the principal street, a poor old infirm woman ed him for alms. P. had only one shilling left, which The manner in which this Festival is kept, is which he had thought to provide himself with food for that day; but he gave it to the poor woman, even the last shilling I have to be asked of me: vet thou knowest a way to help. I know not told it: and the stranger inquired if he were a Ministers may do much towards securing a right son or a relation of a famous surgeon of that name.

they do not like to apply to their kind parents. The music of the sanctuary might be prepared Take this trifle from me, as a token of gratitude

> Surely in his after life P. would never forget asked for his last shilling, he had believed that it was God who required it of him; and had trusted that God was able to help him, though he himself could see no way out of his distress.

TRAVELING OVER THE ANDES.

L. C. Picket, Esq., United States Charge d'Affairs at Lima, in a letter to the National Institute,

"I have traveled five days at a time among the

carry Christians over the mountains, and solicited the job, I struck a bargain with him, and the price "What does it concern thee what they say !- was ten dollars through, I riding about half the Thy life is not in their hands. They can give not time. This quadrupedal biped, if so he may be thing of real value, nor take from thee any thing called, turned out to be a very sure footed and that is worth the having. Satan may promise trusty animal, and carried me in perfect safety to thee all the kingdoms of the earth, but he has not the end of my route. The modus equitandi is this: an acre of it to give. He may offer much as the instead of a saddle, a very light chair is used, price of his worship, bus there is a flaw in all his which the chairman slings upon his back, and the traveler's face when seated in it, is to the north, "But I shall be misunderstood, misrepresented.' should he be going to the south, and vice versa. "What if thou art? They will throw stones at It is necessary that when mounted he should him-

WHERE SHALL I' SPEND ETERNITY ?-A lady

To think of summers yet to come, That I am not to see! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be !

The next morning she found the following lines,

"To think when heaven and earth are fled. And times and seasons o'er. When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more! Oh, where will then my portion be ? Where shall I spend ETERNITY?"

HISTORICAL RICHES .- The library of David B. Warden, formerly American Consul at Paris, which was bought by the New York Legislature, has reached Albany. The Journal says the collection embraces the full histories of the early Je. suite missionaries, of the first settlement of our north-western Territories, now States, by the French adventurers, and, in fact, that of nearly every State and Territory in the Union, from its discovery.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 27, 1845.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER THREE.

We have seen that Law grows out of the relation existing between those that are affected by it. Now as ALL have sinned, and the WHOLE WORLD become guilty before God, (Rom. 3: 9-19,) it follows, that the law which is violated by sin must grow out of that relation, which God holds—not to a part, but—to the whole world of mankind. That particular law, or code of duty, which is founded on the gospel, may, in some modified sense, be considered as having reference to all mankind. Nevertheless, as there could be no room for the gospel until men were already sinners, there must be some antecedent law which they have broken.

The relation, which God established with the Israelites at Mount Sinai, will not furnish the law we are in quest of; for that relation was with but a single nation. In it originated a certain service. which was the symbolic designation of the gospel, or the mere illustration of it by pictures to those who were yet children, Gal. 4: 3; this service can therefore no more be the law which gives the knowledge of sin, than the gospel itself is. Besides, the Apostle expressly teaches, that sin was in the world before its introduction. Rom. 5: 13.

But there is a relation which men hold to God, of which ereation itself is the foundation. This relation cannot be better described, than by saying, it is that of creature to Creator. No other can be antecedent to it, for it is coeval with our verv existence. It is one which cannot be destroyed except by annihilation. Whatever other relations may be established, whether here or hereafter, this remains the same Other relations may cease, they may vanish away, but this is as abiding as our existence. This is a relation, which every human being sustains to his Maker.

Out of this relation grows the law, which is violated by sin. This law obviously consists of two parts; -- one, prescribing our duties to God as the creatures of his hand; -the other, prescribing our duties to one another as fellow creatures. These latter duties, however, are to be performed out of deference to God's authority; so that when they are neglected, we do as truly sin against him, as when we disregard the other part of the law. Sin is therefore a contempt offered to that relation which we sustain to God as his creatures, by violating the duties which grow out of it.

It seems then that the law which gives the knowledge of sin, is founded in the natural relation we sustain to our Creator. The religion which it enjoins may therefore be called Natural Religion; but the more common designation is Moral Law.

It is proper here to pass some strictures upon certain definitions, which have been given of the Moral Law. By some it has been defined to be "that law which is founded in the nature and fitness of things." Whether those who employ this definition, attach any precise meaning to the terms of which it consists, may be questioned. But be that as it may, we conceive that when the terms are analyzed, they will be found to convey about the same meaning, as that furnished by our own definition. For what is the nature of things, unless that nature which God gave them in creation? And what do we mean by the fitness of things, except that just adaptation they have to one another, by reason of the relation in which God originally placed them? If such be not the import of the terms, we know not what it is; and we are left as much in the dark, as if no definition had been given.

Others have said, that the moral law is "that which is founded in the eternal and unalterable relations of things." But how there can be eternal and unalterable relations of things, that have not eternally and unalterably existed, we do not comprehend. Men sustain a relation to one another as fellow creatures; but this relation has not existed from eternity. Man sustains a relation to God as his creature. But though God is eternal, man is not; therefore the relation they hold to each other is not. Besides, the definition is vague, because it does not specify what kind of relation is meant. The moral law is founded in a particular kind of relation.

Others again have said, that the moral law is "eternal truth." But what idea can one form o truth apart from the subject in which it resides Truth is eternal, if the subject in which it resides is eternal. God is eternal, and the truth concerning him is eternal. But the moral law takes cognizance of man, as well as of God. Is man eternal? Indeed this definition is extremely vague; we hardly know what it means.

A more common definition of the moral law is. that it is "that law which is ascertained by reason.' That the moral law is reasonable, there can be no question. But it is one thing for a duty to appear reasonable, after it is once discovered, and another thing for reason to make the discovery of it. A reference to the heathen nations shows, that they have not been very forward to obtain knowledge of their duty. But even if it be admitted, that try, that the Lord is graciously reviving his work their reason discovers some of the obligations of the in several of our churches, and that considerable law, it still fails to furnish them with a complete numbers have been brought to repentance to code of morals; and it is well known, that by their wards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. systems of religion, some of the worst crimes are We hope to be able to give the particulars in exalted into the highest duties. But this refer- due time. Meanwhile the mercy drops which ence to the heathen may be objected to, as not fair- have already fallen ought to encourage our prayly meeting the argument, inasmuch as their rea. ers for a more plentiful shower. The Lord's son is depraved, while right reason would not fail arm is not shortened, neither is his ear heavy. to discover the whole law. This, however, is Only let his children bring all their tithes and treading on ground that we know nothing about. offerings into his storehouse, and he will pour for no other has been in a situation to know what to contain.

right reason is capable of doing. The reason of the Christian, having received all its light from divine revelation, is not competent to decide.

The truth is, that the moral law being adjusted and exactly adapted, to the relation subsisting between Creator and creature, no finite reason is adequate to discover its duties. If finite reason could determine the duties of the law, then it mus be able to fathom the divine nature; for this law takes cognizance of the divine nature, and settles the duties which are suitable to it. But who by searching can find out God? His nature is in comprehensible; and if by searching we cannot find out his nature, how presumptuous to undertake to determine what are the duties due to it. The thing is impossible. He alone, who comprehends his own nature, can settle the matter. Hence the indispensable necessity of a revelation from God.

We conclude then that the moral law is not as certainable by human reason; but when it is once ascertained for us by revelation, it is found to har monize so perfectly with our nature, and with the nature of God, so far as he has discovered himself to us in other respects; and hence to be so exact lv adapted to the relation we sustain to him, tha reason cannot help but approve, and "consent unto the law, that it is good." These definitions upon which we have offered our strictures, appea to us vague and unsatisfactory; vain jargon, calculated to bewilder, but not to instruct.

BAPTIST TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

A Special Meeting of the Baptist Triennia Convention was held in New York on Wednes day, Thursday, and Friday of last week. The occasion of the meeting was the recent secession of the Southern portion of the Baptist denomina tion from the Convention; the object was two fold, to adopt a new Constitution for the more successful management of the Convention's affairs, and also to raise funds for the liquidation of its debts. Both of these objects were very harmoniously and happily attained.

A new Constitution was adopted, which chan ges the title of the Triennial Convention to that of "the American Baptist Missionary Union," the single object of which "shall be to diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ, by means of missions, throughout the world." The Union is organized upon the plan of most of the national Societies now in operation, such as the American Bible and Tract Societies. It makes money contributions the basis of representation and relies mainly upon the income from life memberships for support. The price of a life membership is fixed at \$100; and it is expected that most of the churches will make their pastors and other worthy brethren life members, while those who are able and interested in the work will make themselves and their friends life mem bers. By such an organization it is hoped not only to raise funds more easily, but also to prevent all collision between the different sections of the denomination, particularly the northern and southern sections. Of course it is not possible for the Union at once to commence the transaction of business. It is necessary in the first place to obtain a charter from some State, and in the second place to have the property of the Triennial Convention transferred to the Union. Resolutions were therefore passed directing the acting Board to procure from the Legislature of Massachusetts an act of incorporation, and also stating that if this act is secured the Convention will transfer to the Union all its books, property, rights, interests, and duties, at a meeting to be held on the Tuesday before the third Thursday in May, 1846.

In regard to the old debt of \$40,000, it was stated in one of the sessions that \$20,000 had been collected in New England, \$2,300 in Al- dom of heaven; while he who breaketh the least, bany, and \$8,000 in New York, leaving only and TEACHETH men so, shall be called the least in about \$10,000 to be raised. Immediately upon this statement there was a scene of most pleasant rivalry among the clergy and laity to pay off the debt. Several missionaries were made life members by \$100 contributions from their friends, and in about an hour one hundred and twentytwo persons gave in their names as life members. Thus the residue of the debt, and an overplus of \$1200 was raised on the spot. Other large contributions were made during the meeting of the

Several missionaries were present during the meeting, and added much to the interest by occasional remarks. Messrs Kincaid and Abbot spoke frequently. Dr. Judson spoke to the audience directly once or twice, and several times through the medium of a second person. This course on the part of Mr. Judson is rendered necessary by a complaint of the lungs and throat with which he is afflicted, which makes it imprudent for him to attempt to address an audience for any considerable time. In other respects his health is good, and he is said to be more competent and disposed than ever to prosecute his work of philology and biblical transla-

REVIVALS.—We are rejoiced to learn by private letters from different sections of the coun-Adam alone could give information on this point; them out a blessing that there shall not be room

SUNDAY DESECRATION IN ENGLAND.

"One Sunday lately, the large number of nearly 7,000 children, belonging to the Dissenting Sunday Schools in Birmingham, visited Darby. They came in 112 carriages, and formed two enormous trains, and left in about three hours, after going through the Arboretum."
[Border Watch, October 30, 1845.

I have on a former occasion stated my conviction, that railways are destined to demolish the fence which law and custom have in this country hitherto preserved around the Sunday Sabbath. But of all the instances which I have yet observed indicating the progress of this desecration, the above is the most remarkable.-Monster Sunday trains, on different lines, have previously proved how many there are whose regard for that day is less than their love of pleasure. But that 7,000 Sunday scholars, leaving behind all that demands its sanctification, should proceed thus together in search of amusement, marks an epoch in our annals of evil. For however much the Church is to be condemned, that by refusing to return to God's appointment, she places the hopes of the Sabbath-keeper in the ruin of the present apostacy, it is still a melancholy spectacle to see those who profess to regard the first day of the week as the Sabbath of the Lord, and having the care of young immortals, making gigantic efforts for its simultaneous desecration by their pupils. One Sunday 7,000 children are taught to believe that day the Sabbath, and the next Sunday they are whirled along in search of pleasure, in contempt of the precept in which they are being instructed. Seven thousand precious souls impregnated with falsehood, and seven thousand consciences next taught to disregard the lesson imparted as true, what must be the form of trees grown from twigs thus bent and unbent? What the baleful fruit they shall hereafter bear, and shed profusely over our sinful land? J. A. B.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

tions, is evidently becoming of more interest among the friends of the Sabbath in this country, than at any former period. A deep feeling seems to pervade the minds of very many of our brethren upon this subject. The burden of their anxious inquiry is, whether the knowledge of the only Sabbath of God's appointment shall forever be concealed, or blotted out of remembrance among the heathen. Shall the millions of China, to whom the way of access is now open, be instructed in papal traditions rather than in the commandments of God? Shall Protestant missionaries forever continue to plant the seeds of Popery, by propagating a Romish festival as a Christian institution, among the converts of benighted lands? It is not enough, that we talk of the Abyssinians, and other nations of Eastern Africa, where the knowledge of the seventh day is not quite forgotten; the Gospel must be preached to all nations. But how can the power of the Gospel be fully appreciated where the law against which we have rebelled, is mutilated or misconstru. ed? We say to the friends of the holy and honorable law of God-to the friends of a pure doctrine in the church of Christ-to the friends of the heathen-awake to the important crisis which must sooner or later overtake all Protestant missionary operations, if the Sabbath be not REMEMBERED. Let the present missionaries of India-of the islands of the sea-and of whatever part of the earth they may be-take heed that they do not sow tares among the wheat, which at a future day they may reap in sorrow, when even with sighing and many tears the evil may not be corrected. To the friends of the Sabbath we would say, let the ark of the Lord move onward. What have you to fear? The promises of the Holy One of Israel are to those who do and TEACH even the least of these commandments, that they shall be called great in the kingthat kingdom. What a rebuke to the long-devoted missionary among the heathen, to hear from the lips of the glorious King, who, coming with his reward with him, shall repeat the oft-read censure, Ye have made void the law of God by your traditions; in vain have ye worshiped me, TEACHING for doctrine the commandments of men. LUTHER.

BAPTIST MISSION AMONG THE KARENS.

Rev. E. T. Abbott, who has been labouring to cover the rendition of a judgment. among the Karens for ten years with great sucgress of Christianity among this people, whom he found without any form of government, any drawn law," as Chief Justice Bronson very properwritten language, or any religion. From one ly calls it, amended so as to do in fact, what it was to two thousand of these people dwell in Arra. can, now under the protection of the British go- the seventh day on the same footing with regard vernment, and many others in the mountainous to that day of the week, as the law now places all districts. While Mr. Abbott was in Rangoon, other persons in regard to the first day. during the rebellion of 1837, he met with a young Karen, who urged him to go out into the country and preach the gospel to his friends. He obeyed this call, as he could not then accomplish any thing in Rangoon, and having accompanied Christianity, learned to read, began to preach, and multitudes from the whole country thronged to hear him. Additional native teachers and preachers were sent out, and through their efly through that region. In 1839 Mr. A. crossed the mountains into Arracan, where he baptized several hundred converts. Christianity had read, and on his return to his native village in Arracan read it to the people, who all immediately embraced the truth. The old men there had a tradition, he said, that white strangers

Tract, on white paper, must contain that religion. The Karens in Arracan have now, under the away with him, the buggy was dashed to pieces. care of Missionaries, 26 churches, about 3,100 communicants, two ordained native pastors, and 23 native preachers; are very anxious for instruction. Hundreds of youth, says Mr. Abbott. would be placed immediately under the care of ficulty in breathing. His bruises are merely competent teachers, if provided. Mr. Abbott had been treated with noble generosity by officers of the British army, many of whom aid in support of the Mission schools.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Being unacquainted with the determination of the denomination in regard to testing the law of 1839 for the relief of Sabbath-keepers; by a farther whether the constitutionality of the decision has been a matter of proper consideration? It appears from the Opinion of the Supreme Court, that the her class. unconstitutionality of the decision in the court below was not before them; but the reliance was principally, if not wholly, placed on the Statute, and the opinion applied entirely to that view. was formerly the case, that suits were not permitted to proceed by many magistrates on the Sabbath, against Sabbath-keepers, merely from the constitu- Delaware County. They are to be imprisoned tional barrier thrown in their way; but since we in the State Prison during the terms of their rehave relied mainly on the Statute, and the decisions | spective lives. of the courts have been against us, prosecutions have become more common and aggravating; and although there can be no objection to an effort for the amendment of the Statute so as to give the protection required, still, if the decision be unconsti tutional, the appeal is also desirable, as it will cove all the cases that are arising under this decision. The clause in the Constitution to which I refer is as follows, viz:-Art. VII. Sec. 3. "The free exercise and en

joyment of religious profession and worship, with out discrimination or preference, shall forever be al lowed in this State to all mankind. But the liber The cause of missions among the benighted na- ty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or jus tify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State." In what possible light can this constitutional guaranty be viewed, if our religious profession of scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils, and mouth.

regarding the Sabbath as dedicated to the worship filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting, of God cannot be enjoyed, but we must be compelled to answer to suits at law, and thereby be obliged to defer our worship, or suffer the consequences, the kind providence of God, I owe my preserva. while laws are made to protect first-day observers from such aggravation, thereby establishing a preference, contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution? In the first place, the law which makes Sunday "dies non juridicus" is either unconstitutional, or the observers of the Sabbath should be equally protected, and the seventh day be made dies non juridicus," to all such as observe it. This view of the subject presents a defense independent of the arguments drawn from the Statute on which ve have so confidently relied, and must, in the hands of an experienced and capable counsellor, be powerful.

The foregoing article, in connection with the Law of 1839, and the Opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Maxson vs. Annas, was handed to a gentleman of tian worship is now maintained without hindrance, the legal profession in this city, who has given the follow- in any of the ports which are opened to foreigners ing as his opinion in the case :-

I do not think that the 3d section of the 7th article meets the case. What the framers of the Constitution had in their minds, and what they intended to prevent, was, that interference with religious profession and worship which is universal in the and life. The following are striking illustrations old world. The Constitution prevents the Legis- of the truth. Who can read them without offering lature from passing any law impairing the free ex- a prayer that he may die the death of the right ercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but does not require it to pass laws in order to secure such exercise and enjoyment. No legislation in favor of the first day of the week could, by implication drawn from the Constitution, be extended to the seventh. It might contain provisions in favor of persons observing the first day, which would amount to "discrimination or prefer ence," but that would not extend those provisions to the case of persons observing the seventh day The only effect would be to make the law itself unconstitutional and void.

Neither do I think the Statute sufficient to meet the case. The difficulty is that the law only forbids the "service" and "execution" of process, &c., &c. These two words have a very definite mean- son. At a public meeting on Tuesday evening, ing, which no proper construction can extend so as

The course I would recommend would be, not cess, gave a very interesting account of the pro- to proceed any farther with the litigation, but to apply to the Legislature, and have this "badlyno doubt intended to do-place persons observing

Sunday School Fast.—Monday last was set reality of religion, that I, a poor, weak, timorous apart by the friends of Sunday Schools in New man, as much afraid of death as any, am now York as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayhim some three days' journey, they found the er, on account of the manifest decline of piety man, since known as "the young chief," but then among the various schools, and the evident lack wild as a mountain deer. He soon embraced of interest among teachers. A public meeting for death, I fear it not: for when I behold the amia was held, at which several clergymen and mis- ble countenance of Jesus Christ, my dear Saviouri sionaries were present and spoke upon the sub. ject. The acknowledged decline was attributed me." forts the truths of the Gospel were diffused wide- indirectly to a want of proper exertion on the part of teachers, and a failure to cherish that prayerful spirit which is necessary to the succrossed the mountains before him, by means of cess of any good cause, and this especially. All a young pedlar, who had met with some Chris- the exercises were of an interesting character, tian in Burmah from whom he obtained an epi- and undoubtedly contributed much to awaken tome of the Gospel in Burmese, which he could new interest among the large number of teach ers present.

Accident to Dr. Beecher.—We learn from would come in a golden ship and bring them a the Cincinnati Gazette, that on Sunday evening religion in a white book, and they believed this last, this venerable man met with a serious acci- to accept the Presidency of the Institution.

dent. While on his way to church his horse ran and the Doctor pitched upon his back with great violence. He lay some three quarters of an hour senseless. For some five hours he had great difmuscular, and the physicians, we hear, say there is no danger.

New Ship.—A beautiful ship, to be called the NIAGARA, was launched last week from the shin yard of Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic Bridge. Ct. She was built for the house of Stanton & Frost, of this city, and is intended for the Liverpool trade. She is about 750 tons burthen, 150 feet on deck, 33 feet beam, 21 feet hold. 7 1-2 feet between decks, and is of Virginia appeal, I had thought of suggesting the inquiry, white oak. This is believed to be the largest vessel ever built in Connecticut, and for strength and beauty of model is not surpassed by any ship of

> Commutation.—Gov. Wright has decided to commute the sentences of John Van Steenburgh and Edward O'Conner, who were condemned to be hung for their participancy in the affair which resulted the death of Sheriff Steele, of

FRUITS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following account of himself was given at a temperance meeting in Alabama, by Col. Lemanousky, who had been for twenty-three years a soldier in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. It is a grand testimony to the value of temperate habits. The Colonel rose before the audience, tall, erect, and vigor. ous, with the glow of health upon his cheek, and

"You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought 200 battles, have 14 wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horseflesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the that I have opened the veins of my arm and suckvive all these horrors? I answer, that next to tion, my health, and vigor, to this fact, that I nev. er drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life; and," continued he, "Baron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the 6,000 survivors who returned safe. ly from Egypt, were all of them men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

CHINA.—Dr. Parker writes to the American Board, that the Missionaries are already beginning to witness the beneficial effects of the Memorial of the High Commissioner, advising his Ma. jesty, the Emperor, that no reason exists why the religion of the high God of Heaven should not be tolerated in the trading parts of the Empire. Great numbers of religious books are called for; and some of the high officers of the Kingdom are now receiving and reading them. Public Chrisfor trade.

LAST WORDS OF EMINENT MEN.

The last words of dying men often furnish instructive commentaries upon their habits of thought

"Head of the army."—NAPOLEON. "It matters not how the head layeth."-Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

"I must sleep now."-Byron. "Kiss me, Hardy."-NELSON.

"Don't give up the ship."-LAWRENCE. "I'll be damned if I don't believe I'm dying!" -Chancellor Thurlow.

"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my

"Raise me up that I may behold the Sun."-"Poh, nonsense, don't talk to me of Christ."-

"See how calm a Christian can die."—ADDI-

"Blessed be God, all is well."-RISDEN DARRA-"I have got the victory, and Christ is holding

out both hands to embrace me."-RUTHERFORD. CYPRIAN-" Let him fear death, who must pass from this death to the second death." John Dodd-"I am not afraid to look death in

the face. I can say-Death, where is thy sting? Death cannot hurt me." ROBERT BOLTON-"O when will this good hour

come? When shall I be dissolved When shall I be with Christ?" HALYBURTON-" Here is a demonstration of the enabled by the power of grace, composedly, and

with joy, to look death in the face." Mrs. Joyce Lewis, when she was condemned to be burnt for the Protestant religion, said: "As the ugly face of death does not much trouble

EDWARD DEERING—"As for my death, I bless God I feel and find so much inward joy and comfort to my soul, that if it were put to my choice, whether I would die or live, I would a thousand times rather choose death than life, if it may stand with the holy will of God."

John Owen-"O, brother Paine, the long looked for day is come at last, in which I shall see that glory in another manner than I have ever yet done, or been capable of doing."

The triends of the College of South Carolina are endeavoring to induce Hon. W. C. Preston

THIRTE The ster Thursday e the 4th inst news items · The Cott any lower f Great Brita an extensive

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Bread Stuffs

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Wright has decided to f John Van Steenburgh ho were condemned to cipancy in the affair n of Sheriff Steele, of are to be imprisoned the terms of their re-

E.-The following acat a temperance meet-Lemanousky, who had rs a soldier in the army It is a grand testimony habits. The Colonel tall; erect, and vigorh upon his cheek, and

man 70 years old. ave 14 wounds on my iys on horseflesh, with read, snow and ice for heaven for my covering s on my feet, and with lothing. In the deserts for days with a burning d. feet blistered in the eves, nostrils, and mouth, a thirst so tormenting, ins of my arm and suckou ask how I could sur-I answer, that next to d, I owe my preservato this fact, that I nevious liquor in my life : ron Larry, chief of the h army, has stated it as ivors who returned safeof them men who abden**t s**pirits."

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Paine the long looked which I shall see that in I have ever yet done,

Military years bas its ge of South Carolina

Hon. W.C. Preston, the Institution.

General Intelligence.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britania reached Boston or Thursday evening last, with English papers to news items of general interest.

The Cotton market was rather dull, but not any lower for American descriptions.

The shortness of the Grain crops both in Great Britain and on the Continent has created an extensive market for American Bread Stuffs

The failure of the Potatoe crop must lead to great suffering among the poorer classes, particu larly in Ireland.

There was a better demand for American Wool.

sion both in England and France.

There is much excitement in regard to the derive much advantage from the scarcity of elections having been of its partisans. Bread Stuffs.

on the part of Ministers to open the ports of the kingdom for the admission of foreign Grain; and, it has even gone so far as to state the duties 2s. for Oats, &c.

Treland.

The accounts from the Sister Island for some days past, as regards the potatoe crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequences of scarcity. The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that

would otherwise ensue. The Dublin Corporation held a meeting on the 29th ult. for considering the best means of avoiding the danger impending the extensive failure of the potatoe crop. Mr. O'Connell attended. who, after a long speech, moved that a deputation should wait upon His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and call on his lordship and the Government to stop the distilleries and breweriesto prevent the exportation of provisions to foreign countries-to raise a million and a half on the credit of the Irish Woods and Forests-and to take immediately into their consideration the levying of a very large income tax for the present year, if necessary. The motion was put and carried.

The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran Soult appears to be based on truth. At his advanced age, repose and retirement would well befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in his capitol, should be enabled to adjust his mantle before the closing scene of his eventful career. It is now said that although he will resign the post of Minister of War he will still nominally retain the Presidency of the Council.

The French Telegraph has been busily engaged in transmitting to Paris the state of the ed towards his countrymen.

mentions the death of Mr. Warden, a citizen of is suspected of entertaining abolition doctrines. the United States, and at one time Consul of the States in this city. Since his retirement from public life he had occupied himself with scientific and literary pursuits, and his funeral was attended by many of the most learned personages of the day, many of them in grand costume, as professors in the university and colleges, members of the academy, &c.

Accounts from Barcelona speak of the disturbances on account of the conscription having obliged the Captain General Breton to leave for Gerona on the 15th. There were disturbances also at Badalona, San Andres de Palomar, and other small towns in the province of Barcelona.

measures against the press. The Espectador, which ventured to make some rather sharp re-000 reals, which amounts to £200 sterling. The cy than Pope's

case was tried, of course without a jury. sentence of the lower court, for libel on the government, has been rejected, and that journal condemned in costs, and a fine of 20,000 reals, and to publish a retraction with the sentence, which it has not yet complied with.

A few days ago, a band of eighteen robbers, cheese, besides a large quantity of lard and other or eight horses to move it. armed with guns and carbins, stationed them- domestic produce. selves near the Vanta de San Anton, about three above thirty persons being robbed and stripped of the great fire at Pittsburg, which happened

The Judge of a Court of Law has been dismissed, because he was not severe enough in the trial of some political offenders. Such is justice in Spain!

Miscellaneous.

Late arrivals from China bring copies of the in the case of Mr. Gough. rescript of the Emperor, giving permission to Christians to follow their religion without persecution. It is to the exertions of the French ambassador that Christianity is indebted for this toleration, which it has never before enjoyed.

A crisis was daily expected, owing to the disor- blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." dered state of the finances.

land, especially in Amak, near Copenhagen. It obtained on most favorable terms.

has likewise appeared in the Duchy. It is stated Sweden, and it is feared that the disease may spread wider.

A railway is projected from St. Petersburgh to Odessa, from the Baltic to the Northern Sea, with an embranchment towards Persia, and A gentleman of Brooklyn is said to have imthe 4th inst. The following are the principal thence to the East Indies and China. It is a gi- ported thirty tons of onions to England, in the Fisolves upon it, it will be done. On such a line place as in an unusual state of hilarity. people, in the course of three days, could pass from the frigid to the torrid zone, from the intensest cold to burning heat.

Ronge and his disciples are continuing their career of proselyting, and with pretty much the same success as I mentioned two months ago. In some places they make thousands of enthusiasts—in others they have to bolt to avoid pelting, the horsepond and the pump. The King has The Railway fever has led to a serious revul- given the German Catholics a place for worship, after it had been refused by the authorities.

In the free town of Frankfort the new religion Corn Laws, and those who seek their abolition appears in high favor, the majority of the recent

Pusevism.—Mr. Newman, who has lately se Rumor has talked authoritatively of an intention | ceded from the Established Church, of which he was a Minister, is reported to have purchased several acres of land at Littlemore; and an important institution is likely to rise there for the resolved upon, viz: 4s. per quarter for Wheat; promotion of the objects of the Puseyite and Romanist party. For the present Mr. Newman remains in lay communion with the Romish Church—and rumor tends to connect him with the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—This family were to give their last concert at Dublin on the 5th, | \$1190. after which they would proceed to Liverpool. The Freeman's Journal, in the course of a very commendatory notice of their concerts, says: "No man can listen to the Hutchinson Family without feeling that America, Yankee America, has a national music, and none without delightedly acknowledging that 'the family' are happy in their illustration of the harmony of New Eng-

A SAD CASE.—By a letter from St Louis, dated October 14th, we learn that at that time a colored man, aged about 35, who some years ago ran away from slavery, was confined in the jail at that place. After his escape he reached Canada but finally located in Michigan, where by most laborous effort, he acquired a small property worth about \$2,000. Recently he returned to Missouri with a view to rescue his wife who was still in slavery, but he was unfortunately seized and thrown into jail. At the date of the letter he was in the hands of a negro trader, who was about carrying him in a few days to the far South. Some effort was made to save him by raising the money demanded for him, \$600, but the trader swore that he would not

Mormon Preparations for Moving.—James Arlington Bennett writes thus to the New York Sun: There are already organized twenty-five companies of one hundred families each, to be filled up during the winter, for the march to California. Each family of ten persons will have a strong wagon drawn by four oxen and supplied with every thing necessary for the journey. A troop of horse will be organized as an advance guard. The whole Mormon people are called in from Europe and America, so that they expect about two hundred thousand persons to congregate within one year at the Bay of St. Francisco. Several ships round Cape Horn, and others will sail from New York in the spring."

Lexington, Ky., having driven Cassius M. Clay rest, and commences at once when it is put in war in Algeria. The French forces had left and his paper out of that State, has afforded a pre- again. Oran with 5,000 men in quest of Abd-el-Kader; text for the enemies of free discussion to recomwhether they will take, or overtake him, is anoth- mend the same kind of proceedings against other er question. He is said to treat his French pris- offending journals. The Louisville Times urges oners well and handsomely-and, in doing so, the people of Louisville to approve, by public meethe sets the example, which it would have been ing, of the proceedings at Lexington, and to make to the credit of the French arms, had they imitat- the relinquishment of the editorial chair by Geo. D. Prentice a condition of their continued support The Paris correspondent of Wilmer and Smith, to the Louisville Journal. The Editor, it appears,

FROM BREMEN.—A letter from Bremen, of the 18th ult., states that "the rush of emigration will be very great from here to Texas next year. Already the excitement has commenced. Numerous letters are arriving here daily from the interior, making inquiries in regard to that country, all of which receive prompt and encouraging answers. Already three vessels have sailed direct for Texas | furniture or construction of churches, or which with emigrants; and there will have left Bremen this year, at the close of the season, for the United States, 40,000; and already about 30,000."

SUMMARY.

The late Mr. Mumford of Richmond, for some time Reporter of the Virginia Court of Appeals, The Government goes on steadily with its left smong his MSS a new translation of the Illiad, which is soon to be published. The Richmond Compiler states that Mr. Mumford's object marks upon some of the late acts of the Govern- was to produce a translation of greater ease and ment, has been condemned to pay a fine of 20,- | beauty than Cowper's, and of more literal accura-

The new packet ship Washington Irving, which

whole day, robbing every one that came by; last; and—more wonderful still—from the ruins

A Mr. Mitchell, who has been missing for some time at Chicago, has just come to light, having been discovered by a friend in a state of delicious intoxication. The incidents of this af-

some time before.

A writer from Kentucky, to the Cincinnati stated that one slaveholder in his own town recently emancipated his twelve slaves, and another | lions. The latest accounts from Athens represent the eight, making twenty cases of emancipation in one

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, has lately that the disease is beginning to show itself in delivered to large audiences in Boston, two pow. erful Lectures on the question of Texan Annexation, with a view to arouse the people of the Bay State to make one more struggle against the consummation of that stupendous iniquity.

gantic project that, and will astonish even your delia, which sailed on Monday. Accounts from boldest railway speculators. But if the Czar re- Weathersfield, represent the inhabitants of that

A Medallion portrait of the great John Hamp. den, in plaster, as large as life, together with a while the same quantity of English flour will miniature imitation in marble, of the monument make 182 pounds. erected to his memory, on the spot where he received his death-wound in battle, have been presented to Hampden Sidney College, by Dr. Leigh, one of his descendants.

The Providence Journal says that Hon. Caleb corn to the acre. Cushing is preparing for the press a 'History of the American Embassy to China.' It will be an attractive, interesting, and, we doubt not, a widely popular book.

tion brought by a Miss Brobat, against a young stand, in our market, at the unprecedented rate man named Tons, the Jury rendered a verdict in of 75 cents a bushel. favor of the plaintiff of \$2800. Walter Mulford, a young man convicted of

delphia, to pay a fine of \$5000 and to be impris- From this, however, may fairly be deducted the oned six months. Thirty four Rumsellers of Lowell, who were

indicted for violations of the License Law, at the recent session of the Court, paid fines and costs | fire really an addition to their value; for the lots amounting to \$35 each, and, in the aggregate, to The New Haven Palladium of Nov. 17 says:-We regret to learn that Pres. Day and Prof.

Fitch are suffering from severe and protracted illness. Prof. Fitch has been sick nearly five of rents. weeks, and at times his life had been in jeopardy. President Day has been seriously ill some days, and yesterday prayers were offered for both in on Monday, placed in the hands of Thos. N. the College Chapel.

in Danvers raised) the present season, on seven acres of land, 3,000 bushels of onions! Danvers is as renowned for onions as Beverly is for beans.

The cost of the Croton Aqueduct to this date, net income for 1843 was \$32,000; for 1844, nor, through the same channel. \$45,000; and for 1845 bids fair to be \$70,000.

reaching the bottom. One of the State boundary to leave New York every evening except Sunwestern extremity of a basin from a cavity near- at Albany at 4 o'clock the following morning. ly circular, about fifty yards in diameter, and depth hitherto unfathomed. The water flows with but little variation in quantity throughout the year. The quantity is estimated to be from twenty to thirty thousand cubic feet per minute. The fall

Benevolent Society, was given at the Minerva that thoughtless act has cost the lad. Rooms on Wednesday evening. There were about two hundred and hity gentleman in attend-

nails for the coarsest shoes. At this a boy makes will be fitted out in England to take their people about a thousand a day, having a dog to blow the bellows, which is done by a wheel attached to a crank. The dog blows while the iron is in the THE WAR AGAINST THE PRESS.—The mob at fire; but as soon as it is taken out he stops to

> A young lady, of high respectablity, residing a few miles from Philadelphia, has lately had a cancer extracted from her breast, the effect of tight lacing. She is about 20 years of age, and has been long addicted to this pernicious habit.

> The Plymouth County Agricultural Society's premium of \$50, for plantations of forest trees, has been awarded to the Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, who, within a few years, has stocked nearly ten acres of sterile land with valuable forest trees, which the committee represent as being in a thrifty state.

The Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, under date of November 7, 1845, has more black than white. decided "that articles imported bona fide for the appertain to the worship therein to be perform ed. should be admitted free from duty."

Hon. Edward Everett has consented to take the Presidency of Harvard University, and will of course be chosen.

Prof. Dodd of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J departed this life between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

In the list of passengers by the Brittania, we see the name of Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Editor of the Evening Post.

We learn from the Express that the great gun, A Boston Editor had his pocket picked, the brought over by the John R. Skiddy, consigned The appeal of the Espectador against the other day, while waiting for the opening of the to R. Thompson, Esq. the friend of Capt. Stock-Post Office. Its contents were—an unfinished ar. | ton, weighed 8 tons, or about 16,000 pounds. ticle on Oregon, and two well-thumbed exchanges. The duty on it amounted to \$1100. The freight on it cost about \$250. The consignee, R. Kersailed on her first voyage from Boston to Liver- mit, Esq., paid \$30 for hoisting and landing it pool, Thursday week, scarried out 500,000 lbs. of on the wharf. It took a large truck and seven

> Application is to be made to the next session of of New York, with power to build, equip and navigate one or more steam vessels to ply from this city to any ports in Europe, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,000,000.

The Sun is advocating the prosecution of the road to Oregon—estimating the expense at \$30,fair have no slight resemblance to those elicited 000,000, which is but one year's revenue of our Government. In twelve years it would save this sum in the consequent reduction of appro-Herald, says that the mob has more than trebled priations for the Navy alone. In giving increas-C. M. Clay's subscription list in his region. He ed value to the public lands it would augument that die in the Lord." the resources of government one hundred mil-

stability of the Government as most insecure.— day. Mobocracy should remember, that "the Prison, says that he has just closed in the first section of the prison, containing one hundred and twen-A Water Cure establishment, under the name ty-six cells, and expects to complete another tatoes is spreading more and more in Denmark, the Vermont Legislature. The charter, which er, sixty of whom will be without cells. Many their term of service will expire in the winter mourn their loss. But their loss is her eternal gain. E.R.

and early in the spring: a number of such he is about to recommend to the Governor for their good conduct, and hopes to procure their pardon. Among the number he mentioned, was one man for stealing a Bible and Prayer-book when he he was drunk.

It is asserted by one of the most eminent bakers in London, that American flour will absorb from 8 to 10 per cent. more of its own weight of water, in manufacturing it into bread or biscuit, than the English wheat; 14 pounds of American flour will make 21 pounds of bread,

The corn crops in New Jersey prove better than was expected. The yield is little less than the usual quantity, but the corn is very good. One farmer, it is said, has had 120 bushels of

The Potatoe crop, so far as we can learn, is not so general a failure as was expected. The supply, however, is sufficiently short to keep the prices through the season above the prices of In Frederic County Court, in a suit for seduc- former years. They are now selling, we under-

The losses by the fire of July 19th have been so far investigated as to show that they amount selling lottery policies, was sentenced, at Phila to an aggregate of over seven millions of dollars. value of buildings burned in Broad street, for the opportunity which the destruction of those buildings gave for remodeling the street, made the were worth more the day after the fire, without the houses, than they were the day before, with them. It was a capital piece of good luck to the owners of real estate on that street. They recovered the value of the buildings from the Insurance Companies, and also gained the advance

The Gazette says that a gentleman of this city. Stanford a check of two thousand dollars to be appropriated toward the erection and support of It is stated in the N. E. Farmer, that a farmer | Seamen's Floating Chapels, under the management of the Young Men's Society of the P. E Church in this City. This sum makes upwards of three thousand dollars which have been appropriated to benevolent objects during the current including interest, exceeds fourteen millions. The year, by the same generous and anonymous do-

The Albany Citizen understands that it is in An extraordinary spring of water is in Missouri, contemplation to arrange a soute from New about 50 miles north of Bateville, which has been York to that city during the winter season by the sounded to the depth of five hundred feet without way of New Haven and Springfield. A boat is line commissioners describes it as rising in the day, at 4 or 5 o'clock, and the train is to be due

Lately a little girl, about eight years of age, daughter of a widow lady, residing about eight miles from Lapeer, Michigan, was frightened in such a manner that she died in about two hours after the fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressis rapid, amounting in the distance of a half mile ed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house. What The Annual Dinner of the German Hebrew a lesson that is to bad boys! What sobs and tears

Rev. George Bourne, who has for some time been employed in connection with the Christian Intelligencer, entered the office on Thursday as tance, to Paul Stillman, Cor. Sec. of the Am. Sabbath A German blacksmith, in South Wheeling, has usual, though feeling rather unwell, and in a one forge that he devotes altogether to making short time after taking his seat, expired, probably, it is supposed, of apoplexy.

Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave who went out to Great Britain from this country a few months ago, is received with great attention in that country. At Cork, Ireland, he was honored by a public breakfast, at which Alderman Lyons presided. At Dublin, the Lord Mayor having presided at one of his lectures, was so deeply interested in him, that he invited him to dinner in company with a Laguira number of Aldermen and Common Council of the Brazil City. He was treated with marked attention by all—his health was drank, and he was invited to give an account of the manner in which he proceeded to acquire the knowledge he possesses. This he did in an unaffected manner, giving entire satisfaction to the party. Though a young man, and only seven years out of slavery, Mr. Douglass possesses a character that renders him worthy of Calicoes, blue these attentions and which will save him from being spoiled by them, as no one can doubt who has Drillings, brown read his auto biography. He is a mulatto, but

One of the sons of the late Daniel D. Tompkins is about instituting proceedings for the recovery back of that portion of his father's real estate, on Staten Island, purchased by Caleb T. Ward. This is a piece of ground now of immense value, embracing bout two hundred and fifty acres, including a large portion of the village of Tompkinsville, and also the ground on which the Episcopal and Methodist churches stand, and on which many beautiful and expensive country seats

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 9th inst., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. George H. Spicer to Miss Harriet Davis,

Also, by the same, at Hopkinton, on the 15th inst, Mr. HENRY WHIPPLE, of Coventry, R. I., to Miss MARY Spi-At Marlboro, N. J., on the 18th inst., by Eld. David Claw

son, Mr. George B. Davis to Miss Elizabeth S. Bonham both of Shiloh.

DIED,

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 14th, of typhus fever, Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Wealthy Hall, aged leagues from Madrid, where they remained the whole day, robbing overy one that age agree for an act of incorporation of the spents of the Legislature, for an act of incorporation of the the great fire in New York on the 19th of July of South respectively.

Smoke is yet issuing from the ruins caused by the Legislature, for an act of incorporation of the legislature, for an act of incorporation of the spents of the Seventh-day of the great fire in New York on the 19th of July of South respectively.

> In Genesee, Nov. 1st, of typhus fever, Benjamin Hall, Southern in the 60th year of his age. Bro. Hall was a member of Barley western the Petersburgh Church, and although he never removed Oats, Northern his standing, he evinced a desire for the prosperity of the cause of Christ, and died with a full assurance of an im- English Crown 50 feet: mortality of blessedness.

In Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y., Oct. 11th, 1845, BENJAMIN NyE, in the 75th year of his age. For many years he has been striving to "keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus;" and in his last moments he gave full satisfaction that they who trust in the Lord are like Mount Sion, which can not be moved. "Blessed are the dead

In Watson, on the 12th inst., of typhus and inflammatory fever, NANCY CLARK, wife of Calvin Clark, formerly of Brookfield, aged 37 years. Sister Clark made a profession of faith in Christ in early life, and united with the 1st Sev- Do Russ PSI enth-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, where she remain- Do Swedes ed a worthy member until she removed to Watson. Soon Do Eng com after locating here, she became a member of the Watson | Do do refined We have accounts from Copenhagen of the of the "Brattleboro Infirmary," with a capital of section early in the Spring. There are now Rarely have such instances been known of the triumphant section early in the Spring. Church, in which relation she continued until her death. Sheet E & Am lb 3d of Oct. which state that the disease in the po-tatoes is spreading more and more of this sister. "Say ye to the righteous, it shall be well with him." She has left a companion and four blooming Hemlock, light as in Funen, Lolland, Falster, and likewise Seapassed both branches by a very large vote, was of those, however, are in for light offences, and children, together with numerous relatives and friends, to

D. Benedict, Wm. B. Maxson, John Whitford, Samuel Davison, James L. Scott, David Fisk, Isaac D. Titsworth, E. Robinson, Henry Clarke, Sanford P. Stillman, A. B. Magruder, Barton G. Stillman, C. A. Osgood.

LETTERS

RECEIPTS.

Westerly, R. I .- Nathan W. Phillips. Albert Stillman Charles A. Stillman, \$2 each; Henry C. Burdick, Geo. G. Crandall, Abby Stillman, O. P. Saunders, Daniel Stillman Jr., Ephraim Stillman, \$1 each. Wakefield, R. I .- Daniel Burdick \$2. New York-John H. Jones, \$2; I. Bernstein \$1 50.

Berlin—Rowland E. Lanphear \$2. Plainfield, N. J.—S. F. Randolph, P. Mosher, \$2 each. Higginsville-Henry Williams Jr. \$2. Watson-E. Robinson \$1.

DeRuyter -A. C. Coon \$4; B. G. Stillman \$1. Lairdsville-C. A. Osgood \$2. Norwich Landing, Ct.—James Williams \$2. Bristol. R. I.—Amos Crandall \$2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums. From T. Saunders, per A. Estee, Petersburg. Phebe W. Saunders, Hamilton Clarke, 1 00 Deborah Clarke, 1 00 Asa Maxson, 1 00 Thos. A. Kenyon. 1 00 Adelia C. Kenyon, Polly Kenyon, Orrin Lewis. Martha Lewis 1 00 Aaron Coon, Julia B. Coon. Sophronia Fisher. Luther Clarke. 1 00 Betsey Coon, Daniel P. Kenyon, Amos R. W. Kenyon, Esther Kenyon, Luman Mattison Esther Mattison, Benjamin Clarke, Mary Clarke, George B. Crandall. Urania Crandall, Sarah M. Carpenter, Lucy Carpenter, Philander Carpenter Collection in Petersburg, David P. Williams. 1st Verona Aux. Sab. Tract Society,

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

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

bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages price 6 cts.

rians.—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-

-Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-

The Sabbath Tract Society has also published An Address to the Baptist Denomination of the United

States, on the Observance of the Sabbath, from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference." 24 pp. These Tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remit-

Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st.

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Boards N R 3 35 00 @40 00 Do. box 11 00 @12 00 Mould, tallow lb 9 a 11 Do. east. p.10 00 @11 00 Sperm, east and city 27 a 29 Do Albany, piece 8 @ 18 - a 38 | Plank, - Gal 33 00@40 00 Do Patent Scantling pine 14 00@16 20 Timber, oak, cu ft 25@ 37 53a 61 Do Ga yel pine 35@ Shingles, 18in. 1 75@ 2 00 64 Do. cedar, 3st.20 00@22 00 Shirtings brown 3 6 a 7 Do. do. 2st. ——@17 50 Do bleached 9 Staves, wo ? Sheetings b'wn 4.4 64a 8 do 5-4 104a 121 Do do bbl Do bleached 4.4 7 a 12 Do r oak hhd 27 00@28 00 do 5-4 12 a 15 | Heading, w o 7 a 12 | Hoops - a 83 New Orleans, gall 26 @ 30 25 a 50 St Croix Kentucky jeans 40 a 75 Trinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27 Checks 4-4 -8 a 12 | Cardn's & Mat'nzas 24 @ 25 Cotton yarn, 5-13 15 a 16 FEATHERS. Foreign, lb 12.@ 25 (3d 1c and 2d 2c more) American, Live 30 @ 34 Wrought 6d a 20d 10 @ 12 Dry Cod, cwt 2 57 @ 2 62 Pickled Cod, Beef mess bbl. 7 50 @ 8 00 Do prime 3 87 @ 4 50 Pickled Salmon Butter, west pme 15 @ 16 Mackerel, No. 1 Do. Orange co 18 @ 10 50 @12 25 Do order to good 12@ 14 9 50 @10 00 6 50 @ 6 75 Hog's lard Cheese, Am lb FLAX Hams smoked ___ Russia, lb Do. pickled American Shoulders, smoked 6 @ FLOUR AND MEAL. Do. pickled 510 Genesee Ordinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50 Ohio, Hey. & 5 121@ 5 25 Good to prime 4 87 @5 00 Pennsylvania 4 62 @ 4 75 Clover lb. new

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@ 57 Bonaire, 20@ 23 59@.60Cadiz, Liverpool, fine 1 35al 45 SHEETING. Russia, white, p.9 00@ 9 50 Do. brown 8 00@ 9 00 6x8 to 10x13 3-50-@4 00 12x18 to 16x26 5 50@6 50 N. York brown lb Eagle and Columbian:

6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 39 | Castile 10x14 to 16x20 270@300 SPICES. Cassia lb HAY. North River, 200lbs. 72@75 Cloves Nutmegs No 1, 130 al 351 Ginger, race IRON. Pig, Eng. &Sc. ton 37a

Pepper, Sumatra 108a 103 Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 114 Do Amer TEAS. 100a 102 $84\frac{1}{2}a$ 45 a 88 72a 75 Hyson Young Hyson 34 a 88 7ca 71c Hyson skin 20 a 60 18 a 60

18 @ 22 Am Sax. fleece, lb 14 @ 142 Do merino 131@ 141 Pulled superfine 121@ 13 S. Am. washed

64 Southong WOOL.

THE CHRISTIAN DEAD TO SIN.

"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead

the man of the world and the Christian. They are different in their views, feelings, | called, who stated deceased had been killed motives, principles, character, desires, and by a shot, a gun shot, in the head, and propursuits. The one is seeking happiness here, the other is looking for it in the world and taken out of the wound. It was all harto come. The one is dead to the pleasures | dened with blood. A basin of warm water of religion and the things of God, but alive was brought into court, and as the blood to the world and the objects of them; the other is dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, God. Here we may notice-

unto sin." Let us not mistake here. He pocket when he was taken. He was hangis not dead unto the being of sin, it still lives ed." in him, though he cannot live in it. Let us inquire in what sense he is dead to sin.

To the dominion of sin.—" For sin shall not have dominion over us." Though it has an existence in the soul, it has not a throne in the heart. The sceptre is wrested from it Time. It forms a theme for the poet, and by a superior power. It rages, but it does the moralist, but, even while it occupies our not reign, because grace is more powerful thoughts, how little do we realize how swiftly and triumphant.

To the curse of sin.—'To this all are exposed by nature, but by virtue of his inter- with my head resting on my hand, was arest in Christ, the believer is delivered from ranging my thoughts to commit to paper, it. The curse is averted, and the blessing when there seemed to flow, distinctively beis realised. The terrors of the law that fore me, the broad smooth expanse of a wide once excited such alarm in his mind are river. Its surface was crowded with small hushed, and he is cheered and encouraged boats, each containing the individual to whom by the voice of love and mercy sounding it belonged, borne on singly, in pairs, or in

am not under the law, but under grace.

caverns of eternal darkness and despair, by that its short-sighted owner should hardly those who die impenitent, rejecting the Sa- send his thoughts beyond it. Turning off viour and the blessings of his grace. But from the sides of this river, I noticed innuthe Christian is delivered from all this. merable streams, into each of which, some How can we perish when we are assured bark as it was sailing past, was turned, as that "he which hath begun a good work in by an irresistible hand, and further, I tried in him will perform it until the day of Jesus vain to trace its course. I was particularly Christ." Although the swelling of Jordan struck by the difference with which the sevmay rise high, and the tempest may be loud, eral occupants of the boats met this change

"Not one object of his care, Ever suffered shipwreck there."

Many are dead to sin by oaths and profesperience. If we are dead to sin, we hate it, and love holiness and live unto God.

Temple's Christian's Daily Treas.

SACRED APHORISMS.

It is the manifestation of the glorious presence of the Almighty that makes heaven to be itself.

There is no variety in that which is perfect, because there is but one perfection; and so much shall we grow nearer to perfectness, by how much we draw nearer to unity and uniformity.

O Lord, why do I not yield to the word of thy counsel; since I must yield, as all thy creatures, to the word of thy command.

After the Almighty had drawn that real real large map of the world, he did thus abridge it into this little table of man: He alone consists of heaven and earth, of soul and body.

their lands and lordships which were once ven of rest. To an observer, it was so obvi-

If man had been made only for contemplasome barren mountain; but the same pow- I thought that what I had seen, might well er which gave him a heart to meditate, gave represent the Stream of Time. We each ochim hands to work, and work fit for his cupy one of these little vessels, and are al-

God loves to see his creatures happy; our lawful delight is his; they know not God that think to please him by making themselves miserable.—v. 28.

What marvel is it, if my corruption find in the serpent in my closet, in my table, in my | wil bed, when our holy parents found him in the midst of paradise?—Gen. 3:1.

LITTLE THINGS SOMETIMES BECOME GREAT THINGS.

If the beginning of the discoveries of printing, gunpowder and steam, could be clearly seen, no doubt they would appear to be very little, but when we look on their mighty influence among mankind, we regard them as great indeed. At times they sion to another, "You are a liar! a scounare great for evil. More simply and beau- turned round to the company, and said to tiful is the fact of little things being some them, "You must not mind what this poor times great things set forth in the following fellow says: it is a way he has; he was Scriptural example—"Behold also the ships, only talking to himself." which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the then, that small and trifling as the helm may five or six nights. be, it is great and important in the manage-

ment of a ship. In common circumstances an old ballad might with great propriety be called a little himself.

or trifling thing, and yet half an old ballad was so important on a particular occasion, that it was the means of causing a murderer to be hung. Lord Eldon says in his note book, "I remember, that in a trial wherein I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the What a great difference there is between most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was duced the matted hair and stuff cut from was gradually softened, a piece of printed which proved to be half of a ballad. The The Christian's Death .- "Dead indeed other half had been been found in the man's

THE STREAM OF TIME.

BY MARY WILSON.

We often speak of the fleeting nature of it is bearing us onward.

I had penned the preceding sentence, and, groups, of various sizes. Their little barks To the destroying power of sin.—Those differed much, in their construction, some who are found united to Christ are rescued were small and slightly framed, seeming If this be life, then let them longer live: 'tis well. from its calamitous influence, and shall be- barely sufficient for the preservation of their preserved blameless at his coming. If I am occupants, others were larger, and more a Christian, sin may disturb but cannot de- comfortably fitted for the accommodation of stroy me. I am sustained by the power of their owners, while some few there, were God. "The strength of sin is law," but I richly gilded and carved, luxuriantly cushioned, and the whole boat so magnificently To the final doom of sin. - This is felt in the furnished, that it seemed not so surprising -some seemed to have long been expecting it, and when the current appeared to be bearing them toward one of these little streams, a calm and peaceful smile betokened that Examine yourselves, and ascertain whether | they expected a happy change; others seem you answer to this description of character. ed to have only a few hours notice, and were almost bewildered by the suddenness of the sions, who are not so indeed by inward ex- transition, while many seemed, to go without a moment's warning. When a single boat, and one that appeared to have been almost alone in its course, was thus taken away, no effect seemed to be produced on those who remained, save a general and transient feeling of seriousness, among those in its imme-

from the place of separation. It struck me as a thing most strange, however, that this innumerable throng seemed so account for the manner in which it had been ean limit it, but Thou which art every- of these, a feeling of surprise seemed to seize them, that they had, so soon reached another.

The better we were at our creation, the Sometimes a boat passed among the rocks, worse we are by our fall; as the sons of and, tossed about by the waves, its occupant some prodigal and tainted ancestors tell seemed for a time, to look and long for a hatheirs. Only do what our desires, answera- ous that these voyagers were all hastening she must marry before her constitution is matured. bly to the readiness of God's mercies, that to a final destination, and that they were we may redeem what we have lost; that now on their journey thither, that it was hardwe may recover in him what we have lost ly credible, how entirely they seemed swalin ourselves. The fault shall be ours, if lowed up in their present occupations and

I was thinking on this, when I suddenly tion, it would serve as well to have been started up and found that I had been deep in wondrous stream.

> THE MILE.—There is a great difference in the number of yards contained in a mile

CLILLE COLOR	onowing	tao
ll be useful :—		
England or America,	1,760 y	ds.
Russia,	1,109	"
Italy,	1,476	"
Scotland and Ireland,	2,200	"
Poland,	4,400	"
Spain,	5,028	"
Germany,	4,866	66
Sweden and Denmark,	7,223	66
Hungary,	8,800	66

A person in company said in a vtolent pas-

To Cure A WART.—Scrape a carrot fine

God loves man better than man loves

A PARENT'S PRAYER.

BY REV. LEONARD WITHINGTON. At this hushed hour when all my children sleep, Here in thy presence, gracious God, I kneel; And, while the tears of gratitude I weep, Would pour the prayer, which gratitude must feel; Parental love! O set thy holy seal

On these soft hearts which thou to me hast sent; Repel temptation, guard their better weal: Be thy pure spirit to their frailty lent, And lead them in the path their infant Saviour went.

I ask not for them eminence or wealth-For these, in Wisdom's view, are trifling toys,-But occupation, competence, and health; Thy love, thy presence, and the lasting joys That flow therefrom; the passion which employs The breast of holy men; and thus to be From all that taints, or darkens, or destroys The strength of principle, forever free: This is the boon, O God, I ask of thee.

The world, I know, is but a narrow bridge, And treacherous waters roar and foam below; With feeble feet we walk the wooden ridge Which creaks and shakes beneath us as we go; Some fall by accident, and thousands throw Their bodies headlong in the hungry stream; Some sink by secret means, and never know The hand which struck them from their transient dream, Till Wisdom wakes in death, and in despair they scream.

If these soft feet, which now these feathers press, Are doomed the paths of ruin soon to tread; If Vice, concealed in her unspotted dress, Is seen to lure to her polluted bed :-If thy foreseeing eye discernest a thread Of sable guilt, impelling on their doom,
O spare them not—in mercy strike them dead; Prepare them for an early welcome tomb, Not for eternal blight let my false blossoms bloom

But if some useful path before them lie, Where they may walk obedient to thy laws; Though never basking in Ambition's eye, And pamper'd never with the world's applause Active, yet humble; virtuous too; the cause Of virtue in the dwellings where they dwell; Still following where thy perfect Spirit draws; Releasing others from the bands of hell;—

And teach me, Power Supreme, in their green days, With meekest skill thy lessons to impart,-To shun the harlot, and to show the maze Through which her blandest accents reach the heart; Help them to learn, without the bitter smart

Of bad experience, vices to decline; From treachery, falsehood, knavery may they start As from a hidden snake; from women, wine-From all the guilty pangs with which such scenes combine. How soft the sleep! what innocent repose

Rests on those eyes from older sorrows free! Sweet babes! The curtain I would not unclose, Which wraps the future from your minds and me; But, Heavenly Father, leaving them with thee-Whether or high or low may be their lot, Or early death or life await them,-be Their Guardian, Saviour, Guide, and bless the spot ere they shall live or die; till death, forsake them not!

When as a scroll these heavens shall pass away. When the cold grave shall offer up its trust; When seas shall burn, and the last dreadful day Restores the spirit to its scattered dust; Then, thou, most Merciful as well as Just, Let not my eye, when elements are toss'd In wild confusion, see that darkest, worst Of painful sights that ever parent cross'd— Hear my sad, earnest prayer, and let not mine be lost!

ON THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

Girls fare much worse in their physical training than boys. I was at a funeral one cold day in April; the ground was damp and the air chilly. A girl of eight years diate neighborhood. If one was taken from was among the attendants, the work a warm hood over the midst of a group, the others went on their a full head of hair, that had been carefully cultured in way, sorrowing, and a void seemed to remain quantity and length. Over the usual amount of clothing in the midst of them, which, however, grew below her elbows; with a collar of the same which less and less distinct, as they went farther came to her shoulders. She had armlets and gloves, and then a muff; her skirts were plenty, and very full, and reached a little below the knee; her pantalettes were of fine muslin, with rows of lace inserted; her hose fine open work cotton, and her slippers of the thinnest material. utterly unconscious of their steady onward, This child was dressed in the height of fashion, but where course. It was so even, and so gentle, that was the judgment of the parents? The head, which they all floated on, without realizing their should be kept cool, covered with a quantity of hair that progress, and without feeling that every day should not have been permitted to grow thus until brought them nearer and nearer to the end of the bleakest weather. The vast amount of clothing on their voyage. Some few I noticed, who, af- one-half the child, and the almost total destitution on the ter each day, seemed to call themselves to an other part, and then the feet, which came in contact with the cold wet ground, and which should always be kept warm, thus driving the blood from them to the head. spent, and to realize that their course was What would have been said, if they had put such pantarapidly onward, but this was much the small- loons, stockings and shoes on their boys? Why, every This my soul teaches me of itself, that it- er part. As a general thing, the crowd seem- one would call out, for shame, you will kill your boy! self cannot conceive how active it is. It ed utterly unconscious of their progress. Is a girl so much stronger than a boy, that she can bear all things, can comprehend all things; One thing seemed to meet their attention: this know that which is, and conceive that which know that which is, and conceive that which was a kind of year-stone, as I may call it, to run for? "It is healthy for the little fellows, and they never was, never shall be. Nothing can fill which was erected on the bank, at the end love it." Is it not just as healthy for the girl, and does it but Thou, which art infinite; nothing of every year's journey, as they passed one she not love it too? "Well, but a boy must be tough," and a girl may be feeble, is the insinuation, though not expressed; and feeble she is, after being dressed every way but comfortably or healthy, made to hold all the babies, in a confined room, for fear they will take cold, and for amusement compelled to do worsted work until her eyes are almost spoiled, or drum on the piano without any taste for music, three hours in a day. Now we have her delicate enough for any lady, and, as it is the custom,

And then, added to the cares of housekeeping, all the watchings must come on her; let who will be sick in the family she must lose her rest. Is it the husband, the wife must take care of him day and night; if a dependent, the same. If a child is sick, as a general rule, the mother our damage prove not beneficial.—Gen. enjoyments, scarcely giving a thought to the loses one hundred hours' sleep to the father one. Who most needs a strong constitution?

The man works hard, it is true, but if they belong to the operative class she works as hard during his labor hours as he does. When he comes to his meals, three placed in some vast desert, on the top of a dream; trying to recall what had passed, times a day, he rests, while she has to step quicker and is more perplexed than ever in her efforts to make every thing comfortable, to see that nothing is burned or spoiled thing comfortable, to see that nothing is burned or sponed in cooking, that all is served up neatly; and then assist in were made to him to cancel the debt. Lord Lans- Leonardsville—D. Hardin. waiting on the table, and with an infant in her lap, she down offered simply to pay it, Longman and Mur. Newport—Abel Stillman. most unconsciously, fast gliding down this hardly gets time to eat; and then the children must be ry offered to advance it on his future works, and New London-C. M. Lewis. prepared for school, and all must be done cheerfully. These and many other things make the meal hour the busiest hour for the farmer's or mechanic's wife. Who needs nerves? When the man's eight or ten hours' work is done he converses, reads, walks, or retires, whichever for getting Sheridan out of his troubles; and Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. has ceased his labor. Who needs vigor, to do all this? met Sheridan. Sheridan bowed to them with a Watson—Wm. Quibell. The woman gets much less sleep than the man, and not familiar "How are you?" "Hang that fel- W. Clarksville—J. R. Irish.

if he wants a collar, the girl must go up stairs for it; if one has cut his finger, the girl is despatched for a cloth and string to be such as the collection of the collecti and string to bind it up, while her oldest brother stands by in idlandary in idland by in idleness; if the baby wants to drink, the girl is call- him—went to Passy, and lived in complete obscued; if to be rocked, the girl must sit for hours, while her rity in that little suburb of Paris, till he had writbrothers are at play and never made to relieve her; is the baby to be held or amused, she must do it. And here I chance remark, were written some of the works NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. would call the attention of mothers to the fact, that manare great for good, and at other times they dral!" The other with great composure tua-makers say they seldom fit a young lady whose right by which Moore will be best known to posterity. shoulder blade is not enlarged and out of place-no complaints of this kind from the tailors, that I know of. If any thing is lacking on the table, the girl must rise and get it; who ever thought of calling on a boy to wait on the

Do you ask, "How would you have it?" I would didaughters play out doors just as many hours as your sons, governor listeth," Jas. 3: 4. It seems, and mix with salt, and apply as a poultice just enough for the full development of physical strength,

The bone of contention is the Claim Law enacted and no more; for that would be idleness. "What will by Congress some years since with regard to cerand just as much, and let no one call him a boy girl. Do you ask, "Why I would have a girl exercise in the open air as much as a boy?" I answer, to strengthen her

physical energies, which will be taxed in after life even more than your boys. "Why would you have a boy work in the house as much as a girl?" To give him habits of industry, self-denial, usefulness; to develope his facul ties and sympathies, and to keep him from mischief, which idle boys always get into, and I might add, to make him happy, for the useful person is the only happy one. "But the business of men and women is to be different." Very well, when the boy goes upon the farm or into the shop, and works as many hours as the girl does, then excuse him from his share of the in-door work, but not till then.

"Shall we dress our boys and girls alike?" Certainly not, for this would be disobeying God; always keep a distinctiveness in their dress, let the boy wear a frock-coat, and the girl a frock; the boy a hat, and the girl a bonnet; the dress may be of different materials and texture, but let both be dressed equally warm, commodious and mod-H. W. W.

Buffalo, Oct. 6th. [Adv. Mor. Ref.

EVIL COMPANIONS.

imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salu- vantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual sub. brious. The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond ject, having this farther advantage of being divested of their company, while vice carries a sting into solitude .- all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the The society or the company you keep is both the indication of your character and the former of it. In company when The Teachers' Classes, as usual, will be exercised the pores of the mind are opened, there requires more cau- in practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of tion than usual, because the mind is passive. Either vicious their respective Instructors. Model Classes will be formcompany will please you or it will not; if it does not please you, the end of going will be defeated. In such society you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble, you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other counwill supply materials for unmeaning jests or impious buffoonery; the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue, the principles will become sapped, the fences of conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total inversion will take place, they will glory in their shame. [Rob't. Hall.

SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

Rise so early in the morning, that you may be able to secure at least half an hour for reading the Scriptures and prayer before your domestic concerns require your attention. You will find this exercise admirably adapted to prepare and strengthen you to encounter, with a becoming temper and spirit, the trials and vexations of the day. Accustom your children to make prayer and praise to God, the giver and preserver of life, the first employment in the morning, and the last at night. Remember that the duties of a mother are untransferable, therefore, except in cases of unavoidable necessity, never suffer the devotional exercise of your children to be superintended by another.

See that your daughters rise early, and that they employ themselves about such domestic affairs as are suited to their years and capacities.

Never suffer your children to require services from others which they can perform for themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them through every period of life.

Let all the young members of your family be regularly washed and combed before breakfast; never permit them to treat you with so much disrespect as to appear at your table in a slovenly condition. It should ever be remembered that the highest respect which a child can pay is due to its parent. This respect may be insured by form ng correct habits in youth.—Christian Observer.

From the Repository,

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

BY REV. J. FLANNERY.

Religion's richest treasures to obtain, O may my ardent longing soul desire; May Jesus blood wash out my every stain, For perfect holiness may I aspire! The best affections of my steadfast heart, Be ever centred in the great three one; Like Mary choose the better part, Like Paul delight the Christian race to run! With Salem's daughters may I take my stand Deside my Saviour's cross with sacred awe; And with that wondering loving weeping band, Behold him magnify God's holy law! And while the sun withdraws his blushing face, And darkness draws her sable curtains round Hear how he groans for Adam's fallen race, And hear redemption in that mournful sound. To save a ruined world he bleeds and dies. The gushing blood in torrents freely flows; And hark! I hear amid his dying cries, A prayer offered for his cruel foes; The angels hover round their dying Lord, And gaze astonished at the wondrous scene, With eager search explore God's holy word; If it will teach them what these wonders mean, And Satan now with all his hellish host : Appears in triumph o'er the woman's seed, His own disciples give up all for lost; And fly the awful scene, with fearful speed: The Lord's Anointed bows his languid head, Gives up the Ghost, while Salem's daughters weep. Jehovah's fellow lies among the dead; The Prince of life in death's cold arms doth sleep But Ah! the greedy tomb shall not retain The King of glory in its cold embrace, Triumphing yet o'er death and hell, he'll reign While men and angels join to sing his praise, Triumphant and Immortal he shall rise And leave the tomb with garments dyed in blood, Angelic hosts attend him to the skies; To take his seat at the right hand of God.

ANECDOTE OF A POET.

Willis, in his own peculiar way, records the following virtue of Tom Moore:

Moore had just returned from his government office in the West Indies, a defaulter for eight thousand pounds. Great sympathy was felt for Independence—SSGriswold him among his friends, and three propositions the noblemen at White's offered the sum to him Otselic-Joshua Clark.

in a subscription.

This was the time subscriptions were on foot while Moore was considering the three proposi- Richland-Elias Burdick. time; she must put the children to bed—no small job sometimes—then she must mend, or make clothes, and sometimes—then she must mend, or make clothes, and sometimes—then she must mend, or make clothes, and very frequently work from two to five hours after the man St. James street with two noblemen when they Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. unfrequently works more hours, without any relaxation at meal times or in the evening, of course she needs more low," said one of the noblemen, "he might have touched his hat, I subscribed a hundred The girls are taught to wait on the boys; if a boy wants pounds for him last night." "Thank God! some bread and butter the girl must go to the cellar for it, you dare make no such criticism on a bow from

this State for so long a time in confusion and alarm, has just been agitated by sundry disconvide the play and work equally; I would have your tented persons in Greene Co. Wisconsin Territory, which has called forth much attention from and no one should call them girl-boys. They should play the public journals published in that neighborhood. except at the discretion of the publisher. you have the boys do, if they are only to play as much as by Congress some years since with regard to certheir health needs?" The same work that the girl does, tain unappropriated lands in the farther West, and which does not seem to give very general satisfaction to those for whose benefit it was enacted.

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The author Birmingham, in the East In an ardent desir ed permission Aden to Shoa, across the Africa which he migh ing him, he rev ploying himsel ing that interest tries, which is a correcting the i of Ethiopia," w From sundry

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Mr. Johnston Major Harris a him. The prin this journey ap low country, ly lands of Abyssi dred miles thro tile Mahommed pidity maké eac in their avarici which all travel ing their severa

Debarking at

considerable bay and having prov a-lot of calicoes of every gaudy of needles, and o Austrian dollars. Johnston hired a ten dollars, and twenty-five dolla distance on the r body guard for f hired for the jou His daily fare see ed wheat, dates, s ghee or liquid bu native women bro ed for his light w wild animals: A esting incidents, Shoa in safety; himself in the fol

"Arrived upo an extensive table he cannot divest reached some he and Scotch vege and yet in inter there must be son try seemed highl all sides growing farm-houses were whole scene an "Amidst the lux dandly supplied care of a liberal

I had returned to civilized life." As soon as Mr and recognized a

dered him a cons which was regul of the royal hous the country. Sh a house and gard