EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST

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

WHOLE NO. 76.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA-NO. 1.

Travels in Southern Abyssinia, through the country of Adal to the Kingdom of Shoa, during the years 1842 and 1843. By CHARLES JOHNSTON, M. R. C. S.

This is the title of two octavo volumes published last year in London, which we have recently obtained. For a number of years past intertropical Africa has excited considerable interest among scientific and commercial men in several European countries; and some advance has been made in geographical and ethnological information respecting those vast, and heretofore almost unknown parts of the world. As the information obtained is already subserving the interests of science and commerce, it serves only to sharpen the desire for further discoveries, which we doubt not will be pushed onward until all the unknown parts will be as familiarly known as the interests of science and commerce shall demand. In this process we have a deep interest, as the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the friends of man. It appears to be ordered by the providence of God, that the discoveries and conquests of nations shall prepare the way for the diffusion of the gospel among the nations, which have long been benighted by ignorance and barbarity.

Birmingham, Eng., who was for a time a surgeon in the East India Company's service; but having an ardent desire for African discoveries, he obtained permission to follow the British Embassy from Aden to Shoa, with a view of making his way across the African Continent by any practical route which he might discover. Health and means fail- | Selassie is however reputed by his own people and ing him, he remained for some time in Shoa, employing himself in obtaining information respecting that interesting people, and other adjacent countries, which is of much value in explaining and correcting the romantic history of the "Highlands of Ethiopia," written by Major Harris.

From sundry observations contained in these volumes we judge that Mr. Johnston is a Christian philosopher of the Dr. Priestly school; at least we have no fellowship with the Arian character of some of his reflections on the religion and renovation of nations. He however appears to be a candid and honest narrator of the facts he discovers: his statements are therefore worthy of confidence and himself of respect, for the service he has rendered to the history of man.

Mr. Johnston traveled nearly the same route as Major Harris and several Englishmen had before him. The principal difficulty in accomplishing low country, lying between the coast and the Highlands of Abyssinia, -a journey of about three hundred miles through sultry plains, inhabited by hostile Mahommedan tribes, whose poverty and cuwhich all travelers are expected to make in passing their several territories, or visiting their per-

Debarking at Tajourah, an African port on a considerable bay of the same name, opposite Aden and having provided himself with ten bags of rice, a lot of calicoes and chintzes, cotton handkerchiefs of every gaudy pattern, paper, an abundant supply of needles, and other small wares, and a hundred Austrian dollars, for presents on the road; Mr Johnston hired a servant to attend him to Shoa, for ten dollars, and ten men for an armed escort, at twenty-five dollars per head; although, when some distance on the road, five men offered to be his body guard for five dollars per head. Camels were hired for the journey at twenty dollars per head. His daily fare seems to have been boiled rice, boiled wheat, dates, sooge or fine oatmeal, kids' flesh, ghee or liquid butter, and clotted milk, which the native women brought in skin bottles and exchange ed for his light wares. Occasionally they obtained wild animals. After many tedious detentions, inter-Shoa in safety; on which occasion he expresses himself in the following manner:-

and yet in intertropical Africa! He feels as if earth, and good will towards men.

I had returned to the comforts and pleasures of ian benevolence, to reform and save the world." As soon as Mr Johnston had been introduced and recognized as a visitor at court, the King ordered him a constant supply from his own stores,

worthy of all imitation. which was regularly furnished to him by an officer of the royal household so long as he continued in is scarcely a passion which has not, by excess of but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonthe country. Shortly after, at his own solicitation, terminated existence. Love has done it; sense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. a house and garden was assigned him for his own langer has done it; and also joy. But there is Hence, the silliness of the practice can only be

exclusive service. He was furnished with wheat- er struck the human body with a fatal blow. It fowl; honey, wine, and native beer, resembling market was sold, wheat at twenty-five cents per | fluence that angel left behind. bushel, barley somewhat lower, peas and beans at ten cents per bushel, five eggs for a needle, or two hundred for a dollar. Five sheep for a dollar, an lars. Teff, maize, and other things in proportion.

Although they thus possess an abundance of a great variety of edible productions, husbandry and the arts of civilized life are not in advance of the age of the patriarch Jacob. Agricultural implements, household furniture, and domestic utensils are of the rudest construction. The family mill may serve for an example, the following being the only kind used in the country. "In a corner, stood side by side two of the peculiar handmills of the country, each consisting of a large flat stone of cellular lava, two feet long and one foot broad, raised upon a rude pedestal of stones and mud, about one foot and a half from the ground. The rough surface of this stone sloped gradually down from behind forward into a basin-like cavity, into which the flour falls as it is ground. A second stone, grasped in the hand of the woman who grinds, weighs about three pounds; beneath which, as it is moved up and down the inclined plane of The author of the work before us is a native of the under millstone, the grain is crushed, and gradually converted into a coarse flour." This is afterwards passed through a grass seive. (See Exod.

African kingdoms, is an absolute monarchy; the olutions." will of the King is the indisputable law. Sahela all travelers to be remarkably just in his transactions, moderate in his anger, and benevolent tofear of God before mine eyes." He is moreover a man of sagacious and noble mind, and will doubt. less profit by the repeated visits of English, French, coast within the last three years. As the country is capable of furnishing many valuable exports it is highly probable that they will soon rise in the scale civilization of Eastern and Intertropical Africa, and if truly evangelized, upon the Christianization of all that vast portion of the earth.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

To be Continued.

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT ON PEACE.

Governor Slade, in his recent message, thus speaks of this subject in response to a communicathis journey appears to be in passing the Adal, or tion from the Peace Society:-"It would seem necessary to do little more than announce this object to secure for it the favorable consideration of the rulers of every Christian people. War is the greatest of all the calamities that ever afflicted the human race; and yet the world, after having been pidity make each jealous of the others, and rivals involved in its crimes, and felt the terrific sweep in their avaricious desire to obtain the presents of its desolations for near sixty centuries, seems but just awaking from the delusion, that it is necessary, and consistent with the principles of a religion whose all-pervading element is love.

"Our own country, more perhaps than almost any other, needs this awakening influence. The freedom happily enjoyed by our people, seems to engender the restless spirit favorable to war, while it receives additional impulse from the popular appeals incident to our system of free suffrage-appeals made often by men who love distinction and excitement more than their country-while their appeals act on minds in no condition, from the association of numbers, and other causes, to feel their individual responsibility for the crimes and consequences of war.

"While the spirit of peace, and a scrupulous regard to justice will, by their silent influence, check, if they do not entirely subdue, the spirit of aggression, they will not necessarily prevent the occurrence of international difficulties, nor in the present, if in any future state of the world, supersede the necessity of some formal provision for their adjustment. The necessity suggests a resort to the principle of ARBITRATION, and the introduction into treaties between nations, of stipulations to that ef-

"It is to the furtherance of this object by acting esting incidents, and some alarms, he reached on the public sentiment of our own country and the world, that the American Peace Society solicits the action of the General Assembly of this State: and I could hardly be invited to the performance "Arrived upon the summit, the stranger finds of a more grateful duty, than to become the medi-

en bread, and butter as good as ours; flesh and is HOPE. Hope, when well grounded, never creates evil-it is a true anchor. The other passions English ale; and cayenne pottage. In a weekly ters; but Hope rather resembles the healing inmay agitate the soul, as the angel Bethesda's wa-

PUTTING RESOLUTIONS INTO PRACTICE.

At a Missionary meeting held amongst the neox for three dollars, and a good horse for ten dol. groes in the West Indies, these three resolutions were agreed upon :-

1. We will all give something.

2. We will all give as God has enabled us. 3. We will all give willingly.

So soon as the meeting was over, a leading negro took his seat at the table, with pen and ink, to put down what each came to give. Many came forward and gave, some more and some less .-Amongst those that came was a rich old negro, almost as rich as all the rest put together, and threw down a small silver coin. "Take dat back again," said the negro that received the money, "Dat may be according to de first resolution, but it is not according to de second." The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back again to his seat in a great rage. One after another came forward, and almost all gave more than himself, and he was fairly ashamed of himself, and again threw down a piece of money on the table, saying, " Dare, take dat!" It was a valuable piece of gold, but it was given so ill-temperedly, that the negro answered again, "No! dat won't do yet. It may be according to de first and second resolution, but it is not according to de last;" and he was obliged to take up his coin again. Still angry at himself and all the rest, he sat a long time, till nearly all were gone, and then came up to the table, and with a smile on his face, and very willingly gave a large sum to the treasurer. "Very well," said the The Government of Shoa, like that of all other negro, "Dat will do. Dat according to all de res-

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Arabs of the Desert commonly clothe themselves in manufactures of camel's hair; and the article most prized by them is the "haik" or cloak wards his visitors. He himself says, "I have the of that material; it is either with or without broad strips; it consists of a square piece, with holes for arms, and has no seam. The Druses of Lebanon, and the people of Mesopotamia, not only wear a coat which is " without seam," but of "many coland German travelers, who have each been to his ors," having variegated strips proceeding to a point downward from the shoulders like a reversed pyramid. This is believed to be of the same description as that bestowed by Jacob on his favorite child We are informed that our Saviour also wore "a of nations, and exert an important influence on the coat without seam, woven from the top throughout," and that, in the wilderness, St. John "had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins." The "sackcloth" of the scriptures was a similar manufacture, but of the roughest and coarsest kind, like that which is worn by dervishes and reputed saints. It is still used for sacks and tent covers. We can easily understand the necessity of a girdle; no person with loose flowing robes can engage in active occupation without first "girding up the loins"-that is, taking up a portion of their dress out of their way. Some lay aside their outer garment for the time; others put forth their strength by fastening a belt or girdle round the waist, by laying bare the arms to the shoulder. Thus Elijah girded up his loins, and ran before Ahab to Jezreel; and the sacred writ ings abound in passages, which, like this, illustrate the habits of those who wear the oriental cos-[Yates' Modern History of Egypt.

CHRISTIAN.

To be denominated a Christian was in the estimation of the Christian professors and martyrs, their highest honor. This is forcibly shown in the narrative which Eusebius has copied from an ancient record, of one Sanctus in Vienna, who endured all the inhuman tortures which art could inflict. His tormentors hoped, by the continuance and severity of his pains, to extort from him some unfortunate acknowledgment; but he withstood them with unflinching fortitude, neither disclosing to them his name, nor his native land, nor his condition in life, whether freeman or slave. To all their interrogatories he only replied, in the Latin tongue, I am a Christian, affirming that his name, his country, and kindred-all were included in this. Of the same import also was the deportment of the Martyr Lucian, as related by Chrys. ostom. To every interrogation, he replies, I am a Christian. Of what country are you? I am a Christian. What is your occupation? I am a Christian. Who are your parents? I am a Christian. And such was his reply to every ques-Coleman.

DEGRADING HABIT OF SWEARING.

It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with swearing! Does a man receive a promotion because he is a notable blusterer? an extensive table land spread out before him, and um of asking your attention to it, and recommend- Or does any man advance to dignity because he he cannot divest himself of the idea that he has Ing, as I do, such action as may in your wisdom, is expert in profune swearing? How low must reached some new continent. A Scotch climate, most effectually lend the influence of this State in be the character which such impertinence will not Hush! is it not my husband's step? Oh hark! oh hark!" and Scotch vegetation, wheat, barley, linseed,— the furtherance of this great movement of peace on degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the there must be some mistake." "The coun- "I must be permitted to add an expression of support it. The drunkard has his cups, the letry seemed highly cultivated, wheat and barley on the sense I entertain of the great value of the efforts cher his mistress, the satirist his revenge, the amall sides growing close to our path, while near the of the friends of peace through the organization of bitious man his preferments, the miser his gold; farm-houses were stacks of grain, which gave the peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long but the common swearer has nothing; he is a whole scene an English apppearance." prevalent in regard to war. The results thus far fool at large, sells his soul for naught, and drudg-"Amidst the luxuries and conveniencies so abun- of the quiet and persevering efforts of these associes the service of the devil, gratis. Swearing is dandly supplied to the Embassy by the indulgent ations, have furnished a most gratifying illustration void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of care of a liberal government, I almost fancied that of the silent power of truth, in the hands of Christ- the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor in any way allied to our frame. For These extracts are only a part of Governor as a great man, (Tillotson,) expresses it, "though Slade's noble testimony on Peace, the noblest ever some men pour out oaths as though they were nayet uttered by any ruler. We deem the example tural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, MIND.—Such is the power of the mind, there who have no sense of honor, or regard for decency; one mental emotion, which in our experience nev- equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.

THE MARTYRS. They walked unflinching to the stake, Those holy men and true! And women shrunk not to partake The cup of suffering too!

He, who for love of them in torments died,

Their souls with help unspeakable supplied

The gentle met the scornful eye, Nor shrunk from its proud gaze;-The timid gladly chose to die Ere leave their Saviour's ways;-The simple answered wisely in that day, God's Holy Spirit taught them what to say,

They feared not the rack or flame, They feared not the sword, The agony, the wrath, the shame, Or the reviler's word. Through Death's most fearful valley calm they trod One walked beside them, 'twas the Son of God!

-In happier times, in happier lands, Our peaceful lot is cast: Yet not inactive Satan stands, To lure us from our post, The prince of this world feigned to repose Deceitfully-no change his hatred knows!

'Twere better far for us that we Should tread where martyrs trod, Than in the world's prosperity, Learn to forget our God. Earth's fears and frieuds are mortal pleasures frail, But God's eternal purpose cannot fail.

The following communication, from Rev. A. Judson, to the Editress of the Mother's Journal, is invested with double interest owing to the circumstances to which ital ludes. This beloved Missionary, after a sojourn of thirty three years in Burmah, is again with us for a little season. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of seeing his face, and hearing his voice once more in the flesh, have had their hearts touched by most tender and soul stirring associations. Reader, do you know the trials and labors of this dear brother, and of the Mission with which he has peen so long connected? If not, become familiar with them, and the few crosses you may have borne for Christ will seem light in comparison.

* * * * I send you the accompanying lines by my late beloved wife, written on board ship near the Isle of France, when she was so decidedly convalescent that it appeared to be my duty to return to Maulmain, and leave her to prosecute the voyage alone. After we arrived, however, at that Island, she became worse, and I was God, without stopping to question whether they be proud obliged to relinquish my first purpose. She continued to or humble, righteous or degraded, Jews or Gentiles, that decline until we reached St. Helena, when she took her departure, not for the 'setting sun,' but for the sun of glory, that never sets, and left me to pursue a very different course, and under very different circumstances from those anticipated in the lines-

THE PARTING.

"We part on this green islet, love, Thou for the eastern main-I for the setting sun, love-O when to meet again!

My heart is sad for thee, love, For lone thy way will be; And oft thy tears will fall, love, For thy children and for me.

The music of thy daughter's voice Thou'lt miss for many a year, And the merry shout of thine elder boys.

When we knelt to see our Henry die, And heard his last faint moan, Each wiped the tears from other's eyes-Now each must weep alone.

My tears fall fast for thee, love, How can I say farewell? But go; thy God be with thee, love, Thy heart's deep grief to quell.

Yet my spirit clings to thine, love, Thy soul remains with me, O'er the dark and distant sea.

And who can paint our mutual joy, When, all our wanderings o'er, We both shall clasp our infants three, At home, on Burmah's shore,

But higher still shall our raptures glow. On you celestial plain, When the loved and the parted here below Shall meet, ne'er to part again.

Then gird thine armor on, love, Nor faint thou by the way, Till the Boodh shall fall, and Burmah's sons Shall own Messiah's sway.'

And so, God willing, I will endeavor yet to do; and while her prostrate form finds repose on the rock of the ocean, and her sanctified spirit enjoys sweeter repose on the bosom of Jesus, let me continue to toil on, all my appointed time, until my change shall come. Yours affectionately, A. Judson.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

Composed by Miss S. E. CHADWICK, of Gardiner, Maine, and sung at Mr. Gough's visit there, Sept., 1844; and again at the second Anniversary of his signing the Pledge, October 28, in the Tremont Temple, Boston.

And a fair child bent with a tearful eye, With an aching heart and a heavy sigh, To raise that drooping head. " Look again, daughter, thro' the dreary dark!

With a noiseless foot she crept, And sadly looked through the broken pane; But she naught could see, for the driving rain. And she turned away and wept. Look again, daughter," &c.

'Twas a woman's dying bed,

"I shall rest soon with the dead-Now, I think of the past with its happy hours, When my brow was wreathed with its bridal flowers. Of the time when we were wed. · Look again, daughter," &c.

Will he bend o'er his wine cup now ? Will he yield to its mad'ning, dead'ning power? Will he leave me thus in this dreary hour? With the death damp on my brow? ' Look again, daughter," &c.

It is still, they have all passed by! He, in whose griefs I have borne my part; He, that I loved with a changeless heart, He hath left me alone to die! Come away, daughter! raise my drooping head, Come, for my dying dream of hope has fled."

BLESSINGS.

We are continually desiring and asking for blessings, both temporal and spiritual; yet how many there are clustered about our paths, and falling at our feet, which might be ours, would we but stretch forth the hand to gather them, and which we yet never possess. God smiles upon us in the flowers, and tells us that we are the creatures of his love, but we shroud our minds in some imaginary woe, and pass them by without a glance. He flings a rich boon upon us in the bursting sunlight of the morning, and we forget the throb of heart-worship that is due, and plunge our souls amid the cares of life, without perceiving that the gold of heaven is poured in showers about us. We are often like one who has bandaged his eyes, and goes abroad groping, and complaining that there is no light. But amid all the blessings with which the earth is strewn, there is none which casts a sweeter light upon the soul-none which breathes a deeper melody, or exhales a more soothing fragrance than that of human sympathy, and yet there is none which is more wont to be trampled under foot. We go forth under the pure vault of heaven, and meet our fellows as if no bond of brotherhood united us-passing one another with averted eyes, or looks intent on vacancy; and thousands, who thus meet, bear in their bosoms' hearts that yearn for sympathy; yet they forget that other hearts are constituted like their own, and that they must "sow where they would reap." It is an acknowledged injunction upon all christians to love one another; but there are many who include themselves under this title, who are under the lash of this command, wont to say of their brethren, "Why, I hope I love them as christians, but—" and the remainder of the sentence shows that the feeling with which they regard them is anything but human sympathy. Now there may be love in this; but verily it is not the love of which I am speaking-it is not the love which forms the sweetest of life's blessings, and can make a garden in the dreariest

Yet where the true and living spirit of Christianity exists, this love will exist also, will it not? I do not mean the love which we hope we feel, while we have to feed its fires with borrowed oil continually, to keep these burning; but that deep, gushing, overflowing fount of feeling which could not possibly be mistaken for anything else. Nor do I mean that love which spends itself upon some particular sect or body, or even upon the whole body of christians, but that which extends to all mankind, and loves everybody because they were made in the image of which loves them now, and not that which is going to love them when they shall be proselyted to some particular faith. This is the love which I call the chief blessing of life, the golden grain which we may sow, and be sure that it will spring up at once in a harvest of diamonds around us. Kind words are the gems we should scatter, and smiles the sunlight by whose influence they grow.

There is many a garden in the human heart which now lies barren, or choked with weeds upon which habitual smiles would pour a flood of light which would cause them to flourish and bear fruit an hundred fold. That spirit must be far sunk in gloom and bitterness which can resist the cheering beams of a loving, happy countenance. This blessing is reflexive; a wealth which we must pour out for others, ere its treasures are of avail to ourselves A frown shuts down the gates of the heart, and leaves darkness behind, as well as before. A smile raised them again, and the light streams back to its recesses, and pours its pure tide on all around us. If there be "holy waters" that will "lay evil spirits," they are hidden here. We mingle with the world- or the world, we may say, (for we are but a part of it) mingles its thronging multitudes like the characters in a masquerade. The features of the mask we wear are known, but nothing more. We meet in crowds continually, busied with our own thoughts, and caring for our own cares, with blank unwritten faces, and know not, nor seek to know what burdens of anguish are borne in the bosoms of those who pass us by. How many there are, who, beneath the moveless, stony features, which we have learned to call humanity, bear hearts lacerated and wounded, which they suffer to fester in concealment until the last life drop is wasted, or until they are cicatrized and callous to all feeling, because they meet with none to whom they can look for sympathy. How often would a kind word, or even a passing smile from a stranger, lighten the spirit of some care-worn pilgrim, and send him on his way with a happier step, perhaps to fling down, in his turn, the same blessing into the heart of the next he meets. And yet how sparing are we of these simple gifts. This want of sympathy is not natural. It is not thus that children meet. Look at their gentle, kindly faces, how they peer into everybody's eyes, as if they were sure they should find affection hidden somewhere in their depths; and when they fail to find it, what a look of wonder is expressed upon their countenances. It is that which makes children so lovely and beloved. They have learned their first lesson in heartlessness when they fail to find that love for which they

One burning sultry day, not many months since, I was toiling up a sandy hill, and had nearly reached the summit, when I turned aside into a by-path which led by a shorter way into the road I wished to take. This path was very steep, and the deep sand slipped from under my feet at every step. I was fatigued with a long walk, and more than usually inclined to feel that this is a weary world. I had, however, taken but a few steps up this ascent when a low gurgling laugh arrested my attention, and, looking up, I noticed just beside me, with their bare feet buried in the sand, two children, a boy and a girl. They were scantily clad, and though their hands and faces might have been clean when they left home, they were now thoroughly soiled by their contact with this mundane sphere—but they were none the less happy for this. The little girl had risen from her seat, and was watching my ascent with apparent delight. "Ah, ha," said she, "it's 'eal hard gittin' up this hill; aint it, aint it? Willie couldent hardly get up—he couldent. 'ook at my stones, 'ady, isent they pretty?" Delighted with the sweet confidence with which she addressed me, I paused a moment and answered to her joyous prattle; and, as I turned away, I heard her voice still speaking to her brother, "Isent she a dear, good lady, Willie? Willie, isent she?" I smiled as I thought of the simple manner in which I had obtained the child's blessing; yet it was better to me than if she had scattered a shower of gold upon my path. I remembered when my own test of goodness was as careless as hers, and I thought that if kind words were not always criterious of worth, they were messengers of Adv. M. R.

New York, December 4, 1845.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER FOUR. We have seen that there is a fixed principle of classification, according to which laws are distributed into different kinds. This principle re spects the nature or character of the relation, in which the laws originate.

We have seen what is the relation, in which originates the Moral Law-that law, which tries the moral character of men, and shows that they have need of a Saviour. Our next inquiry is whether that law is confined to any particular part of the Bible; -whether it is in the Old Testament, or in the New; -and whether it has, drawn around it, any particular line of demarkation, by which it may at once be distinguished.

If we expect to find a methodical digest of the laws, which originate in the relation of men to God as his creatures, we shall be disappointed. It does not comport with the design of revelation to teach theology by system. Its design seems rather to be to give an outline of man's moral conduct under different circumstances of his probation. Each of these circumstances furnishes the occasion of developing some law, which bears upon his behavior. Hence, his probation being finished, the laws, which have been developed on different occasions, will be found scattered over his whole history. We speak not of our individual, but of our collective humanity, passing through different stages of its history, and affording so many different opportunities for bringing the rule of rectitude to bear upon its it by making but one male and one female:moral posture.

The precepts of the moral law then, instead of being methodically digested, are scattered, here and there, over the whole book of revelation. We find them in the Old Testament, and in the New; -intermingled with historical narrations, ceremonial rites, and gospel doctrine. But here an important question arises-Is there any principle, by which we can gather out, and separate these precepts so as to class them under the head to which they belong?

Reason has an unquestionable right to exercise of religion.

takes cognizance of this relation, that the most humble intellect at once perceives it; there is no room for mistake. A person of intellect so obtuse, that he could not discover it, could hardly be reckoned an accountable being; he must be classed among

Let us now try the Decalogue by the doctrine we have advocated. The first precept is, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me." What relation does this precept imply? Evidently it acknowledges Jehovah as the Creator. On no other ground would he deserve the supremacy. If we suppose him in this precept to claim the supremacy simply on the ground of his having delivered the Israelites from the house of bondage—as is some times argued from the preface to the Decalogue-he evidently claims more than his due. For a claim to supremacy could be made only on the ground of the highest and greatest work, that could possibly be performed in their behalf. But if we suppose redemption from Egyptian servitude to have been the greatest work, that Jehovah ever wrought for that people, then we must suppose another God to have been their Creator, who might justly say to the one that redeemed them, "Stand by; what right hast thou to set up thy claims above mine, by saying thou shalt have no other Gods before me. Wait until my claims are satisfied; for know, that I brought them into being, and have the first right to their services." It is as Creator, then, that Jehovah is entitled to the supremacy. No additional proof is necessary to show what is the relation on which this first commandment of the Decalogue is founded.

thee any graven image," &c. This is founded in As it is utterly impossible to represent a mere spirit by any material image, so He has forbidden it. (Comp. Acts 17: 29.) There being the widest possible difference between spirit and matter, a material image of God conveys a downright lie. Those who undertake thus to represent Him, are said to change the truth of God into a lie. Rom. 1: 25. This precept then is not founded upon that character which the Divine Being displayed towards the Israelites, when he led them out of Egypt, but upon that character which he sustains towards ALL as an incorporeal Being, yet having a real subsistency.

Third precept. " Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord tly God in vain." This precept is founded on the moral nature of God as a holy ing on his name, must be sincere,—it must mean erbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Songs of Solomon in merits of this question, I shall be satisfied. J.

accept no other. It must be characterized by epistles, the epistle of James, the two epistles of the most profound reverence for Him: a vain Peter, the three epistles of John, and the epistle trifling with his name is an insult to his holiness. of Jude in the New Testament. These charg-Whether this precept is founded in the special es are of a most serious nature, and will serve to as to all those who love the Redeemer, to learn character he bore to the Israelites, or upon that bar many minds against the examination of Swecharacter which he bears to all the world, let com- denborg's views. If they are true, they ought has been a season of spiritual dearth with us for speeches have been made, and strong protests sent mon sense decide.

The fourth commandment we pass for the ought to be disproved. present, that we may afterwards consider it by itself more fully.

The fifth. "Honor thy father and thy mother." How plain is it, that this precept is founded on the relation subsisting between parent and child; that if such relation did not exist there could be no such law; and that such relation did exist long before the exodus of Israel from Egypt. It needs no proof; the dullest intellect comprehends it.

The sixth. "Thou shalt not kill." This commandment is founded on the equality of the relation subsisting between us as fellow creatures. We are all alike made in the image of God. One has no supremacy over another, that he should presume to dispose of his life. Let this equality of relation be destroyed-if such a thing were possible—so that my fellow man shall become degraded to the nature of a brute; and to be retained in churches, and honor and venerathe law can no longer have any existence. I tion paid to them?" then have a right to take his life. Gen. 9: 3.

The seventh. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." thing? This law is founded on the sexual relation. When God created man, he established the distinction of sex-" male and female created he them." Genesis 1: 27. Not only did he ordain this relation, but he put a restriction upon thus clearly enacting, that the man should confine himself to the woman appropriated to him, and that the woman should confine herself, in all fidelity, to the man appropriated to her. Out of the sexual relation thus established, and thus restrained by the very act which established it, grows the above law.

The eighth. "Thou shalt not steal." Man was not only created, but he was brought into being invested with certain advantages for acquiring sions to fix on Eastern Africa as the field of our that Society at his death, a very large sum, to be property. "Replenish the earth, and subdue it; infant operations. What little has been publish- appropriated to the distribution of Bibles, under itself in a case like this. But here the office of and have dominion over the fish of the sea, d ed on the subject in the "Recorder," is all I have certain restrictions as to the places and manner. reason is very different from that where it assumes over the fowl of the air, and over every living been able to gather; and so little information has The same person has already given to the Bap- thing to do, no sound to relieve the death-like stillto excogitate the duties of the law. In the latter thing that moveth upon the earth." Gen. 1: 26, circulated with us respecting the operations of the tist church in New Orleans, under the care of the law. In the latter thing that moveth upon the earth." case it exercises itself proudly, assuming to have 28,29. In one word, he was made lord of this Society, that I have felt my interest corresponding Rev. Mr. Hinton, a handsome property, from the interval of each half-hour, the watch cry "All such an understanding of the divine nature, as to lower world. Availing himself of such advan- much with my information. I have for a number which the church will receive an annual income be able to decide what are the duties, or the wor- tage, he becomes the proprietor of such portion of years been somewhat aware of the difficulties of about \$3,000. ship suitable to it. But in the former, it acts with of the earth as he subdues, and renders available attending a mission to Abyssinia, and was therefore This sounds very large, and is really very liberal. merely to judge, whether there is a harmony be- the property, of which men have lawfully postween our nature, as God has constituted it, and sessed themselves, has grown out of the grant rily difficult station. I knew that God had a bless. that his money is expended to do the good he deand bless all the faculties of our nature. It does availing himself of the means put in his full view of the probable difficulties attending it. and trusting God to raise up persons to give after not judge of God's nature, but of our own nature, hands, and discourage him from fulfilling It is true, that no difficulties should deter us, un. he is gone. and that only so far as our experience goes. This the law of that relation to the earth, under which der a full conviction of the will of God; but for we conceive to be reason's legitimate office in matters | he was made,—"subdue and replenish it." It | want of that assurance, my mind has been as dark Now when a precept meets our very nature,— but he is my fellow invested with the rights of first foreign missionary field. fills, and blesses it,—this is proof that it originates ownership; and I cannot do violence to this in the relation, which our nature bears to its Creatinght, without at the same time doing violence to tor. But in most cases the precept so obviously the relation, in which we were originally placed to one another.

bear false witness against thy neighbor." My that China and Palestine had been suggested in its with equal propriety and equal effect in favor of neighbor is not only my fellow creature, but he is my fellow creature invested with a moral character. Moreover, as our nature is so constituted. that we must necessarily live in society, and not isolated each by himself; and as a man's comfort in, and union with society depends upon the culty of supporting a mission so far removed from preservation of his character; -it is manifest, that when I bear false witness against my neighbor, I do violence to the relation, in which the Creator has placed him to me. This law, therefore, like the others, grows out of the original relation which creation established.

The tenth commandment. "Thou shalt not covet," &c., being designed only as a security for the faithful performance of all the rest, grows of the field of our operations. But the Society fallcourse out of the same relations, and needs no particular remarks.

THE WRITINGS OF SWEDENBORG.

The present seems to be a day of increasing popularity to the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. As an evidence of it, we have received lately several numbers of what is called "the Swedenborg Library," containing "the Memorabilia of Swedenborg, or memorable relations of things seen and heard in Heaven and Hell.' These writings are published by John Allen, at 139 Nassau street, N. Y., and are accompanied with introductions and notes by Prof. Geo. Bush who, it seems, has become a full believer in the The second precept. "Thou shalt not make to revelations of this Swedish claimant to inspiration. We have only had time to glance hastily the incorporeity or immateriality of God's nature. at the Parts of the Library; but from what we have read, we feel no disposition to exchange the plain instructions of the Book of Divine old as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, for much in common with a dreamy visionary.

well acknowledge the receipt of a paper setting | er we should not be permitted to aid in the conforth that Swedenborg excludes from his canon of the Word of God, many of the most important books in the received Scriptures, and particularly the writings of Paul. We do not know who is the author of this paper, but he speaks like a person who has examined the subject; and from | ny me the opportunities I used to enjoy; and I must one extract which he brings from the writings of Swedenborg, it seems that he excludes Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Prov-

all it solemnly professes. A holy Being can the Old Testament, and the Acts, Paul's fourteen

QUESTIONS FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1st. If the Apostle Paul says, (1 Tim. 3: 2,) that a bishop should be "the husband of one wife," then why does the Catholic Church say that a bishop shall have no wife?

2d. Do not the Roman Catholics differ as much from the Apostle Paul in this, as darkness differs from light?

3d. What church is there now, which will so completely answer the prophecy of Paul, (1 Tim. 4: 3,) in their "forbidding" their clergy "to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats" on Friday, as does the Roman Catholic Church?

4th. Does not the commandment of God say, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," while the Roman Catholics say, they "ought

5th. Are they not properly idolators in this

6th. Do the Roman Catholics " rest the SABBATH day according to the commandment," as the early Christians did? (Luke 23: 56.) Or have they changed times and laws," (Dan. 7: 25,) so that the words "the Sabbath day," now, mean some ever meant when the New Testament was writ-

Will some Roman Catholic please answer the above questions, and oblige

LOCATION OF THE FOREIGN MISSION.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-I have been in a great measure ignorant of the is now said to be, that the gentleman referred to reasons which have determined the Board of Mis- is yet alive, but has made a will which gives to sons for selecting this dark and more than ordinahence appears that man is not merely my fellow, as the region which has been contemplated for our

accomplishment. We as a people are inconsider. able in numbers and means; and the great dffius, as either Abyssinia or China, will be enhanced by the feebleness of those means.

I do not know as I can bring any reason that will be satisfactory to others in favor of Palestine; but at its mention such a thrill passed my bosom as fired it in 1837, when the mission to the Jews was under consideration, and my mind was in a very considerable degree settled on Palestine as ing back, and settling on a home mission in its stead, I felt an assurance that obstacles would attend a home mission that would go far to dishearten the Society, and ultimately cause it to suspend its operations. The main reasons I had for this conviction, were, that under a government sacred days? The judgements of the Lord are securing such freedom of action and commercial advantages, the consolations of religion were by far less attractive than in countries where the ls. raelites were more numerous and more oppressed; that those living among us, were better armed with the arguments drawn from the corruptions of society under Christian instruction, and the arguby the hopes and prospects of worldly advantage under a genial government, and influenced by the

improprieties of popular religionists. distant when "the times of the Gentiles will be der mill at Lowell, Mass., on Friday last.-Mafulfilled," and the dispersion will terminate, and Revelation, which were spoken by holy men of the abomination that has made Jerusalem desolate will come to an end-when she may become inthe revelations of one who seems to us to have habited as in former days, under the mild influence of divine favor and Christian institutions; and While we are upon this subject, we may as the thought has frequently occurred to me, whethsummation of this most desirable work. When Abyssinia was named, I concluded not, but I am still in hope of such a result. I know I am not so well informed on the subject of missions as I once thought myself to be, from circumstances which deyield my preferences to wiser and more intelligent counsellors. Still, if what I might say can have

REVIVAL IN SCOTT. SCOTT, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1845.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-It will doubtless be gratifying to you, as well that the Lord has again visited us in mercy. to have that effect; if they are not true, they a long time; and although we have had at times forth. These protests are extensively circulated, indications of the divine favor, yet the darkness receive large numbers of signatures of men from and apathy which has pervaded the church has both political parties, and are forwarded to Washbeen such as to severely try the faith of God's ington for presentation at the first opportunity afpeople, and many had almost or quite yielded to ter Congress opens. The ground is taken, that if the discouragements with which they have been surrounded. But God, who is infinite in mercy, it is not yet a State of the Union, and cannot behas heard the prayers of his children, and revived

Elder John Green, of Hopkinton, R. I., came friends of freedom to send in their remonstrances against the annexation of Texas as a Slave here on the 24th of October, on a visit, and immediately commenced a series of meetings, in State. which an encouraging attention was paid to the preached word, and an unusual solemnity was soon manifested; and we trust that his labors have been blest to the awakening of the church, to the reclaiming of backsliders, and to the conversion of some souls to God. Surely God has been better than all our fears. The seed that has been sown in tears for a few years past, has not been lost, but has now sprung up to the glory of

Elder Burdick has baptized thirty-four within the last three weeks, thirty-one of whom united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church, and more are expected to follow. If the Lord has not blessed us "according to the exceeding riches of his glory," it is because of the smallness of our faith. thing entirely different from what the same words | Pray for us, that the work may go on and spread. Sincerely yours,

H. C. HUBBARD.

LARGE BEQUESTS.

A statement has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that a wealthy Baptist in New Orleans has recently bequeathed \$500,000 to the American and Foreign Bible Society. 4 The truth

humility, not overstepping its proper sphere. It claims for the end for which it was designed. Thus the more difficultied in my mind to solve the rea- But it strikes us that if the individual in question would take the matter into his own hands, and see those precepts which the law enjoins. In other originally made in creation. When therefore I | ng in stor eeven for Abyssinia, but the great ques- signs, the act would be much more effectual and words, it decides a simple matter of experience, steal from another, I interfere with the original tion in my mind was, whether we had been suffi- praiseworthy. We like the plan of each man's whether those precents are adapted to meet, and fill. grant made by his Maker; I hinder him from ciently directed to this portion of the world, in acting as his own executor, giving while he lives, God send him swift deliverance."

ACCIDENTS ON HOLY DAYS.

We have several times alluded to the absurd custom which prevails among certain religious But I confess a little light sprung up in my newspaper editors, of catching up every accident mind, on reading the article in the Recorder of which occcurs on Sunday, and making a great Nov. 13, containing items of Missionary Intelli- ado about the evidence which it affords of the sagence, when I observed, that the Board was not credness of that day. Our object has been to show, The ninth commandment is, "Thou shalt not fixed in relation to that particular country, but that the same kind of argument might be used stead. I think that we should adapt our labors to any other day of the week. The following artiour circumstances, and the distance as well as the cle, which we copy from an exchange paper, furmagnitude of our undertaking to our means for its nishes a fair illustration of the truth of this posi-

A Warning to Sunday-breakers .- A few Sundays since, a boy was drowned in the Genesee Valley Canal—a solemn warning to all boys and other books are to be prepared, have been, much men who disregard the Sabbath.—Modern Chris-

Desecration of Holy Monday.—The whole city of Rochester was kept in constant confusion on Monday last by working and amusement. The noise was a great source of annoyance to the worshipers. Cannot some means be taken to prevent such bare faced infidelity?-Grecian.

Judgement upon Tuesday-breakers.—An Engine and Tender was thrown from the track some 30 land. They have over 160 members of the order, feet down an embankment on Tuesday the 12th, thirty-three establishments, houses, colleges, or simnear Louisville, Kentucky, a just judgement upon | ple houses in England. The principal establishthose who violate our holy Sabbath.—Persian.

'Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord?' When will men learn to keep holy our weekly, warning them against violating holy Wednesday. On Wednesday the 14th, five persons In Ireland there are over seventy of the order. were killed at Ripley, Conn., by the bursting of They have there the Colleges of Tullabed, Clona boiler attached to a steam flouring mill. Sin. gows, and Dublin. In Dublin they have recently ners, take warning against violating holy Wed. nesday.—Assyrian.

Shocking state of Morals.—In the United States a large number of newspapers are actually printments of modern infidelity, than those less attracted ed on Thursday, which day we are commanded to keep holy. Poor infidel nation-have they no authorities to put a stop to such proceedings?-

More Warnings .- Two men were killed for : I am still under the impression, that it is not far descrating holy time, by the blowing up of a pow

A Warning to Saturday-breakers. A young lady at Troy, N. Y., had both her legs crushed by the cars on Saturday, a few weeks since. She had been on a pleasure party contrary to the commandment, and was thus made a warning to all Sabbath-breakers.—Jew.

Popish Liberality in Sardinia.—In Sardinia not a single copy of the New Testament. nor a religious tract, can be given away without the risk of imprisonment. About two years since, a Swiss gentleman went to the baths at Aix. A woman was employed as a spy, who professed to be a protestant, and who asked him for some religious books. He gave her some; she took them to the priest, and the priest handed them to the police, and in a few hours the donor was in a a tendency to excite inqury and investigation of the dungeon with the lowest criminals, where he was kept nine months!

ANTI-TEXAS MOVEMENT.—The approach of another session of Congress seems to have served as the occasion for rousing a very warm and extensive anti-Texas movement. Meetings have been held in many of the principal towns in Massachu. setts, as well as in other States, at which stirring Texas is now a part of the United States territory. come such without an express vote of Congress. Hence the opponents of slavery call upon all the

Rev. Charles T. Torrey.—Our readers well remember the case of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who was sent to the Maryland Penitentiary about a year ago, to remain five years, for the high crime, as the laws of Maryland esteem it, of aiding the oppressed to go free. Reports have reach. ed us some time ago that his health was suffering from confinement. But we were not prepared to hear such a sad account of him as is given in the following extract from a letter published in the Puritan, and dated Baltimore, Nov. 14:-"In passing through the dormitories, I caught

sight of him at some distance before me. He was seated at the stone, with the prison garb on him. and the prison cap upon his head. As we passed him, he pulled off his cap, as a mark of respect to the Warden, who accompanied us. I had a fair view of him, though it was but for a moment. That sight made my heart bleed. It has followed me ever since. Mr. Torrey is sick, and sick even to death, if he be not soon released. His counter nance is death-like, his frame attenuated, his hands bony, and his face ghastly. The iron has already entered his soul. If the hand of the Executive open not the doors of the prison-house, the hand of death will ere long give him a release. Oh! it is a dreadful thing to be an inmate of a prison, and to be an associate of the felon. To have night succeed day, and day follow night, and find one's self still shut out from society and friends by the grated door. And then to pass. those long, long, dark winter nights, from 5 P. M. till 7 A. M., all alone. No one to speak to, no. is well." And to such a mind as Mr. Torrey's, the idea must add exquisite suffering, that after the first burst of sympathy is past, he may be for-

"I had heard that Mr. T. was not well. But the truth had not fully been told. He is very ill. He can do no work, not even the-lightest. He passes his time on the couch in his cell, or by the. stone-or in very pleasant weather, in walking with a very feeble step around the prison yard.

FROM CHINA.—Writing from China, Dr. Par. ker states that "great numbers of religious books are called for; and some of the high officers of the Kingdom are now receiving and reading them. Public Christian worship is now maintained without hindrance in any of the parts which are open

to foreigners for trade. The missionaries (he says) are thus beginning o witness the beneficial effects of the Memorial of the High Commissioner, advising his Majesty the Emperor, that no reason exists why the religion of the High God of Heaven should not be tolerated in the trading ports of the Empire."

DEMANDS FOR THE HOLY SCRIPTURES .- The Board of the American Bible Society say, in the last number of their "Record," that "for several months past the demand for books has been unprecedented-(amounting in September to more than 56,000)—while the pecuniary receipts by which of the time, quite limited. If the friends of the Bible wish to see our own people, and the more destitute of other nations, to whom we have access, furnished with the word of life, they must be systematic and prompt in their payment for books received, and liberal in their donations."

THE JESUITS.—The Catholic Herald claims that whilst the Jesuites are being persecuted in France, their order is prospering and increasing in Engment is the College of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, which contains twenty-six novices, and fourteen brothers. Twenty of their missionaries are at Calcutta, and as much protected, it is said, by the English government, as the Protestant missionaries. founded a second College.

From the Protestant Almanac for 1846. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Old School Presbyterians		1,746	204,000
New School do	1,500	1,300	121,000
	1,150	700	106,000
	1,440	1,400	203,100
Congregationalists	280	264	32,000
Dutch Reformed	760	$\tilde{200}$	76, "
German Reformed		360	24, "
Evangelical German	805	520	150.204
Lutherans	1,250	10.025	1 139.587
Episcopal Methodist	13,820	12,935	72,000
Protestant do	763	1,350	4.110
Reformed do	435	82	25,000
Wesleyan do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	650	19,300
German do	1,820	530	651,392
Associate Baptists	7,501	5,444	10,000
Independent do	250	. 155	68,641
Anti-Mission do	1,978	990	5,996
Seventh-day do	60	74	al 270
	1,165	921	61,372
1100	2,500	1,750	200,000
Reformed do	157	129	14,613
Other Baptists	25	30	7,200
Moravians		45	6,000
Swedenborgians, (about		1,250	70, "
Episcapalians, (about)	1,300	1,050	66, "
\ Unitarians	950	1,000	50, "
Mormons, (about)		1,400 520	60, ".
Universalists, (about)	600	520	36, "
Jews			2,000, "
Catholics	675	15,000	•
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The whole Catholic and Jewish population, we presume, is included in the numbers opposite those names respectively; whereas in most other cases, only the commit nicants are included, and these constitute but a small portion of the population.

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MARRIAGE

lowing most copy from the Odd Fellows tremendous n der such a su MARRIED. Thursday, O Attorner and Ky. Past Gr of that State; Lodge of the campment of enant, of Bal son, of Louis Secretary and cal Society, F Missions of South, Capt. 29th Brigade NANCY R. P. Papers thro

Oregon and HEAVY M in Ireland, w Macoul, the Byrne; who rether 13th of Rosennallis, its contents eight pounds. by thirty stro vals. Roge: suffocation, fat, which sto a period to hi age. He wa the noted H weighed four in the circum the largest n without cons

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as not well. But He is very ill. e lightest. He his cell, or by the ther, in walking the prison yard.

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e thus beginning s of the Memorial vising his Majesty xists why the reven should not be the Empire." .

SCRIPTURES.—The ciety say, in the that "for several oks has been unpre ember to more than receipts by which have been, much the friends of the ople, and the more iom we have access, e, they must be sysayment for books renations."

Herald claims that rsecuted in France, increasing in Engmbers of the order, ises, colleges, or simprincipal establishirst, in Lancashire, vices, and fourteen sionaries are at Cal-is said, by the Engestant missionaries. venty of the order. of Tullabed, Clonn they have recently

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1,400 population, we pre-daite those names re-ses, only the commu-tute but a small por-

than it was before the revolution!"

General Intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. OPENING OF CONGRESS-PRESIDENT'S MES-

By the Magnetic Telegraph to Baltimore, and thence by special express to New York, news to Tuesday noon was received in this city at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The Senate met at noon, Dec. 1, 1845, when Vice-President Dallas took the chair, and 43 members answered to their names. After receiving credentials of new members, the customary committee to wait on the President was appointed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives met at noon, Dec. 1—212 members present. Mr. Davis of Indiana was elected Speaker, soon after which the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, the President's Message was communicated to Congress. [The Message is well written; but we do not

judge it advisable to publish it entire, and therefore make only the following statements of its opinions upon the most interesting topics.]

After a suitable introduction, the annexation of Texas comes up. Nothing remains to consummate the measure, but an act of Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. This, doing at an early period.

Our relations with Mexico are not amicable, but a Minister has been sent there, and there are hopes of a settlement.

!The Message is quite mild in regard to Oregon, and leaves the matter mostly with Congress. It recommends a line of military posts to Oregon for the protection of emigrants, and a mail thither.

The Tariff is pretty extensively discussed, and free trade is the conclusion to which the discussion tends.

A Constitutional Treasury for the safe-keeping of the public money is strongly recommended.

In regard to Cheap Postage, the Message says but little, although it squints at an increase of the Department this year will fall short of the expenditures between one and two millions of dol-

Indian Affairs.—We learn that Col. Pitchlyn, of the Choctaw nation, is now in this city, and will remain during the winter, as the representative of his people, for the purpose of conducting and settling their business with the Government, which mission, we are sure, from the high character of the agent, will be well discharged.

Three nations of Indians are now represented here: the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Pottawatamies. And the presence of their Ambassadors suggests the apprehension that there must have been some defect in the management of their business heretofore, or that they are preparing to assume, it may be, a higher rank as members of the human family, and desire to place their affairs on such a solid basis as will enable them

It occurs to us, that if some competent pen were at leisure for the task, a series of interesting and instructive articles on Indian affairs, their improvement and prosperity, might be given.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Speaking of Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, a Washington letter says: -"The honorable gentleman reached town today, dressed in a most singular and outlandish style. He had on a pair of high-legged boots, coming up to his knees. Ais pantaloons were of buckskin, and the legs were thrust inside his boots. His coat was white, and his cap of rough bear skin. He immediately commenced a grand spree in honor of his re-election, and he has spent the day, I understand, in revisiting his old haunts. Of such are some of the legislators of this free and happy land."

MARRIAGE NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—The following most extraordinary marriage notice we Odd Fellows. Taliaferro P. Shaffner must be a tremendous man to maintain his perpendicular under such a superincumbent mass of dignities.

Attorner and Counsellor at Law, of Louisville, of that State, a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, Junior Editor of the Covenant, of Baltimore, Ex-Editor of the Free Mason, of Louisville, Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society, Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Capt. of the 1st. Company, 132d Regiment, 29th Brigade of Kentucky Militia, &c., to Miss NANCY R. PRATT, of the former place.

Papers throughout the Union, including Texas,

Oregon and California, please copy. HEAVY MEN.—The largest person ever known in Ireland, with, perhaps, the exception of Philip Macoul, the celebrated Irish Giant, was Roger Byrne, who resided in Orsory, and was buried on Rosennallis, in Queen's county. The coffin and its contents weighed five hundred and seventyeight pounds. It was borne on a very long bier by thirty strong men, who were relieved at intervals. Roger Byrne died of no other disease than suffocation, occasioned by a superabundance of fat, which stopped the play of his lungs, and put a period to his life in the fitty-fourth year of his age. He was one hundred pounds heavier than the noted Bright of Malden in England, who weighed four hundred and sixty pounds-and within the circumference of whose waistcoat seven of the largest men in that town could be enclosed without constraint—and one hundred and eighty pounds lighter than Daniel Lambert, who died in 1809, and weighed seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds!

A citizen of Virginia, in a letter addressed to the Richmond Whig, says that "Charleston, S. C. has now a smaller population than it had in 1830, and is daily losing more. The population for twenty miles round the city is one third less

IRON BUSINESS IN WAREHAM.—The Sandwich (Mass) Observer, contains an interesting statement of the amount of iron manufactured in Wareham. It seems that there are four large iron manufactories now in operation, and that a fifth is to be esmanufacturing about 20,000 tons a year of scrap iron into various articles. This, at \$70 a ton, will amount to no less than \$1,408,000 per annum. these establishments for working iron, there is a furnace in operation for casting hollow-ware, and sold at the port mentioned for shipment. other articles, which turns out yearly about 600 tons of castings, valued at \$15,000. There are about 150 nail tools at work, turning out annually 4,000 tons of nails, worth \$360,000.

with us are all 'men of color.' The law rules them to demand no more than 12 1-2 cents for hauling a load for any distance within the populous part of the city; and lately they have ruled themselves not to receive less-for having some shabby ones among them who were in the habit of taking away the regular business from their | 000 Irish plantation acres. fellows by 'working under,' they found it neces. sary to adopt the stringent rule, and all violators of it were to submit voluntarily to such punishment as a jury of their body should award. A sharp look-out was kept for offenders, and two were soon caught in the act of working for less than the law allows; and being convicted, were sentenced to of one of Bulwer's characters,—"If a man canreceive, the one twenty and the other ten lashes, not write down clearly what he means for to say, as an example to deter others from similar prac- I do not think as how he knows what he means tices. This sentence was duly executed yester- when he goes for to speak." day morning, when the delinquents were taken to the President thinks, there are strong reasons for the West end of Water street, where they submitted to the infliction of the lash without resistance. The preceeding was novel; and its irregularity (though giving rise to no disturbance of the peace) is rather too much trenching on law and order to make a joke of. This was somewhat roughly explained to the chief actors (four in number) in the to their own backs, according to law.

[Norfolk Her. Nov. 22d. CLOSING OF THE ERIE CANAL.—The Erie Canal

closed for several years past at the following dates: 1828, Nov. 25. 1842, Nov. 23. 1830, Dec. 18. 1843, Dec. 1. 1840, " 3. 1844, Nov. 28. 1841, Nov. 24.

From 1824 to this time, the canal has closed once on the 21st of December, once on the 20th, French had in a great measure destroyed, should twice on the 18th, twice on the 11th, once on the be replaced. They will be of metal richly emrates of postage. The income of the Post Office 16th, twice on the 15th, once on the 9th, once on bellished. the 5th, once on the 4th, once on the 3d, twice on The amount of nails annually made in the Unitthe 1st, once on the 30th, 28th, 26th, 25th, 24th, 23d Nov. The latest close is Dec. 21st. The chances judging from the past, are in favor of navigation till the close of Nov.

> planued by Mr. Samuel Lowry, of Southwark, This Dock is calculated to admit vessels of the which it is estimated will turn out 50,000 in a largest class at high tide, when the gates are shut, day, without the aid of steam. It consists of an and in two and a half hours the whole of the wainclined plane, upon which run cars connected ter is pumped out, and the vessel is left high and by a rope that passes over a pulley at one end of dry. the plane. The cars, which contain divisions of mounds the size of the article to be produced, are filled with the earth, and as a filled one passes down, the empty one moves up, the only power required to move them being the weight. The cars in their descent pass under cutters placed at certain angles, which throw off the top clay, and rollers which give the brick the required smoothness.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There is living in the town of Frankfort, near Utica, a man by the name of Harvey, 111 years of age. He is now, and has been for about three-fourths of a century, a preacher of the gospel. He was born in Dutch ess County, N. Y., and distinctly remembers run ning about in the woods there 100 years ago. He has occasionally devoted some attention to agriculture, but has chiefly been engaged, in the duties of his profession. He walks without any assistance except that of a staff. His conversation. house capable of holding 1,000 persons or more. than live horses." He preached in Amsterdam, liberality. N. Y., while I was there in August last. Not having an opportunity to see him, I wrote to Rev. W. Hutchings, Pastor of the Baptist Church in | nal on Monday were 37,121 barrels of Flour, 376,copy from the Baltimore Covenant, an organ of that place, and from him the above facts in regard 600 lbs. Cheese, and 263,700 lbs. of Butter, a to this venerable patriarch, have been obtained. Truly the man who has seen the generation with which he came upon the stage, and the two suc-MARRIED.—In Worcester, Massachusetts, on ceeding ones, pass entirely off, and still lives to see Thursday, October 9th Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq. another that has acted half their part, is a curiosity. Occasionally a primitive oak comes through Ky. Past Grand H. Priest and Grand Patriarch the hundredth winter, with its foliage green and its branches broken. Yours, respectfully,

INFLUENCE OF LOCALITY ON PLANTS.—Professor Liebig said he had been engaged in the analysis of plants growing in different districts extending from Giessen to the sea. It was found that corn, peas, beans, and grass, contained a larger proportion of soda as they grew nearer the sea coast; thus satisfactorily proving, that plants could substitute soda for potash, without injury to their growth. No plants were found in which there was no potash, but there were many in which there was no soda. It has been asked in what proportions soda and potash were found in the animal economy? Soda existed largely in the bile and blood—potash was found most abundantly in the Prison 24 convicts; 3 were pardoned, and 3 died. muscles; hence the reason was evident why the The whole number of prisoners is now 851-of use of soda (common salt) with the food of man whom 790 are males and 61 females. Van Steenthe 13th of May, 1784, in the church-yard of was universal. It was quite evident that plants burgh and O'Connor have arrived at Sing Sing. could substitute one constituent for another—it had even been found that in the tobacco plant lime has been replaced by potash. In answer to other in- apply to the Legislature for the incorporation of quiries, Professor Leibig remarked, that the alka- companies to construct a Railroad from Schenec- Petersburgh—Thomas A. Kenyon, Sophronia Fisher, \$2 lies in plants were not in combination as organic tady to Utica on the south bank of the Mohawk; consituents; they could be dissolved out. Carbon, to construct a Railroad from Schenectady to Catson the contrary, formed a part of their structure. kill; and to make such improvements in the Mo-Carbonic acid was absorbed by plants, and served, hawk river by means of locks and dams, as shall uniting with hydrogen and with water, to form a fit the same for steamboat navigation. The capiseries of compounds containing varying propor- tal of this last named company to be \$150,000, with Bost. Cultivator. tions of these elements.

Half the value of the exports of the United States is in raw cotton. Half the value of the exports of Great Britain is in manufactured cotton. Let the two nations think of these facts before they go to war.

The Delaware Express says that when the news of the commutation of their sentence was communicated to them by the officer in charge, Van Steenburgh and O'Conner danced about the room in which they were confined like a couple of madmen.

SUMMARY.

Marvin Hughes, of Pittsford, Mass., owns a machine with which he threshed 410 bushels of wheat per day, for six days in succession-maktablished. These four factories are capable of ing in nine days 3900 bushels! The horse power was constructed by himself: the remainder of the machine by Mr. Pitts, of that city.

There have already been shipped from Oswe-They consume about 10,000 tons of coal, and go, N. Y., to Ohio and Michigan, 5000 barrels of give employment to about 475 hands. Besides apples te supply the crop cut off there by the frost. It is said that any quantity of this fruit can be

The fires in West Jersey plains last summer cut off the cranberries on hundreds of acres, so that not a berry has been seen this season in a space of fifty miles, where large and profitable LYNCHING AMONG THE DRAYMEN.—The draymen | crops have been gathered in years past.

The annual Tribute paid by Ireland to England in taxes and absentee rents, is £7,000,000, or \$35,000,000. What nation on earth can exist with such a tremendous drain upon its resources? There are in Ireland 32 counties, whose population is 7,734,366, and whose superfices is 11, 943,-

Ten Roman Catholic Missionaries arrived in St. Louis from Europe on the 1st instant, under the patronage of the European societies for the propogation of the faith.

There is much truth in the homely expression

Massachusetts has a hundred millions invested in Manufactures, and her commerce growing out of these manufactures is immense. Her exports to foreign nations, and to the different States, amount to more than one hundred and twenty mil-

The whole number of slaveholders who are vocourse of the day by the application of the cowhide ters, is said not to exceed 75,000; while there are in the free States, nearly a million of voting free-

> The Lockport papers publish from Buffalo per Telegraph, 12 hours in advance of the mail.

Prussia has given directions for the purchase of the houses of the two reformers-Luther and Melancthon-for the purpose of converting them into schools. His majesty has also commanded that the doors of Luther's dwelling, which the

ed States, is estimated at 50,000 tons! It is also estimated that fifty millions of nails are made, sold and used every day!

The workmen are now building the walls of A new invention for making bricks has been the Dry Dock in our Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

> During the month of September the Patent Office at Washington, issued three patents for designs, and 49 for improvements. The amount of fees received was \$5.973.

As an evidence of the superiority of iron over wooden steamboats, we see it stated that the Avon Monby iron steamboat, built in 1820 at the Horsley Iron Works, England, has been in use ever since, and the repairs to her keel have not altogether cost £50 during these twenty-five years. Another built in 1825, has been in perfect repair ever since. The number of iron steamboats built in England since 1830, has been over 150. The

At the meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia, Walter Lowrie, Esq. exhibited a pamphlet in ocand also his style of preaching, is animated, and tavo form, of Chinese printing, and stated as a refrequently his eye brightens with the vivacity of markable fact, in proof of the cheapness of labor youth. His mind is surprisingly active and vig- in China, that the cost of printing and paper of orous, and his voice is sufficiently strong to fill a such a pamphlet was only one cent for fifty pages! Shall not hundreds of thousands of copies of the Wherever he goes multitudes flock to hear him. Holy Scriptures be furnished on these terms to To use his own words, he "can draw more folks | the population of that great Empire, by Christian

Flour and other produce crowd into Albany in unprecedented abundance. The receipts by cagreater quantity than ever arrived in the city before in any one day.

Over 800 tons of Malaga fruit have arrived at this port within the past five weeks.

The dome of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, is cracking, and great efforts are making to secure it by strong chains. The edifice was 111 years in building.

The Vine St. Methodist Church, in Cincinnati, adheres to the Church South, and has been official. ly recognized by Bishop Andrew as belonging to the Kentucky Conference. Rev. E. W. Sehon, Rev. G. W. Maley, and Rev. S. A. Latta, are still attached to this Church as Ministers. The seam which divides the Methodist Church does not seem to run exactly on Mason and Dixon's

From Oct. 17 to Nov. 24 of the present year, there were discharged from the Sing Sing State

Notices have been published of the intention to the privilege of increasing the same to \$500,000.

Church Bells can now be made of steel, as has been proved by an ingenious American mechanic in Ohio, from a suggestion in an English newspaper. A bell weighing fifty pounds, made of steel, will cost only about thirty dollars, and can be heard two miles or more. The advantages of this invention are said to be two-fold, first, it is so cheap that every church may have a bell of a clear, brilliant and musical tone; second, it is so light and stationary, that even a slight belfry will sustain it.

This newly-invented bell is rung by a crank, and

This newly-invented bell is rung by a crank, and

This newly-invented bell is rung by a crank, and

This newly-invented bell is rung by a crank, and

This newly-invented bell is rung by a crank, and

any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bellringer. For about \$200 a chime of seven bells

There has been shipped from Rochester since the opening of canal navigation up to the 21st ult., 598,912 bbls. of flour; last year during the whole season 400,376 bbls. The exports this year will probably reach 600,000 bbls. The receipts of wheat during the same time have been by the Erie Canal 701,355 bushels, by the Genesee Valley Canal 357,205—in all 1,058,560 bushels. The amount of tolls received during the same time was \$220,125 57—against \$209,763 74 last year.

The Miners' Journal (Pottsville, Pa.) of Nov. 22, says: "We feel happy in being able to announce to our readers this week, that the shipments nounce to our readers this week, that the shipments approved structure, now being imported from Paris, exof coal from the Schuylkill region this year, now pressly for this Institution. This will enable the student exceed one million tons! and, should the present mild weather continue a little longer, we believe the quantity for the whole year will reach 1,100,000 all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the tons. Untrammeled individual enterprise is the great secret which has caused this region to outstrip so far all its competitors, some of which commenced before us."

A new Salt Spring has been discovered at Canastota, 25 miles East of Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. It was discovered in digging a well in the village for fresh water. At the depth of 30 feet a cavity was met with, in a red, indurated clay, or rock, in which the brine boiled up. The water is said to be as strong as that of Syracuse.

The Directors of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Mass., voted a few days since to erect a new mill 320 feet long and 200 feet wide, five stories high, for the manufacture of power loom carpets. It will contain 50 Brussels and 250 Ingrain looms.

Hon. John M. Niles, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, has just taken to himself a second wifelate Miss Jane Pratt, of Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y -with whom he is now on his way to Washington.

A lady lost her speech from excessive agitation during the recent calamitous fire at Sag Harbor, selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience and has not since been able to utter a syllable.

A man by the name of Lines met his death on Wednesday last, while in the act of firing a train of powder used in blasting rocks. The slow match failed to ignite, and Lines, becoming impatient, applied his fusee to the powder itself, when it exploded with a terrible report, blowing him some twenty feet into the air, and killing him, it is almost needless to say, instantly.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has been elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

President Day and Prof. Fitch of New Haven, whose illness was noticed some days since, are

> OBED M. COLEMAN. Died April 5th, A. D. 1845, aged 28.

"As well the singers as the players on instruments shall Such is the striking inscription upon a beautiful

marble monument about to be erected over the remains of Coleman, the inventor of the Eolian Attachment to the piano-forte, at Saratoga Springs,

Astonishing as it may seem, the removal of the Rapids in the Mississippi has been pronounced feasible, and determined upon by the authorities of Missouri. The reason for this novel and apparently impracticable step, is the devastation occasioned by the rising of the waters to the crops in their immediate vicinity.

A REMARKABLE BEE-HIVE.—A lady rented a house in this city a few weeks since, says the St. Louis American, and shortly after she moved into steam navy af the East India Company consists it she saw honey-bees crawling about the floor. chiefly of iron: twenty-five are now in use in At length she found that they came down the chimney. After having made a fire, a humming noise was heard in the flue which ran parallel with the one from her room, the fireplace of which is below. Her sons examined the top of the chimney, and to their utter astonishment, found the flue filled with honey to within a few inches of the top of the chimney. From the sound of the bees below, the honey must extend to the depth of twenty feet. Whenever the family wish to enjoy a delicious repast, they have only to send up to the chimney—blow a little tobacco smoke in the flue, which drives the bees below, and with a knife cut off as much honey comb as they wish, and that of the nicest kind. The flue of the chimney in which the honey is, extends to the basement, and has never been used.

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, after a confinement of three weeks, Joshua C. Sisson, aged 58 years. His disease, an organic affection of the stomach and liver, was very painful in its operation on the system; yet he bore his afflictions with Christian meekness and fortitude, saying that his suffering was nothing compared with what his Saviour bore to purchase his redemption. In his last days he manifested a thorough and candid self-examination, which caused him to rely solely on sovereign mercy for salvation. He came down to death in the full belief of his adoption into the family of God, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The deceased came the this place from Connecticut about thirty years since, and about ten years since united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, of which he was an active member until death closed his earthly career.

At Westerly, R. I., Nov. 5, Mrs. Lucy D. Babcock, wife of Ezra Babcock, aged 23 years.

"Thus oft and sudden at our side, Our life-mates feel the silent blow; Whose days seem surest long to bide, Love's youngest, dearest—but they go!"

LETTERS.

Benjamin Clarke, Henry C. Hubbard, Ezra Whitford, Sanford P. Stillman, Thompson W. Saunders, Edwin Ko- W. Clarksville-J. R. Irish. nigmacher, A. B. Spaulding, G. R. Scriven, George Cran-S. Snowberger (all right).

RECEIPTS.

Ephrata, Pa.-Wm. Konigmacher, Hannah Konigmacher, \$2 each. Hamilton-G. R. Scriven \$1.

Oxford—Davis Rogers 2d \$2. Watson—Ezra Whitford \$2. Westerly, R. I.—George Gavitt \$2. Newport, R. I.—George Holloway \$1. Adams—Thompson W. Saunders \$1. Wakefield, R. I.—Col. W. Hazard \$1. Snowhill, Pa.—Snowhill Society \$2.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will commence its Winter Session on Monday the 27th of November. The course of intruction embraces all the solid branches of education, and designed to prepare boys for college or mercantile pursuits. The French and Spanish languages, both written

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages. IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
D. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss C. B. Maxson. Preceptress, Instructress in French. Italian,

Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. M. B. Kenyon, Assistant in the Female Department. From the very liberal patronage extended to this Institution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing its facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of

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

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

The Institution is liberally endowed and subject to the visitation of the Regents.

Its Library is choice and extensive, and accessible, also, to all the students gratis.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845—6 consists of three Terms, as follows:-The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. Expenses.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano.) need not exceed \$70 00; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board them

of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL, at a moderate expense. President of the Board of Trustees

BANK NOTE LIST.

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Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder.

CONNECTICUT.

Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

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Miscellany.

THE SAVIOUR OF SINNERS.

Saviour of sinners, Lord of endless love! To Thee in my disquietude I flee; I know Thy mercy soars our fears above, And all earth's kindreds may be blessed in The

Saviour of sinners, Thou hast left Thy name Long as the sun endures, a mighty tower, And all who will may flee into the same, And find protection in the trying hour.

For all is safety there, and all is peace, Peace upon earth, and peace with God in heaven; There each misgiving, doubt, and fear must cease, For all found there are rescued and forgiven.

Blest are the poor, the friendless, and the meek, Who hope to build no tower of their own, No other help, no other refuge seek, But through their tears look up to Thee alone!

THE SLAVE'S CRY. From the hut on Afric's shore, Where the widowed mother sighs, Hear her mourn-her deep grief pour, See her lift to heaven her eyes. "Has my husband gone for aye Must I from my chadren die?"

From oppression's prison yard, Where the lash falls oft and hard, (O the dregs of slavery's cup!) Hear the broken prayer go up, "Is there one who reigns on high? Hear, O hear the poor slave's cry!"

From the throne where Godhead sits And in rolling thunder speaks, Hear that mandate loud and clear, Ye who buy and sell men, hear! "Afric's sons have cried to me, Tyrant, let the oppressed go free!'

Slavery, few shall be thy days, For to heaven thy victim prays! On earth's circle God shall brand, Vengeance glittering in his hand, 'Mene' on thy walls in ire, Read it-traced in flaming fire.

THE SORROWS OF A SAILOR'S MOTHER.

Not only do the dangers, difficulties, and often fatal disasters of the sailor claim the

ings no one can describe, who, after months life" which were so richly imparted to him, tient, peevish son, whose pillow he would and coming up to me with all the fury of a and even years of separation from her dear were not to be totally rejected, but to be gladly strew with roses, though thorns maniac, he enquired what business I had on boy, is expecting every day to implant a used; and his wealth he might have enjoy- should thicken around his own.—Even at his boat. "You need not preach up hell mother's kiss on his sun-burnt cheek, when ed-his name, his station, his house, his ta- the moment when his arm is raised to inflict and damnation here," said he; "we are not alas! a black-sealed letter, or a Christian ble, he might have retained, and have not chastisement on thy folly, thou shouldst bend easily frightened by such creatures as you friend, intrusted with the heart-rending in- been the worse man for doing so, and have and bless thy parent. The heart loathes the are; we are Universalists." He asked a telligence, informs her "he's no more."

The following melancholy case came under my notice a short time since. I was was a selfish, unfeeling, luxurious, indolent, did he not perceive the necessity of crushrequested by a ship-owner to visit a poor self-indulgent man. Insensible to the suf- ing his own feelings, to save thee from thywoman, about twenty miles to the westward, ferings of all around him, his object seems self. whose son had just died on board the to have been to pass through life as easily, "Dreadnaught," after a foreign voyage. indolently and luxuriously as he could. The Great prudence was required to break this solemn news to her, as it was but a short time since another son was lost. He was had no share of his attention or solicitude. up reefing, when topmast, sail and sailors were hurled, with tempetuous fury, into the raging billows; he was seen no more, nor will he be, till "the sea shall give up thereof." He abused his trust. He lived her dead." His mother heard, but alas! "Her head has not been right since." One other boy was left, however, whose return she was, with feverish anxiety, due proper management. Now, such a life expecting. The last time I saw him, he as this may be passed, while a man may nevwas in Shoreham chapel; hut now I had ertheless bear an unblemished character in the painful duty of informing his dejected | the eyes of the world; but O, how differently parent of his death. I shrunk from the task, does God view these things! A man may fearing reason would forever take its flight, slide down to hell in this easy, harmless, sel when she heard the awful truth. After indulgent sort of life. "Wide is the gate, some general conversation, I said, "I have and broad is the way that leadeth to destrucsolemn news for you." "Oh. is my son tion;" but such is not the way to immortaldead, sir? My poor boy drowned?" I re- ity. "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the fered intense anxiety. They found the child plied, "You have read of one who said way that leadeth unto life." There must be when he lost all his children, 'The Lord repentance at its very threshold-sorrow for gave, and the Lord hath taken away, bless- sin and forsaking of sin; but this the rich ed be the name of the Lord.' Can you say man seems never to have known. There so?" "Oh, sir, I must, if the Lord has ta- must be serious concern for the soul. He ken away my poor John; but oh! I have never had it; he thought only of his body. been watching this fortnight, by every coach | There must be the new birth undergone. and van, and would have given the world "There must be the crucifixion of the flesh to have seen him. Poor, dear boy! Could with the affections and lusts." There must I but have seen the last of him, what would | be prayers and tears, supplications and stri-I have given! Now my two dear poys are | vings; but to all these Dives was a stranger. gone, what shall I do?" "Fret not against | In vain do we look for any of the character the Lord," I said, "Seek him, and you shall istics of the penitent beliver in him. He livfind his grace sufficient for you." After staying with her for an hour, she

seemed, under the word of God, to be much consoled, and thanked me repeatedly for this life were all—the next a fable. breaking it to her so gradually, and for the advice I had given her.

A little girl, whose intellects were weak,

was deeply affected for her mother; but when she saw her consoled, she flew and threw her arms round my neck, with much affection. Yet ah! I cannot describe the heavy sighs, the scalding tears, the inward agony of the sailor's mother.

Rev. E. Caiger, Shoreham.

THE TASK OF WOMAN.—Great indeed is ed the Son of God—scourged him—crowned the task assigned to women; who can ele- him with thorns, and subjected him to ignovate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to miny and the agony of the cross. The wolead armies, not to govern empires; but to men of Judea believed in the Saviour, and form those by whom laws are made, armies assisted and soothed him under affliction. led and empires governed; to guard against A woman of Bethany poured on his head the slightest taint of bodily infirmity the frail precious ointment which she kept in a vase yet spotless creature whose moral no less of alabaster. The sinner annointed his feet than physical being must be derived from her; with perfumed oil, and wiped them with to inspire those principles, to inculcate those her hair. Christ on his part extended his doctrines, to animate those sentiments which mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from generations yet unborn and nations yet un- the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and civilized shall learn to bless; to soften firm- Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Siness into mercy, and chasten honor into re- mon's mother-in-law, and the woman who finement; to exalt generosity into virtue; touched the hem of his garment. To the by a soothing care to allay the anguish of Samaritan women he was a spring of living the body and the far worse anguish of the water, and a compassionate judge to the the body and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidions, for happiness that are perfidions, for happiness that has near the said to her—' Mary:' at massed away. Such is her vocation. The mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; woman taken in adultery. The daughters would without having worn away the fine world without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings, or blunted his sensibility to natural and moral beauty, I compare balm and spices, and weeping sought him to the evergreen of the forest, whose colors, instead of fading at the approach of winter such that are perfidions, for happiness that has named an industry world without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings, or blunted his sensibility to natural and moral beauty, I compare balm and spices, and weeping sought him to the evergreen of the forest, whose colors, instead of fading at the approach of winter, seem to assume an additional lustre when contrasted with the surrounding descondance with the surrounding descondance and the privileges you wish on my boat, and if you world without having worn away the fine privileges you wish on my boat, and if you will depleted, commencing SATUR.

The Parts average 170 pages each, and will be published will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you I will forgive me this time, I promise you in the saving the forgive me this time, I promise you will forgive me this time, I promise you in the saving the forgive me this time, I promise you in the saving the forgive me the states will be edge of his feelings, or blunted his sensib passed away. Such is her vocation. The Magdalene. He said to her Mary: at when contrasted with the surrounding desc- ing stories to tell the children about the lacouch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's lation."

is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to attend of the Jewesses." the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain Hope, with uplifted foot, set free from earth, unshaken and unchanged; and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, On steady wing, flies through the immense abyss, constant, and ineffable, which in another world we are taught to believe the test of vir-[Blackwood.

ON THE BEAUTIES OF THE PSALMS.

Composed upon particular occasions, yet designed for general use; delivered out as services for Israelites, under the law, yet no vules:less adapted to the circumstances of Chris equal; while history is made the vehicle of of the system. prophecy, and creation lends all its charms to paint the glories of redemption. Calcu- ply prepared, with no other seasoning than lated alike to profit and to please, they inform the understanding, elevate the affec- egar. tions and entertain the imagination. Indited under the influence of Him to whom all chewing is of great importance. hearts are known and all events are known. they suit mankind in all situations; grateful as the manna which descended from heaven, and conformed itself to every palate. The fairest productions of human wit, after a few perusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrancy; but those unfading plants of Paradise become, as we are accustomed to them, still more and more beautiful; their bloom appears to and new sweets extracted from them. He who has once tasted their excellencies will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them often, will relish them best.

Bishop Horne.

THE RICH WORLDLING.

"The rich man also died, and was buried. care of the body seems to have been his sole concern. The care of the immortal soul "He lived without God in the world:" his sole object was, as the apostle says, "to make They had with them "a pledge of affection," provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts unmindful of the fact, that he was a steward entrusted but for a time with the blessings of the low counters, on one side of the store, bestowed on him, and accountable for their

teaubriand, "if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men?" To which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one :- "The Jewesses (he said) had escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insult-

the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected eyes were opened, and she answered-Saviour—these are theatres on which her Master.' The reflection of some very greatest triumphs have been acieved. Such beautiful ray must have rested on the brow

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

Pants for the place of its ethereal birth. Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss, And crowns the soul while yet a sufferer here, With wreaths like those angelic spirits wear.

HEALTH.—Dr. Beaumont, of the United States Army, gives the following important

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportians under the gospel; communicating tion of innutritious matier, is best calculated truths which phylosophy could never inves- to preserve the permanent welfare of the tigate, in a style which poetry could never organs of digestion, and the general health

> 2, The food should be plainly and sima little salt, or occasionally a very little vin-

> 3. Full and deliberate mastication or

4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessrry.

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy, is oi prime importance to health. 6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated,

is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c. 7. Fat meat, butter, and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, of not a professor of religion. He acknowlbe dally heighted, fresh odors are emitted, fensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, and induce disease. 8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating

condiments of every kind, retard digestion and injure the stomach.

9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach, and impair digestion.

A FATHER'S CARE FOR HIS SON.—Beauti And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in ful and becoming in the eyes of the paternal torments." (Luke xvi. 22, 23.) Why was God, is the unwearied attachment of the pathis dreadful judgment inflicted? There is rent to the child! Alas! how little does tkr, nor extortioner, nor oppressor. All that keeps perpetual watch over his moral that is said of him is, that he was clothed in and physical safety, he misnames unjust reoften draws a tear from the agent of the station in life; and, if he was a man of large He turns from his father's face in coldness out there is a God, and when too late to reces was not sinful. The wealth that was that toil-worn brow has been placed there sinners. As I made that remark, the capexchanged, when he died, earth for glory. hand that corrects thy errors; and not for number of questions before I had time to an-No; this was not his sin. His sin was that he worlds would he use "the rod of reproof,"

> LEFT BY MISTAKE.—The Rochester Dem ocrat relates the following amusing incident A well dressed countryman with his wife entered one of the principal dry good stores in that town, and commenced making purchases in the shape of an infant a few months old wrapt in flannels. While looking at the goods, the mother placed the child upon one taking care to bolster it well with goods to prevent its falling off, where it soon fell a sleep. The couple having made all the pur chases they desired, left the store, got into the wagon, and drove off without the child. They were not half way home before they discover ed they had left their darling behind. Back they came, as fast as horse flesh, with a lib eral application of the lash, could bring them; both father and mother appeared to have sufsafe, and the clerks, all of whom are "nice young men," in greater consternation than themselves—fearing that they would have to perform the office of papa to a "liltle responsibility," they had not spoken for. The mother bore off the prize in triumph, to the great relief of the aforesaid clerks, who had just reason to fear the consequences, as stranger things than these have occurred before.

A celebrated Erench infidel being introduced to the pious Fenelon, and spending ed as if he had no soul either to be saved or some time in his society, witnessing the lost; as if there were no God above, the loveliness of his manners and conversation, judge and witness of actions; as if, in short, was constrained to say to a friend: "I must not stay in the presence of this holy man; if I do I shall be compelled to renounce my infidelity; so much purity, so much amiable-A Prous Fancy.—Fontanes asked Chalness, proves the reality of his religion, and proves religion to be of heavenly origin."

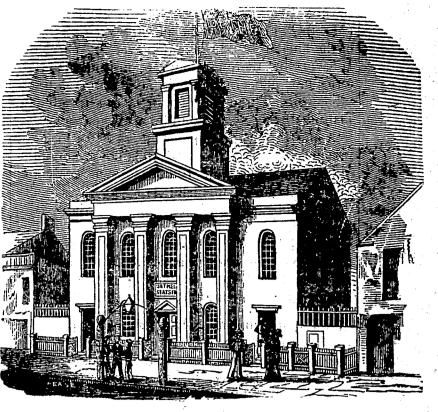
> SLAVERY AND FREEDOM. SLAVERY! second-born of hell, Child of sin, and twin of death ! Who thy brood of woes can tell, Drawing from thee, kindred breath?

Pride, and hate, and lust and crime, Dark revenge and cruelty, Woes that end not here in time, Woes that curse eternity.

FREEDOM? daughter of the skies, Born amid primeral light; Thousand joys around thee rise, Thousand woes are put to flight.

Love, and peace, and hope are thine; Lofty thoughts, and virtue pure, Joys of life, and life's decline. Joys that evermore endure.

WARDLAW.



THE ALBANY BETHEL.

Power of Kindness.

Deacon Eaton has been employed by the American Bethel Society to labor as a Mis sionary on the Erie Canal in the State of New York. The Dea. gives the following account of his efforts on one boat.

I stepped on board and went to the steersman and asked him where the Captain was. He said he had just lain down to sleep. told him who I was, and what my business was. I found him a very pleasant man, tho' edged the importance of religion, and said he was glad christians had thought enough of boatmen to send missionaries to labor, and thought much good might be done.-While conversing with the steersman, the bowsman came along, and overhearing what we were saying, soon began to swear most profanely. I admonished him very kindly. and told him I was very sorry to hear such language, and although he intended it as an for their souls. The body needs but little, nor needs insult to me, it was really God his Maker that little long, but the soul will need its portion forthat he had insulted. "What do you know ever. no heavy crime laid to this charge. His life the unthinking spirit of youth know of the about God"? said he; "have you seen 2 Such make a good choice, because they choose is nor said to have been stained with gross extent of its devotedness. There sits the God"? He asked many other like questhat which will make them good. The world in any iniquities. He was no murderer, nor adul- froward, fretful, indolent boy. The care tions. "You don't know," said he "that of its forms does not make people good; but christianthere is any God; and if there is a God, I | ity, chosen and lived up to, will make us all good. don't believe there is any hell. I don't Riches often make men selfish, but religion makes purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuous- striction. The foresight that denies itself believe God is going to punish men after them benevolent; power often makes men cruel, but sympathy of every benevolent mind, but the ly every day." This, in one sense, implies many a comfort to provide for his future they die, and you need not think you can religion makes them kind and tender-hearted; honor affecting experience of the sailor's mother no more than that he lived answerably to his wants, he denounces as sordid avarice.— scare us." I remarked that he would find make them proud and vain, but religion will make Sailor's Society, when called to "comfort fortune, to live according to his circumstan- or in anger. Boy! boy! the cloud upon pent, he might find out that God punished people good. The bitterness of that poor mother's feel- bestowed upon him, "the good things of by anxiety,—not for self, but for an impa- tain came out of the cabin in a great rage, because they choose what will secure their happiness. swer any of them, and came towards me as though he intended to throw me into the canal, which was his intention as he afterwards informed me. I told him if he would wait until I could go to my trunk, I would show him what business I had upon his

> you talking on the boat, and got up mad, hardly knowing what I said; but I have no right to abuse you. Come walk down with me into the cabin. I have a woman there who will be glad to see you." Accordingly we went down into the cabin, where we found a lady standing by the cabin

boat; that I was laboring for the good of his

soul, and he might throw me into the canal

if he pleased; although I could not swim.

could get out some way, and the first thing

should do after getting out, would be to

kneel down and pray for him. His coun-

tenance changed; he appeared confused,

and interrupting me, he said, "I am asha-

the other man's side of the canal. I heard

as you have talked to that man." I then turned to the lady and enquired if she thought herself a christian. She replied own voluntary choice. that she did, and that nothing could give as he had to me. The captain then said, "Well, my dear, dry up your tears; I am ashamed that I have abused the man."

We walked into the cabin, he handed me stool and I sat down.

Well, said I to the captain, I suppose you love that woman; for she appeared one of the most amiable women I had ever seen, Her tears and her taking my part perhaps made her appear more lovely.

"Yes," said the captain; "I married her because I knew she was a christian; have known her for three years, and if there is a christian in the world, I think my wife is one.'

I replied: "As much as you love your the time will be short that you will live together in this world: you will either close her eyes and bear her away to the land of silence, or she will see your body consigned to the dark and cold grave. With the sentiments you profess, while your wife will sing in heaven, you will lie down in everlasting sorrow."

He replied: "I am no more of a Universalist than you are; I believe in rewards and punishments, and would freely give all with the Engravings, of the London edition of the abovethat I am worth in the world, if I was as with the kingravings, of the London edition of the above-named work, has commenced its republication in the city of New York. The whole work consists of about 4000 large imperial octave pages, and is Illustrated with 2000 Engravings. The American Re-issue will be printed on good pages, and well done up in handsome paper covers, and issued in When I see a hale hearty old man, who as I have done to day, I would discharge has jostled through the rough part of the him. And now, sir, you may have all the

bors of Deacon Eaton on the Canal. After

spending five years on the canal, he pubished an account of his labors, from which we gather our facts, and our young readers may rely upon all the stories we tell them about Deacon Eaton as true.

A SERMON FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE GOOD CHOICE. Luke X. 42.—Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.

Mary chose to set at Jesus feet, that she might lisen to his talk, and catch the gracious words that fell from his lips, rather than to spend her time in preparing a fine dinner, as Martha her sister did. To choose the instruction of Christ as Mary did, is the same in meaning as when we say a person chooses or seeks religion. This is a good choice. In preaching to you children, on this text, we will simply undertake to show why those make a good choice, who choose to seek God and religion rather than this world.

1. Those who make such a choice, choose a portion

them humble and meek. Thus religion always makes

3. Such as choose religion make a good choice, The world cannot make us happy. The world never satisfies. Those who have none of this world, think they would be satisfied if they had but a little, but when they get that little, they always want a little more, and those who have most always want a little more. It is said that when Alexander had conquered Hoop do cwt the world, he was so unhappy that he cried because there was not another world to conquer. Give us all the world without religion, and we are unhappy; but give us religion without any of the world, and we

4. Those who choose religion make a good choice, because they choose what will bring with it every other good thing. If we choose the world, such as riches, honors, &c., we cannot have religion; but if we choose religion, God has promised that we shall have with it, so much of the world as can do us good. "Seek ve first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you,"-- Matt. vi. 33.

5. Those who choose religion make a good choice. med that I have abused you; I have no rea- | because they choose what they are sure of obtaining. son for treating you so; but I was mad Nothing is sure but religion. Some choose riches, but when I lay down. My bowsman neglected live and die poor; some choose honor, and sink in dis- Staves, wo to lay over his boat, and another boat ran grace; some choose pleasure, and live and die miserinto her, which has done fifty dollars dam- able; but no one ever sought God with all his heart, age, and I have no remedy because I was on who did not find.

> "Restless mortals toil for nought: Bliss in vain from earth is sought; Bliss, a native of the skies, Never wanders .- Mortals, try; There you cannot seek in vain ; For to seek her is to gain."

6. Those who choose religion make a good choice. because they choose what may be safely kept. It is stairs weeping. The captain said, "My we shall keep them long. God may take them away; dear, what are you crying about?" She but He will never take away our religious hope and replied, "it would make an angel weep to will never be taken away. It is a safe investment, as hear you abuse that man and to listen to his men of the world say. Fire cannot burn it, waters answers in reply. Never did I think I cannot drown it, moth cannot eat it, rust cannot corshould hear my husband talk to a christian rupt it, time cannot waste it, sickness cannot blight it, Butter, west pme 15 @ 16 death cannot kill it, eternity cannot outlive it! Conclusion.—1. To have this great interest, you

must choose it. None can ever have it but by their

2. To make sure of it, it should be chosen immediher more pain than to hear her husband talk ately. The best time to make the choice is in childhood. May all our young friends make the good

choice without further delay.

[Juvenile Wesleyan.

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25 00@30 U0 Hoops New Orleans, gall 26 @ 30_ St Croix Trinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27 Cardn's & Mat'nzas24 @ 25

Cut, 4d a 40d 4 @ 48 (3d 1c and 2d 2c more) Wrought 6d a 20d 10 @ 12 Beefmess bbl 7 50 @ 8 00

Pork mess bbl13 75 @1387 Do. Orange co 18 @ 22 Do order to good 12@ 14 Hog's lard Cheese. Am lb

Do. pickled Shoulders, smoked 6 @ Do. pickled 51@

Ordinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50 SEEDS. Clover lb. new 8 a

Timothy, tierce12 00 a16 00 8 50 a 9 00 Do clean St Croix lb New Orleans Cuba, muscovado

81a 9 Do Brown SALT. Turks Isl bush 1 35a1 45

Liverpool, fine SHEETING. Russia, white, p. 9 00@ 9 50 Do. brown 8 00@ 9 00 SOAP. N. York brown lb Castile

SPICES. Cassia lb Cloves Ginger, race Nutmegs No 1, 1 30 al 35 Pepper, Sumatra 108a 103 Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 114

45 a 88 34 a 88 Young Hyson 20 a 60Hyson skin 18 a 60 Souchong WOOL. Am Sax fleece, lb 35a 33

Do merino Pulled superfine 20 @ 24 S.Am. washed 5 @ 19 Do. unwashed 8 @ 91 African 10 @ 14 1210 1 Mexi can

VOL.

The! THE ORI THE CONTINUING

BY JAMI

Communion

his intelligent those bright a spheres of uni templation of h tion of his purp tween man and alloyed enjoym preciated by th finds anew in (back to allegia is gracious, the participation of present evil wo only shelter fro removed by de ations-whether known and des or in a state of the manifestation blessed privileg ral body, while darkness, throu deemer, as it w and glorified be dom of the com

And, howeve munion with G however much God-he who real value, is, i we should not have also his in will is our sand acter, as seen th that the world's world's disorde eradicated. Go ed to full fellow as our strengt takers of the di fatherly heart l should account

ing been obtain

government for

of his hands.

While thus d all souls belong circumstances race without ad enjoyment. H the redemption no part of which out injury, each complishment of nious operation question the wis imagine that le were requisite fo enly Father. judgments, and when thus unde our eyes, as the Among the n vised and put in the fall, with a v

and lofty One w pre-eminent the earliest of God's The important seen when we th and created for, God, and destine higher end, the but subordinate; chiefly, that the of the Sabbath is image of God, h which alone is v ties, and fitted fo cency to all the great progenitor added a day to b

end that we show

But if called t which was thus fallen man-ere from a God so w the Sabbath beco as a more signal when viewed as believing heart. mind since the fi ing of our spirit ever, but the gre not only deceiffu

ly wicked," we'll

Majerid. A J. Intellection Matedolph ^{ri.} madadali ika and Sandery.