

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

VOL. II—NO. 24.

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.

The author of the work before us is a native of 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 failing 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. Priestley 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 this journey appears to be in passing the Adal, or low country, lying between the coast and the Highlands of Abyssinia,—a journey of about three hundred miles through sultry plains, inhabited by hostile Mahomedan tribes, whose poverty and cupidity make each jealous of the others, and rivals in their avaricious desire to obtain the presents which all travelers are expected to make in passing their several territories, or visiting their persons.

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, sedge or fine oatmeal, kids' flesh, ghee or liquid butter, and clotted milk, which the native women brought in skin bottles and exchanged for his light wares. Occasionally they obtained wild animals. After many tedious detentions, interesting incidents, and some alarms, he reached Shoa in safety; on which occasion he expresses himself in the following manner:—

"Arrived upon the summit, the stranger finds an extensive table-land spread out before him, and he cannot divest himself of the idea that he has reached some new continent. A Scotch climate, and Scotch vegetation, wheat, barley, linseed,—and yet in intertropical Africa! He feels as if there must be some mistake." "The country seemed highly cultivated, wheat and barley on all sides growing close to our path, while near the farm-houses were stacks of grain, which gave the whole scene an English appearance." "Amidst the luxuries and conveniences so abundantly supplied to the Embassy by the indulgent care of a liberal government, I almost fancied that I had returned to the comforts and pleasures of civilized life."

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, which was regularly furnished to him by an officer of the royal household so long as he continued in the country. Shortly after, at his own solicitation, a house and garden was assigned him for his own

exclusive service. He was furnished with wheat-en bread, and butter as good as ours; flesh and fowl; honey, wine, and native beer, resembling English ale; and cayenne potage. In a weekly market was sold, wheat at twenty-five cents per 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 ox for three dollars, and a good horse for ten dollars. 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 under millstone, the grain is crushed, and gradually converted into a coarse flour." This is afterwards passed through a grass sieve. (See Exod. 11: 5.)

The Government of Shoa, like that of all other African kingdoms, is an absolute monarchy; the will of the King is the indisputable law. Sahela Selassie is however reputed by his own people and all travelers to be remarkably just in his transactions, moderate in his anger, and benevolent towards his visitors. He himself says, "I have the fear of God before mine eyes." He is moreover a man of sagacious and noble mind, and will doubtless profit by the repeated visits of English, French, and German travelers, who have each been to his 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 of nations, and exert an important influence on the civilization of Eastern and Intertropical Africa, and if truly evangelized, upon the Christianization of all that vast portion of the earth. S. D.

To be Continued.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT ON PEACE.

Governor Slade, in his recent message, thus speaks of this subject in response to a communication 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 involved in its crimes, and felt the terrific sweep 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 effect.

"It is to the furtherance of this object by acting 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 of a more grateful duty, than to become the medium of asking your attention to it, and recommending, as I do, such action as may in your wisdom, most effectually lend the influence of this State in the furtherance of this great movement of peace on earth, and good will towards men.

"I must be permitted to add an expression of the sense I entertain of the great value of the efforts of the friends of peace through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to war. The results thus far of the quiet and persevering efforts of these associations, have furnished a most gratifying illustration of the silent power of truth, in the hands of Christian benevolence, to reform and save the world."

These extracts are only a part of Governor Slade's noble testimony on Peace, the noblest ever uttered by any ruler. We deem the example worthy of all imitation.

MIND.—Such is the power of the mind, there is scarcely a passion which has not, by excess of action, terminated existence. Love has done it; anger has done it; and also joy. But there is one mental emotion, which in our experience nev-

er struck the human body with a fatal blow. It is HOPE. Hope, when well grounded, never creates evil—it is a true anchor. The other passions may agitate the soul, as the angel Bethesda's waters; but Hope rather resembles the healing influence that angel left behind.

PUTTING RESOLUTIONS INTO PRACTICE.

At a Missionary meeting held amongst the negroes 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 that 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 negro, "Dat will do. Dat according to all de resolutions."

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 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 colors," 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 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 writings abound in passages, which, like this, illustrate the habits of those who wear the oriental costume. [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 department of the Martyr Lucian, as related by Chrysostom. 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 question. [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? Or does any man advance to dignity because he is expert in profane swearing? How low must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups, the lecher his mistress, the satirist his revenge, the ambitious man his preferences, the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for naught, and drudges the service of the devil, gratis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor in any way allied to our frame. For as a great man, (Tillotson,) expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as though they were natural, 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, who have no sense of honor, or regard for decency; but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence, the silliness of the practice can only be 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 meek 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 fain would repass
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 friends are mortal pleasures frail,
But God's eternal purpose cannot fail. York.

The following communication, from Rev. A. Judson, to the Editors of the Mother's Journal, is invested with double interest owing to the circumstances to which it alludes. This beloved Missionary, after a sojourn of thirty 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 been 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 obliged to relinquish my first purpose. She continued to 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 heart 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,
Thou'lt list in vain to hear.

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,
And oft we'll hold communion sweet
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 yon celestial plain,
When the loved and the parted here below
Shall meet, ne'er to part again.

Then gird thee armor on, love,
Nor faint thou by the way,
Till the Booth 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 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. Gove's visit there, Sept., 1844; and again at the second Anniversary of his signing the Pledge, October 28, in the Tremont Temple, Boston.

'Twas a woman's dying bed,
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!
Hush! is it not my husband's step? Oh hark! oh hark!"

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

"I shall rest soon with the dead—
Now, I think of the past with 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 madning 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 throbs 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 wilderness.

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 God, without stopping to question whether they be proud or humble, righteous or degraded, Jews or Gentiles, that 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 smile 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 look.

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 'ent hard gittin' up this hill; sint it, sint it? Willie couldn't hardly get up—he couldn't. 'ook at my stones, 'ady, sint 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, "I sint she a dear, good lady, Willie, sint 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 criterions of worth, they were messengers of joy.

Adv. M. R.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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.

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

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

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—in termingled with historical narrations, ceremonial rites, and gospel doctrine.

Now when a precept meets our very nature,—fills, and blesses it,—this is proof that it originates in the relation, which our nature bears to its Creator.

Let us now try the Decalogue by the doctrine we have advocated. The first precept is, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me."

The second precept. "Thou shalt not make to thee any graven image," &c. This is founded in the incorporeity or immateriality of God's nature.

Third precept. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." This precept is founded on the moral nature of God as a holy Being.

Fourth precept. "Honor thy father and thy mother." How plain is it, that this precept is founded on the relation subsisting between parent and child;

all it solemnly professes. A holy Being can accept no other. It must be characterized by the most profound reverence for Him: a vain trifling with his name is an insult to his holiness.

The fourth commandment we pass for the 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;

The sixth. "Thou shalt not kill." This commandment is founded on the equality of the relation subsisting between us as fellow creatures.

The seventh. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." This law is founded on the sexual relation. When God created man, he established the distinction of sex—"male and female created he them."

The eighth. "Thou shalt not steal." Man was not only created, but he was brought into being invested with certain advantages for acquiring property.

The ninth commandment is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." My neighbor is not only my fellow creature, but he is my fellow creature invested with a moral character.

The tenth commandment. "Thou shalt not covet," &c., being designed only as a security for the faithful performance of all the rest, grows of course 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."

While we are upon this subject, we may as well acknowledge the receipt of a paper setting forth 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.

The Old Testament, and the Acts, Paul's fourteen epistles, the epistle of James, the two epistles of Peter, the three epistles of John, and the epistle of Jude in the New Testament.

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 differ such 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 to be retained in churches, and honor and veneration paid to them?"

5th. Are they not properly idolaters in this thing?

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 something entirely different from what the same words ever meant when the New Testament was written?

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 reasons which have determined the Board of Missions to fix on Eastern Africa as the field of our infant operations. What little has been published on the subject in the "Recorder," is all I have been able to gather; and so little information has circulated with us respecting the operations of the Society, that I have felt my interest corresponding much with my information.

But I confess a little light sprung up in my mind, on reading the article in the Recorder of Nov. 13, containing items of Missionary Intelligence, when I observed, that the Board was not fixed in relation to that particular country, but that China and Palestine had been suggested in its stead.

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 the field of our operations.

I am still under the impression, that it is not far distant when "the times of the Gentiles will be fulfilled," and the dispersion will terminate, and the abomination that has made Jerusalem desolate will come to an end—when she may become inhabited as in former days, under the mild influence of divine favor and Christian institutions; and the thought has frequently occurred to me, whether we should not be permitted to aid in the consummation 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 deny me the opportunities I used to enjoy; and I must yield my preferences to wiser and more intelligent counsellors. Still, if what I might say can have a tendency to excite inquiry and investigation of the merits of this question, I shall be satisfied.

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 as to all those who love the Redeemer, to learn that the Lord has again visited us in mercy. It has been a season of spiritual dearth with us for a long time; and although we have had at times indications of the divine favor, yet the darkness and apathy which has pervaded the church has been such as to severely try the faith of God's people, and many had almost or quite yielded to the discouragements with which they have been surrounded.

Elder John Green, of Hopkinton, R. I., came here on the 24th of October, on a visit, and immediately commenced a series of meetings, in 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.

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. 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. The truth is now said to be, that the gentleman referred to is yet alive, but has made a will which gives to that Society at his death, a very large sum, to be appropriated to the distribution of Bibles, under certain restrictions as to the places and manner.

This sounds very large, and is really very liberal. But it strikes us that if the individual in question would take the matter into his own hands, and see that his money is expended to do the good he designs, the act would be much more effectual and praiseworthy. We like the plan of each man's acting as his own executor, giving while he lives, and trusting God to raise up persons to give after he is gone.

ACCIDENTS ON HOLY DAYS.

We have several times alluded to the absurd custom which prevails among certain religious newspaper editors, of catching up every accident which occurs on Sunday, and making a great ado about the evidence which it affords of the sacredness of that day. Our object has been to show, that the same kind of argument might be used with equal propriety and equal effect in favor of any other day of the week.

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 men who disregard the Sabbath.—Modern Christian.

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 worshippers. 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 feet down an embankment on Tuesday the 12th, near Louisville, Kentucky, a just judgement upon those who violate our holy Sabbath.—Persian.

Shocking state of Morals.—In the United States a large number of newspapers are actually printed on Thursday, which day we are commanded to keep holy. Poor infidel nation—have they no authorities to put a stop to such proceedings?—Egyptian.

More Warnings.—Two men were killed for desecrating holy time, by the blowing up of a powder mill at Lowell, Mass., on Friday last.—Machometan.

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.

POPIST 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 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 Massachusetts, as well as in other States, at which stirring speeches have been made, and strong protests sent forth. These protests are extensively circulated, receive large numbers of signatures of men from both political parties, and are forwarded to Washington for presentation at the first opportunity after Congress opens. The ground is taken, that if Texas is now a part of the United States territory, it is not yet a State of the Union, and cannot become such without an express vote of Congress. Hence the opponents of slavery call upon all the friends of freedom to send in their remonstrances against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State.

REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.—Our readers will 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 reached 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 countenance 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 till to do, no sound to relieve the death-like stillness of the livelong night in that prison, save at the interval of each half-hour, the watch cry "All 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 forgotten."

"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 stove—in very pleasant weather, in walking with a very feeble step around the prison yard. God send him swift deliverance."

FROM CHINA.—Writing from China, Dr. Parker 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 to 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 other books are to be prepared, have been, much 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 Jesuits are being persecuted in France, their order is prospering and increasing in England. They have over 160 members of the order, thirty-three establishments, houses, colleges, or simple houses in England. The principal establishment is the College of Stonhurst, 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. In Ireland there are over seventy of the order. They have there the Colleges of Tullabed, Clongow, and Dublin. In Dublin they have recently founded a second College.

From the Protestant Almanac for 1846.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Churches, Ministers, Members. Lists various denominations like Old School Presbyterians, New School do, Other classes do, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Evangelical German, Lutherans, Episcopal Methodist, Protestant do, Reformed do, Wesleyan do, German do, Associate Baptists, Independent do, Anti-Mission do, Seventh-day do, Free-Will do, Reformed do, Other Baptists, Moravians, Swedenborgians, Episcopals, Unitarians, Mormons, Universalists, Jews, Catholics.

The whole Catholic and Jewish population, we presume, is included in the numbers opposite those names respectively; whereas in most other cases, only the communicants are included, and these constitute but a small portion of the population.

OPENING... By the M... thence by sp... to Tuesday... o'clock on T... The Senat... Vice-Preside... members an... ceiving cred... ary commit... pointed, and... The Hous... Dec. 1—212... Indiana was... the House ac... On Tuesd... dent's Messa... [The Mess... judge it advi... fore make o... opinions upo... After a su... of Texas con... summate the... admit the St... an equal foot... the President... doing at an... Our relat... but a Minist... are hopes of... [The Messa... and leaves t... recommends... for the prote... The Tarif... free trade is... sion tends... A Constitu... ing of the pu... In regard... but little, alt... rates of post... Department... penditures be... jars. INDIAN AF... of the Choct... will remain c... tive of his pe... and settling... which missio... acter of the... Three mat... here: the Ch... tries. And... suggests the... been some her... business here... to assume, it... of the human... affairs on suc... to do so. It occurs... were at leas... ing and instr... improvement... A MEMBE... McConnell, ... "The ho... day, dressed... style. He... coming up t... buckskin, a... boots. His... bear skin... appear in hono... the day, I un... Of such are... and happy la... MARRIAGE... lowing most... copy from the... Odd Fellows... tremendous... der such a su... MARRIED... Thursday, O... Attorney and... Ky. Past G... of that State... Lodge of the... campment of... enant, of Bal... son, of Louis... Secretary an... al Society, R... Missions of... South, Capt... 29th Brigade... NANCY R. P... Papers thro... Oregon and... HEAVY M... in Ireland; w... Macaul, the... Byrne, who... the 13th of... Rosenthal's... its contents... eight pounds... by thirty stro... sals; Roger... fal, which st... a period to h... age. He w... the noted H... weighed four... in the circum... the largest i... without cons... pounds light... 1809; and w... pounds! A citizen... the Richmon... C. has now... 1830, and is... for twenty m... than it was!

General Intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. OPENING OF CONGRESS—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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, the President thinks, there are strong reasons for 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 rates of postage. The income of the Post Office Department this year will fall short of the expenditures between one and two millions of dollars.

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 Pottawatomies. 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 to do so.

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 to-day, dressed in a most singular and outlandish style. He had on a pair of high-legged boots, coming up to his knees. His 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 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 copy from the Baltimore Covenant, an organ of Odd Fellows. Taliaferro P. Shaffner must be a tremendous man to maintain his perpendicular under such a superincumbent mass of dignities.

MARRIED.—In Worcester, Massachusetts, on Thursday, October 9th TAL. P. SHAFFNER, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Louisville, Ky. Past Grand H. Priest and Grand Patriarch 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 the 13th of May, 1784, in the church-yard of Rosennallis, in Queen's county. The coffin and its contents weighed five hundred and seventy-eight 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 fifty-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 than it was before the revolution!"

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 established. These four factories are capable of manufacturing 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. They consume about 10,000 tons of coal, and give employment to about 475 hands. Besides these establishments for working iron, there is a furnace in operation for casting hollow-ware, and 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.

LYNCHING AMONG THE DRAYMEN.—The draymen 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 fellows by 'working under,' they found it necessary 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 receive, the one twenty and the other ten lashes, as an example to deter others from similar practices. This sentence was duly executed yesterday morning, when the delinquents were taken to the West end of Water street, where they submitted to the infliction of the lash without resistance. The preceding 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 course of the day by the application of the cowhide 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, twice on the 18th, twice on the 11th, once on the 16th, twice on the 15th, once on the 9th, once on the 5th, once on the 4th, once on the 3d, twice on the 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.

A new invention for making bricks has been planned by Mr. Samuel Lowry, of Southwark, which it is estimated will turn out 50,000 in a day, without the aid of steam. It consists of an inclined plane, upon which run cars connected by a rope that passes over a pulley at one end of the plane. The cars, which contain divisions of moulds 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 layer, 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 Dutchess county, N. Y., and distinctly remembers running 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, and also his style of preaching, is animated, and frequently his eye brightens with the vivacity of youth. His mind is surprisingly active and vigorous, and his voice is sufficiently strong to fill a house capable of holding 1,000 persons or more. Wherever he goes multitudes flock to hear him. To use his own words, he "can draw more folks than live horses." He preached in Amsterdam, 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 that place, and from him the above facts in regard 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 succeeding ones, pass entirely off, and still lives to see another that has acted half their part, is a curiosity. Occasionally a primitive oak comes through 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 muscles; hence the reason was evident why the use of soda (common salt) with the food of man was universal. It was quite evident that plants 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 inquiries, Professor Liebig remarked, that the alkalis in plants were not in combination as organic constituents; they could be dissolved out. Carbon, on the contrary, formed a part of their structure. Carbonic acid was absorbed by plants, and served, uniting with hydrogen and with water, to form a series of compounds containing varying proportions of these elements. [Bot. Cultivator.

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—making 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 Oswego, N. Y., to Ohio and Michigan, 5000 barrels of apples to supply the crop cut off there by the frost. It is said that any quantity of this fruit can be sold at the port mentioned for shipment.

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 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 superficies is 11,943,000 Irish plantation acres.

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

There is much truth in the homely expression of one of Bulwer's characters,—"If a man cannot write down clearly what he means for to say, I do not think as how he knows what he means when he goes for to speak."

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 millions.

The whole number of slaveholders who are voters, is said not to exceed 75,000; while there are in the free States, nearly a million of voting freemen.

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 French had in a great measure destroyed, should be replaced. They will be of metal richly embellished.

The amount of nails annually made in the United 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 the Dry Dock in our Navy Yard at Brooklyn. This Dock is calculated to admit vessels of the largest class at high tide, when the gates are shut, and in two and a half hours the whole of the water is pumped out, and the vessel is left high and dry.

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 steambot, 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 steam navy of the East India Company consists chiefly of iron; twenty-five are now in use in India.

At the meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia, Walter Lowrie, Esq. exhibited a pamphlet in octavo form, of Chinese printing, and stated as a remarkable fact, in proof of the cheapness of labor in China, that the cost of printing and paper of such a pamphlet was only one cent for fifty pages! Shall not hundreds of thousands of copies of the Holy Scriptures be furnished on these terms to the population of that great Empire, by Christian liberality.

Flour and other produce crowd into Albany in unprecedented abundance. The receipts by canal on Monday were 37,121 barrels of Flour; 376,600 lbs. Cheese, and 263,700 lbs. of Butter, a greater 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 officially 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 Line.

From Oct. 17 to Nov. 24 of the present year, there were discharged from the Sing Sing State Prison 24 convicts; 3 were pardoned, and 3 died. The whole number of prisoners is now 851—of whom 790 are males and 61 females. Van Steenburgh and O'Connor have arrived at Sing Sing.

Notices have been published of the intention to apply to the Legislature for the incorporation of companies to construct a Railroad from Schenectady to Utica on the south bank of the Mohawk; to construct a Railroad from Schenectady to Catskill; and to make such improvements in the Mohawk river by means of locks and dams, as shall fit the same for steamboat navigation. The capital of this last named company to be \$150,000, with 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

any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bell-ringer. For about \$200 a chime of seven bells can now be had.

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 toll 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 of coal from the Schuylkill region this year, now 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 tons. Untrammelled 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 Ingray looms.

Hon. John M. Niles, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, has just taken to himself a second wife—late 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, 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 fusée 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 convalescent.

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

"As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." Psalm LXXVII, 7.

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, where he died.

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 it she saw honey-bees crawling about the floor. 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.

DIED.

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, after a confinement of three weeks, JOSHUA C. Sisson, aged 68 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 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 to 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 Westley, R. I., Nov. 5, Mrs. Lucy D. Babcock, wife of Ezra Babcock, aged 23 years.

"Thus oft and sudden at our side, Our life-time's 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 Knigsmacher, A. B. Spaulding, G. R. Scriven, George Crandall, S. Snowberger (all right).

RECEIPTS.

Petersburgh—Thomas A. Kenyon, Sophronia Fisher, \$2 each. Ephrata, Pa.—Wm. Konigsmacher, Hannah Konigsmacher, \$2 each. Hamilton—G. R. Scriven \$1. Oxford—Davis Rogers 2d \$2. Watson—Ezra Whitford \$2.

Westley, R. I.—George Gavitt \$1. Newport, R. I.—George Holloway \$2. 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 instruction embraces all the solid branches of education, and is designed to prepare boys for college or mercantile pursuits. The French and Spanish languages, both written and spoken, are also taught on the most approved principles. References and other particulars will be given on application to J. O. MAURIAU, Principal. Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1845.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages, Mr. SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Science, J. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, O. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Miss C. B. MAXSON, Preceptress, Instructress in French, Italian, Drawing and Painting.

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 illustration of the different departments of those Sciences. The apparatus will be further increased at the commencement of the ensuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this further advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room.

THE TEACHERS' CLASSES, as usual, will be exercised in practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective Instructors. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each winter 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 country.

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 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 individuals board themselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including New England, Western New York, New Jersey, and others, with denominations and counts.

Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder.

Table listing agents for the Sabbath Recorder in various states including New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Illinois.

The Sabbath Recorder.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS. \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

Miscellany.

THE SAVIOUR OF SINNERS.

Saviour of sinners, Lord of endless love! To Thee in my disquietude I flee;

For all is safety there, and all is peace, Peace upon earth, and peace with God in heaven;

THE SLAVE'S CRY.

From the hut on Africa's shore, Where the widowed mother sighs, Hear her mourn—her deep grief pour,

From oppression's prison yard, Where the lash falls oft and hard, (O the dregs of slavery's cup!)

From the throne where Godhead sits And in rolling thunder speaks, Hear that mandate loud and clear,

Slavery, few shall be thy days; For to heaven thy victim pray!

THE SORROWS OF A SAILOR'S MOTHER.

Not only do the dangers, difficulties, and often fatal disasters of the sailor claim the sympathy of every benevolent mind,

The bitterness of that poor mother's feelings no one can describe, who, after months and even years of separation from her dear boy,

The following melancholy case came under my notice a short time since. I was requested by a ship-owner to visit a poor woman,

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 his neck,

The task assigned to women; who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, but to lead armies, not to govern empires,

A PIOUS FANCY.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand, "if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much more affectionate than the men?"

THE TASK OF WOMAN.—Great indeed is the task assigned to women; who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, but to lead armies,

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM. SLAVERY! second-born of hell, Child of sin, and twin of death!

PRIDE, AND HATE, AND LUST AND CRIME. Dark revenge and cruelty, Woes that end not here in time,

FREEDOM! daughter of the skies, Born amid primal light; Thousand joys around thee rise,

Love, and peace, and hope are thine; Lofly thoughts, and virtue pure, Joys of life, and life's decline,

When I see a hale hearty old man, who has jostled through the rough part of the world without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings,

the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved.

ON THE BEAUTIES OF THE PSALMS.

Composed upon particular occasions, yet designed for general use; delivered out as services for Israelites, under the law,

THE RICH WORLDLING.

"The rich man also died, and was buried. And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments." (Luke xvi. 22, 23.)

A FATHER'S CARE FOR HIS SON.—Beautiful and becoming in the eyes of the paternal God, is the unwearied attachment of the parent to the child!

LEFT BY MISTAKE.—The Rochester Democrat relates the following amusing incident: A well dressed countryman with his wife entered one of the principal dry goods stores in that town,

A celebrated French infidel being introduced to the pious Fenelon, and spending some time in his society, witnessing the loveliness of his manners and conversation,

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM. SLAVERY! second-born of hell, Child of sin, and twin of death!

PRIDE, AND HATE, AND LUST AND CRIME. Dark revenge and cruelty, Woes that end not here in time,

FREEDOM! daughter of the skies, Born amid primal light; Thousand joys around thee rise,

Love, and peace, and hope are thine; Lofly thoughts, and virtue pure, Joys of life, and life's decline,

When I see a hale hearty old man, who has jostled through the rough part of the world without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings,

eyes were opened, and she answered—'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

Hope, with uplifted foot, set free from earth, Pants for the place of its ethereal birth,

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

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of innutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion,

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication or chewing is of great importance.

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

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy, is of 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, offensive 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.—Beautiful and becoming in the eyes of the paternal God, is the unwearied attachment of the parent to the child!

LEFT BY MISTAKE.—The Rochester Democrat relates the following amusing incident: A well dressed countryman with his wife entered one of the principal dry goods stores in that town,

A celebrated French infidel being introduced to the pious Fenelon, and spending some time in his society, witnessing the loveliness of his manners and conversation,

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM. SLAVERY! second-born of hell, Child of sin, and twin of death!

PRIDE, AND HATE, AND LUST AND CRIME. Dark revenge and cruelty, Woes that end not here in time,

FREEDOM! daughter of the skies, Born amid primal light; Thousand joys around thee rise,

Love, and peace, and hope are thine; Lofly thoughts, and virtue pure, Joys of life, and life's decline,

When I see a hale hearty old man, who has jostled through the rough part of the world without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings,

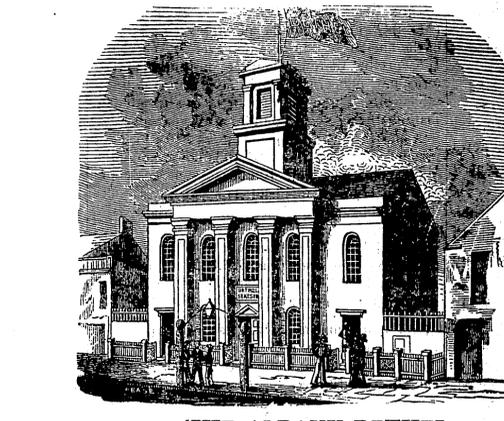
HEALTH.—Dr. Beaumont, of the United States Army, gives the following important rules:—

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of innutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion,

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication or chewing is of great importance.

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



THE ALBANY BETHEL.

Power of Kindness.

Deacon Eaton has been employed by the American Bethel Society to labor as a Missionary on the Erie Canal in the State of New York.

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.

I told him who I was, and what my business was. I found him a very pleasant man, tho' not a professor of religion.

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

He asked me many other like questions. "You don't know," said he "that there is any God; and if there is a God, I don't believe there is any hell."

spending five years on the canal, he published 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 listen to his talk, and catch the gracious words that fell from his lips,

1. Those who make such a choice, choose a portion for their souls. The body needs but little, nor needs that little long,

2. Such make a good choice, because they choose that which will make them good. The world is any of its forms does not make people good; but christianity, chosen and lived up to, will make us all good.

3. Such as choose religion make a good choice, because they choose what will secure their happiness. The world cannot make us happy.

4. Those who choose religion make a good choice, because they choose what will bring with it every other good thing.

5. Those who choose religion make a good choice, because they choose what are sure of obtaining. Nothing is sure but religion.

6. Those who choose religion make a good choice, because they choose what may be safely kept. It is not certain, if we get riches, honors or pleasures,

7. To make sure of it, it should be chosen immediately. The best time to make the choice is in childhood.

8. To make sure of it, it should be chosen immediately. The best time to make the choice is in childhood.

9. To make sure of it, it should be chosen immediately. The best time to make the choice is in childhood.

10. To make sure of it, it should be chosen immediately. The best time to make the choice is in childhood.

PRICE CURRENT

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Pot, first sort, Pearl, CANDLES, COFFEE, DOMESTICS, FEATHERS, IRON, MOLASSES, SUGARS, and various oils and flours.

EDITED BY VOL.

The

THE ORIGINAL

THE CONTINUING

THE UNWARRANTED

BY JAMES

Communion

his intelligent

those bright

spheres of uni

templation of

tion of his pur

tween man and

alloyed enjoym

preciated by h

finds anew in

back to allegia

is gracious; th

the participation

part of evil wo

only shelter fro

removed by dea

ations—whethe

known and des

or in a state of

the manifestation

blessed privileg

ral body, while

darkness, thro

deemer, as it w

and glorified bo

dom of the com

ing been obtain

government for

of his hands.

And, however

munion with G

however much

God—he who

real value, is,

we should not

have also his i

will is our sanc

acter, as seen

that the world's

world's disorder

eradicated. Go

ed to full follow

as our strength

takers of the di

fatherly heart l

should account

life."

While thus d

all souls belong

circumstances

race without ad

enjoyment, H

the redemption

no part of whic

out injury, each

complishment o

nious operation

question the wis

imagine that les

were requisite fo

only Father. A

judgments, and

when thus unde

our eyes, as the

Among the m

vised, and put

the fall, with a

end that he sho

and lofty One w

pre-eminent the

earliest of God's

The importan

seen when we t

and created for

God, and destin

higher end, the

but subordinate

chiefly, that the

of the Sabbath

image of God, h

which alone is v

ties, and fitted

ency to all the

great progenitor

added a day to

which was thus

fallen man—ere

from a God, so

the Sabbath beo

as a more signa

when viewed as

believing heart

mind since the

ing of our spiri

ever, but the g

not only deceit

ly wicked" with