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 18, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 78.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA-NO. 3.

Travels in Southern Abyssinia, through the country Adal to the Kingdom of Shoa, during the years 1842 and 1843. By Charles Johnston, M. R. C. S. ABYSSINIA IS AN IMPORTANT FIELD FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

All the eastern coast of Africa, and the interior nations included within the tropics, to the western coast, are known to have a numerous population, without the saving knowledge of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and now without a single evangelical missionary to open up to them the knowledge of the way of life. No other large portion of the world is at the present day so much passed by as this, no man caring for their souls. Abyssinia, at the present, has only a traditional Christianity, and is resting under a wretched weight of dark superstition. She has within herself, however, some important elements for moral renovation. Her ancient language, the Geez, or old Ethiopic, is the parent language of a number of modern tongues, spoken by a large part of that benighted population whose ancestors formed part of the ancient Empire. Of this language, Mr. Johnphabet, is the most correct of any with which I am acquainted, and the best suited for conveying ex-

and the English Church Missionary Society, which would be a great assistance to the missionary scholar who should engage in the work of rendering them into modern languages. In this he would be farther assisted by the possession of Ludolp's Grammar and Lexicon of the ancient language in Latin, and a grammar and dictionary of the modern language in English, with the four gospels printed in Amharic-all to be had in London. And such is the affinity between the modern languages, thát Mr. Johnston found a man from Berberaah, on the banks of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, who made himself perfectly understood in the Affuh language spoken by the Dankalli tribes around Tajoura.

South and west of Abyssinia, there are dwell ing numerous distinct kingdoms, who are supposed, from their physiological characteristics, to be all of one race, which is called the Galla, and who were all originally pagans; but a portion of them are now Christians, and a part Mahommedans. Of these Mr. Johnston says :--

"One of the most remarkable traits of the Galla adopt the religious creeds of their neighbors. . . It is very interesting, remark how readily the Galla people adapt their natural habits to the circumstances in which they are placed. This moral principle, however, whatever it may be, seems to promise an abundant harvest of converts

he says :--

"They worship a limited number of principal deities. Waak however, appears to be the supreme God, who made the world, and every inferior deity. Waak has no visible representative, but is every where, and exists in every thing. ' Waak segallo,' (God knows,) invariably expresses ignorance of a fact, and the best definition of him I could ever get from the most informed Galla; ever conversed with upon the subject was, that he was the unknown God. Waak is, I think, the only deity proper to the Galla people. . . . They have derived some knowledge of one or two of the principal saints worshiped by the Greek Church (Abyssinian,) and according to their situation with respect to the Christians of Abyssinia or the pagans of Zingera, so is their religion modified by the errors or absurdities of their neighbors."

In connection with this view of the circumstances of the interior nations of Eastern Africa, Mr. deepest interest to ourselves in connection with our projected mission.

but Mr. Johnston obtained very satisfactory informand he has so laid it down on a map accompanying these volumes. The Ghocab he identifies with the Whabbee, which, as Major Harris represents, enters the Indian Ocean at Juba, under the equator; or, otherwise, he says it must be the great southern river that rises four or five degrees southwest of equator; the principal of which appears to be that at Lamoor. This is called the Kalli.

"No traveler gives any account of this river, tion with our future intercourse with the Highlands they hear no vulgarism from us.

of Abyssinia. It is, as its name, Kalli, implies, a river of the black people, as the Assabi, or Zebbee, of the table land above, belongs exclusively to the country of a red race. The Portugese name, Kil limancy, is merely the addition of a word, signifying river in the Shankalli language, to the original Arian term Kalli. The sources of this river are upon the southern scarp of the Abyssinian table land, in the same manner as the tributaries of the Hawash arise upon the eastern border. A

considerable degree of interest attaches itself to this river, and I could wish to see the attention of our geographers and politicians directed to its examination. All the red Abyssinian slaves, after a month's journey through the country, about the upper part of its course, are then embarked and carried down this river to Lamoor, to be carried away and disposed of in the Asiatic markets.

"There must, in fact, in this situation, be a most available road into the very centre of the continent of Africa, for I have seen Nubian slaves, who had been in the service of Zaid Zaid, Imaum of Zanzibar, that corroborated this statement respecting the transit of slaves across the table land of Abyssinia, from Sennaar to Lamoo on the Indian Ocean, and so to the market of Zanzibar.

"It is by this channel also, that Abashee colonies on the Malabar coast, of which Major Jervis has written some notices in a late volume of the 'Bombay Geographical Society's Journal,' are accredited. Those of the native Christians on the same ston says :-- "The Geez character, as a syllabic al- | coast whom I have seen myself, are decidedly of Abyssinian origin, and perhaps that religion may have been introduced into India by missionaries from that country. It was singular, that when an important and expensive political mission was about In this language the sacred Scriptures exist in being sent into Abyssinia, some inquiries were not parchment manuscript, a portion of which has been made respecting this southern route, along which printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, a considerable intercourse at the present day exists between India and Abyssinia."

says:-"It is probable that the Christian faith has been known in India since the times of the apos- themselves broken cisterns that can hold no water.tles; but we have authentic historical record for There are weary and aching hearts, sad and care-worn the following particular: - 'When the Portuguese | visages, and scores with gay exterior, who rush for pleafirst arrived in India, they were agreeably surprised to find a hundred Christian churches on the coast of Malabar; but when they became acquainted with the purity and simplicity of their doctrine, nothing but to know God, and enjoy his presence, can they were offended.' They have preserved the satisfy the cravings of a deathless spirit. During the year Bible in its purity; and their doctrines are, as far the Death gate has been uplifted, and through it crowds as the author knows, the doctrines of the Bible. Besides, they maintain the solemn observance of Christian worship, throughout our Empire, on the things eternal, have grieved over mind thus lost for eterseventh day; and have as many spires pointing | nity, and exclaimed in the language of the prophet, "Oh to heaven among the Hindoos, as we ourselves."

Mr. Johnston's theory respecting their origin is that they are altogether Asiatic. We shall however keep this in mind, and hope for farther information of life, and an inheritance in the holy city. respecting that people, whose faith and patience people is, the facility with which they appear to have been sorely tried in times past for keeping . the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

These volumes throw before us wide and interthat we shall soon find a field where our missionaries may enter upon the work of African regeneto the zealous and intelligent missionary, who ration with safety and success. If Shoa should be shall first appear as the apostle of Christianity inaccessible by the Adal country, our own government have commercial relations with the Imaum We have been accustomed to regard the Ma- of Muscat, whose colonial possessions extend to the hommedan part of the world as almost hopelessly very mouth of the Kalli river, which Mr. Johnsopposed to Christian efforts; but Mr. Johnston ap- ton considers so important for a southern route into pears to think, that if Christianity were presented the interior of Africa; and at this time the United to them in its primitive simplicity, they would be States Government has a consul resident at Zana ready and willing people to receive it. He de- zibar. We need only faith in God, and consecrarives the origin of these people from countries far- tion to the work which our blessed Redeemer enther in the interior; and of the pagan part of them, joined upon his people, and important stations will be open as fast as we are prepared to occupy them.

Goldsmith in London.—Goldsmith's first residence in London, after his wanderings on the continent, was at a chemist's, Fishstreet Hill-he set up as a physician—could not live by it—accepted the ushership of a classical school at Pack enham, that he might have the means of subsistence-returned poor to London after a few months -contributed articles for the Monthly Reviewrented a miserable lodging near the Old Bailey, the approach of which was by Break-Neck Stairs. where Bishop Percy visited him in a wretched room with one chair-there, as a bookseller's hack, he translated, compiled and edited, wrote prefaces and reviews, leading articles and squibs -his labors were incredible. Here he wrote the Essay on Polite Learning, and many other elegant the rescue. A political paper from Syracuse, announces turn. He goeth after her straitway as an ox goeth to the that 400 gentlemen of the place, (all voters,) have reslaughter; or as a fool to the correction of the stocks... have embalmed his memory forever in the grate-Johnston gives information and conjectures of the ful hearts of posterity. Years after this he became promote obedience to the laws of God. These too are acquainted with Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Edward Burke and Bishop Percy were his faithful friends. He soared at last into gay Major Harris supposed the river Gibbee, which lodgings -gave suppers-and took some comfort. rises northwest of Shoa, flowed into the Ghocab; But bailiffs haunted him, small debts oppressed him, the fear of jail was ever before his eyes, his ation which proves it to be a branch of the Nile, tailor's bills were as terrible as spectres to romance readers, and the innocent, gentle, playful, warmhearted Oliver Goldsmith found a refuge in-"Death."

Were children accustomed from infancy to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of grammar—they would naturally speak and write correctly. Hence it is that children of a state of the children of the continue their blessed influences until the welcome echo shall resound from land to land— Shoa, and which flows into the Indian Ocean by correctly. Hence it is, that children of educated many mouths about three degrees south of the people are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, like our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate; and if we would have the young improve in this imuneducated. Our language, like our manners, is if we would have the young improve in this imthough certainly it is a most important one in connection must be careful that

WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT? "Watchman, tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are?

In yonder quiet dwelling, with vision bounded by the walls of a sick room, lies a Christian philanthropist. It is long since he has known active communion with the busy world. As the year is about to close, he looks out from the loop-hole of his retreat, and breathes the fervent inquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?". The murmuring of voices is heard in the distance, and a messengar approaches, saying, "Friend, of what wouldst thou gain intelligence? Dost thou inquire for the prosperity of Zion? Does thy heart linger by her fruitful fields, and abide by her desolate places?"

"Yea, thou hast judged rightly-first in my affections are the interests of Zion—dearest to my soul, loved more than all things earthly-

" If e'er my heart forget Her welfare or her woe. Let every joy this heart forsake, And every grief o'erflow.

Mine the God whom she adores, Her Redeemer too is mine.'

Tell me of her conquests-acquaint me with her defeats and triumphs. I am nearing the celestial city. Angels beckon me hence. My home is on high. My friends and kindred, hopes and treasures, all are there. And ONE is there, who "saw me cast out in the open field of death," and as he looked, he healed and bade me live.-My faith apprehends him as the chiefest among ten thousand, the One altogether lovely. His love embraces a world-His offers of mercy are extended to the chief of sinners. Tell me, if thou knowest, who, during this waning year, hath believed his report? To whom has the

arm of the Lord been revealed?" I suppose the Christians to whom Mr. Johnston hath broken down her walls. Few of her sons and daughhere refers are the same of whom Dr. Buchanan ters wear untarnished, the livery of heaven. Few come speaks in his Christian Researches, where he to her solemn feasts. Few inquire at her altars the way of life. Dying men-those for whom Jesus groaned and bled, have turned from him in scorn, and hewn out to or same, that whether attained or otherwise, plants deep tudes of infernal misery; yet, to the young it appears a the sting of disappointment; all, all reiterate the great truth that Man is a sinner and needs a Saviour; that have passed to endless bliss or woe. The watchman and their flocks have beheld this scene, and while some whose faith has enabled them to set a truer value upon that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people," blood-guiltiness has stained the skirts of others, and marred their right and title to the tree

But, in the midst of this moral darkness, God has not forsaken his disobedient and rebellious subjects. He has tried and proved, but he has not cast away his people. "Having loved his own which were in the world, he esting fields of labor, and encourage us to expect with his goodness. Countless mercies from his hand have fallen like the drops of the morning, and to the eye of faith He has hung athwart the moral heavens, a bow of promise, beautiful as "the showery arch." The movements of his providence foretell a brighter day. The unchanging promises of his word indicate that retrogression among his chosen disciples, is not to be lasting-that the tide of death is to be rolled back—the prey delivered from the spoiler—the nations and kingdoms, possessions and talents of earth, are to be consecrated a willing offering to Him who shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his

> The moral enterprises of the day, report progress. Temperance is achieving new victories—pressing its way straight through the camp of its enemies, and though the wily foe still arrays his forces in the face of day, defeat is inevitable. The principles, the measures, and the laborers in this sacred cause, so far as they are right, command the conscience of the nation, and the co-operation of all the good—and so, although the wheels move more tweep, wail, die! The most beautiful nymph that eye tardily, will it be in due time in relation to moral purity. Notwithstanding all that may be regarded as adverse, the records of the year prove conclusively that the cause is onward. The results of recent Legislative enactments in the states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, are signs of promise. The increased list of petitions presented at the last session of the New York Legislature, the number and standing of the signers from the Metropolis, and other great centres of influence, indicate unaquivocally, the rising tone of public sentiment.

The best portions of the secular and religious press are exerting a wide-spread and certain influence on this behalf. We learn by papers from Buffalo, Toronto, and elsewhere, that Grand Juries are moving in this matter. In some sec- TO THE CHAMBERS OF DEATH! tions of the country the stronger sex are also coming to It is too late! He has gone in,—who shall never re signs of promise, for which the friends of reform may well thank God, and take courage.

Slavery—that direst scourge of virtue and humanity though seeking with eager haste to plant its iron hoof upon a broader territory, is nevertheless writhing amid its chains, and the public heart is beating with deeper and still deeper throes for the down-trodden and the dumb. udgment who shall contend with him?

The utterances of the Tract, Bible, and Missionary enterprises—the cause of education, and every kindred effort are "peace on earth, and good will to man"-and if the lever of prayer, and strong faith in God, shall guide and control them, each and all will be as ministering spirtis to the true interests of Zion, and though assailed by

"Traveler! Lo, the Prince of Peace, Lo, the Son of God is come.'

shall have finished the superstructure that his hand is rearing, and placed upon it "the top-stone, with shoutings of Adv. Moral Ref. grace, grace unto it."

From the Youth's Monthly Visitor. WHEN SHALL WE PRAY?

Pray at the early dawn. When the dew is on the flowers, And offer to Heaven as incense pure, The morning's rosy hours. Pray when the heart is calm and free, And the fetters of earth are cast from thee.

Pray at the noontide hour. 'Midst the weary toils of life-So shalt thou gather strength and power To succor thee in the strife. Pray when thy burden is hardest to bear, And thy heart is throbbing with anxious care.

Bend low in the dewy eye, And pour out thy spirit in prayer, And the voice that spake to the troubled sea, Shall whisper sweet comfort there. The tempest of passion shall sink to rest, And the sunlight of heaven illumine thy breast.

Pray when thy cup of joy Is sparkling to the brim; Pray when with base alloy The gold of life is dim. Prayer shall win thee a treasure untold: Better than treasures of silver or gold.

'Mid sunshine and shadow, 'Mid pleasure and gloom, In the morning of life, On the verge of the tomb-Pray, ever pray, and good angels beside thee. Shall watch o'er and shield from the ills that betide M. L. D.

AN ALLEGORY.

From Beecher's "Lectures to Young Men." We are repeatedly warned against the strange woman's

There is no vice like licentiousness, to delude with the Christian Pilgrim-would that I could gladden thee most fascinating proffers of delight, and fulfil the promise with a better report. But thou must know the truth. with the most loathsome experience. All vices at the sleeps, he dreams of Hell; and then he wakes to feel all Far and wide 'Zion's hearths are desolate.' Her harps beginning are silver tongued, but none so impassioned as he dreamed. This is the Ward of reality. All know this. All vices in the end cheat their di shall describe by an allegory, its specious seductions, its they ate; now they know the pain of fatal food in every plausible promises, its apparent innocence, its delusive safety, its deceptive joys,—their change, their sting, their

Her House has been cunningly planned by an EVIL ARснитест to attract and please the attention. It stands in a vast garden full of enchanting objects. It shines in glowing colors, and seems full of peace and full of pleasure. All the signs are of unbounded enjoyment—safe, if not innocent. Though every beam is rotten, and the sures that continually elude pursuit, or grasp for wealth house is the house of death, and in it are all the vicissipalace of delight. They will not believe that death can urk behind so brilliant a fabric. Those who are within, look out and pine to return: and those who are without, look in and pine to enter. Such is the mastery of delu-

of innocence is carefully planted. There is not a poisonbloom, and walt a thousand odors. A victim cautiously uspects it; but it has been too carefully patterned upon innocency to be easily detected. This outer garden is nnocent;-innocence is the lure to wile you from the stands a comely porter, saying blandly: Whoso is simple let him turn in hither. Will the youth enter? Will he seek her house? To himself he says, "I will enter only to see the garden,-its fruits, its flowers, its birds, its arbors, its warbling flowers!" He is resolved in virtue. He seeks wisdom, not pleasure !- Dupe! you are deceived already; and this is your first lesson of wisdom. He passloves them unto the end." The year has been crowned the outer garden near to the highway, thinking as he walks: "How foolishly have I been alarmed at pious lies about this beautiful place! I heard it was Hell: I find it

Emboldened by the innocency of his first steps, he explores the garden further from the road. The flowers row richer; their odors exhilarate; the very fruit breathes elight among the fragrant shrubs and loaded trees. Soft and silvery music steals along the air. " Are angels singing?—Oh! fool that I was, to fear this place; it is all the heaven I need! Ridiculous priest, to tell me that death was here, where all is beauty, fragrance, and melody! Surely, death never lurked in so gorgeous apparel as this Death is grim, and hideous!" He has come near to the strange woman's House. If it was beautiful from afar, it is celestial now; for his eyes are bewitched with magic. When our passions enchant us, how beautiful is the way to death! In every window are sights of pleasure; from every opening, issue sounds of joy—the lute, the harp. bounding feet, and echoing laughter. Nymphs have de on. Where are his resolutions now? This is the virtumuch! but he will see more; he will taste, feel, regret, ever rested on, approaches with decent guise and modest but they seem far-away, dim, powerless! Into his ear you are welcome here, and worthy! You have early sure!" There seemed to be a response to these words: had the victim been less intoxicated, he might have heard down from heaven: Come not night the door of her

Enter with me, in imagination, the strange woman's House—where, God grant you may never enter in any and flying across the treacherous floor, which man never other way. There are five wards-Pleasure, Satiety, Discovery, Disease, and Death.

Ward of Pleasure.—The eye is dazzled with the magnificence of its apparel, -elastic velvet, glossy silks, burnished satin, crimson drapery, plushy carpets. Exquisite pictures glow upon the walls, carved marble adorus every niche. The inmates are deceived by these lying shows; The day of its doom is approaching. The God of the oppressed has heard their cry, and when he shall arise to they sing; with beaming eyes they utter soft this picture; but your safety requires that you should look est strains of flattery and graceful compliment. They partake the amorous wine, and the repast which loads the to your virtue. See the blood oozing from the wall, the table. They eat, they drink, they are blithe and merry. Surely, they should be; for after this brief hour, they hell gleaming through, and hear its roar as of a distant shall never know purity nor joy again! For this mo- ocean chased with storms. Will you sprinkle the wall ment's revelry, they are selling heaven! The strange with your blood?—will you feed those flames with your woman walks among her guests in all her charms; fans the flame of joy, scatters grateful odors, and urges on the fatal revelry. As her poisoned wine is quaffed, and the gay creatures begin to reel, the torches wane and cast but a twilight. One by one, the guests grow somnolent; and at length, they all repose. Their cup is exhausted, their pleasure is forever over, life has exhaled to an essence. and that is consumed! While they sleep, servitors, practised to the work, remove them all to another Ward. Ward of Satiety.-Here reigns a bewildering twilight

through which can hardly be discerned the wearied in.

es them. They wake, to crave; they taste, to loathe; they sleep, to dream; they wake again from unquiet visions. They long for the sharp taste of pleasure, so grateful yesterday. Again they sink, repining, to sleep; by starts, they rouse at an ominous dream; by starts, they hear strange cries! The fruit burns and torments; the wine shoots sharp pains through their pulse. Strange wonder fills them. They remember the recent joy, as a reveller in the morning thinks of his midnight madness.

The glowing garden and the banquet now seem all strip-

ped and gloomy. They meditate return; pensively they long for their native spot! At sleepless moments, mighty resolutions form,-substantial as a dream. Memory grows dark. Hope will not shine. The past is not pleasant; the present is wearisome; and the future gloomy. The Ward of Discovery.- In the third ward no deception remains. The floors are bare; the naked walls drip filth; the air is poisonous with sickly fumes, and echoes with mirth concealing hideous misery. None supposes that he has been happy. The past seems like the dream of the miser, who gathers gold spilled like rain upon the road, and wakes, clutching his bed, and crying "where is it?" On your right hand, as you enter, close by the door, is a group of fierce felons in deep drink with drugged liquor. With red and swoln faces, or white and thin; or scarred with ghastly corruption; with scowling brows, baleful eyes, bloated lips and demoniac grins; -in person all uncleanly, in morals all debauched, in peace, bankrupt -the desperate wretches wrangle one with the other, swearing bitter oaths, and heaping reproaches each upon each! Around the room you see miserable creatures unappareled, or dressed in rags, sobbing and moaning. That one who gazes out at the window, calling for her mother and weeping, was right tenderly and purely bred. She has been baptized twice, - once to God, and once to the Devil. She sought this place in the very vestments of

Yonder is a youth, once a servant at God's altar. His hair hangs tangled and torn; his eyes are bloodshot; his face is livid; his fist is clenched. -All the day, he wanders up and down, cursing sometimes himself, and sometimes the wretch that brought him hither; and when he why the first rooms looked so gay It was enchanted wine they drank; and enchanted fruit

God's house. "Call not on thy mother! she is a saint in

Heaven, and cannot hear theo!" Yet, all night long she

dreams of home, and childhood, and wakes to sigh and

weep; and between her sobs, she cries "mother! moth-

Ward of Disease.—Ye that look wistfully at the pleasant front of this terrific house, come with me now, and seeds of sin in their full harvest form! We are in a lazarroom; its air oppresses every sense; its sights confound our thoughts; its sounds pierce our ear; its stench repels clawing at his breast, to tear away that worm which iropping from his ghastly trunk. Next, swelters another in reeking filth; his eyes rolling in bony sockets, every breath a pang, and every pang a groan. But yonder, on a pile of rags, lies one whose yells of frantic agony appall every ear. Clutching his rags with spasmodic grasp, his shot eyes glaring and rolling, he shricks oaths: now blas pheming God, and now imploring him. He hoots and shouts, and shakes his grisly head from side to side, cursing or praying; now calling death, and then, as if driving away fiends, yelling, avaunt! avaunt!

Another has been ridden by pain, until he can no longer shriek; but lies foaming and grinding his teeth, and lenches his bony hands, until the nails pierce the palmsical, distorted, and moping; all day he wags his head and chatters, and laughs, and bites his nails; then he will sit for hours motionless, with open jaw, and glassy eye of the last days of licentious vice? Hundreds of rotting strange woman's House, for the gloomiest terror of the nquisition, and profit by the change. Nature herself beomes the tormentor. Nature, long trespassed on and breast, builds fires in the brain, eats out the skin, and pincers to the envenomed claws of disease? What is it to be put into a pit of snakes and slimy toads, and feel their cold coil or piercing fang, to the creeping of a whole body of vipers !--where every nerve is a viper, and every vein a viper, and every muscle a serpent; and the whole body, in all its parts, coils and twists upon itself in unimaginable auguish? I tell you, there is no inquisition so bad as that which the Doctor looks upon! Young man! I can show you in this Ward worse pangs than ever a saout by engines of torment!-than ever an Inquisitor devised! Every year, in every town, die wretches scalded and scorched with agony. Were the sum of all the pain that comes with the last stages of vice collected, it would earth; would even blanch the cheek of Infatuation! Ye that are listening in the garden of this strange woman. among her cheating flowers; ye that are dancing in her Ward-its vomited blood, its sores and fiery blotches, its prurient sweat, its dissolving ichor, and rotten bones! Stop, young man! You turn your head from this ghastly room; and yet, stop!-and stop soon, or thou shalt lie here! Mark the solemn signals of thy passage! Thou hast had already enough of warnings in thy cheek, in thy bosom, in thy pangs of premonition!

But ah! every one of you who are dancing with the covered paces of death, in the strange woman's first hall, let me break your spell; for now I shall open the doors end, unless you take quickly a warning!

Ward of Death.-No longer does the incarnate wretch pretend to conceal her cruelty. She thrusts-aye! as if hey were dirt—she shovels out the wretches. Some fall neadlong through the rotten floor,—a long fall to a fiery bottom. The floor trembles to deep thunders which roll below. Here and there, jets of flame spout up, and give a lurid light to the murky hall. Some would fain escape; safely passed, they go, through pitfalls and treacherous traps, with hideous outcries and astounding yells, to perdition! Fiends laugh! The infernal laugh, the cry of agony, the thunders of damnation, shake the very roof and

echo from wall to wall. Oh! that the young might see the end of vice before they see the beginning! I know that you shrink from long into the Ward of Death, that fear may supply strength fiery hands which pluck the wretches down, the light of flesh?-will you add your voice to those thundering wails?—will you go down a prey through the fiery floor of the chamber of death? Believe then the word of God: Her house is the way to Hell, going down to the chambers of death, . . . avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and

I have described the strange woman's House in strong language, and it needed it. If your taste shrinks from the description, so does mine. Hell, and all the ways to Hell, when we pierce the cheating disguises and see the truth, are terrible and trying to behold; and if men would mates, yet sluggish upon their couches. Overflushed with not walk there, neither would we pursue their steps, to dance, sated with wine and fruit, a fitful drowsiness vex- sound the alarm, and gather back whom we can.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA-NO. 3.

Travels in Southern Abyssinia, through the country o Adal to the Kingdom of Shoa, during the years 1842 and 1843. By Charles Johnston, M. R. C. S. ABYSSINIA IS AN IMPORTANT FIELD FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

All the eastern coast of Africa, and the interio nations included within the tropics, to the western coast, are known to have a numerous population without the saving knowledge of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and now without a single evangelical missionary to open up to them the knowledge of the way of life. No other large portion of the world is at the present day so much passed by as this, no man caring for their souls. Abyssinia, at the present, has only a traditional Christ-'ianity, and is resting under a wretched weight of dark superstition. She has within herself, however, some important elements for moral renovation. Her ancient language, the Geez, or old Ethiopic, is the parent language of a number of modern tongues, spoken by a large part of that benighted population whose ancestors formed part of the ancient Empire. Of this language, Mr. Johnphabet, is the most correct of any with which I am acquainted, and the best suited for conveying ex-

and the English Church Missionary Society, which would be a great assistance to the missionary scholar who should engage in the work of rendering them into modern languages. In this he would be farther assisted by the possession of Ludolp's Grammar and Lexicon of the ancient language in Latin, and a grammar and dictionary of the modern language in English, with the four gospels printed in Amharic-all to be had in London. And such is the affinity between the modern languages, that Mr. Johnston found a man from Berberaah, on the banks of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, who made himself perfectly understood in the Affuh language spoken by the Dankalli tribes around Tajoura.

South and west of Abyssinia, there are dwelling numerous distinct kingdoms, who are supposed, from their physiological characteristics, to be all of one race, which is called the Galla, and who were all originally pagans; but a portion of them are now Christians, and a part Mahommedans. Of these Mr. Johnston says :--

"One of the most remarkable traits of the Galla people is, the facility with which they appear to adopt the religious creeds of their neighbors. . . . It is very interesting, remark how readily the Galla people adapt their natural habits to the circumstances in which they are placed. This moral principle, however, whatever it may be, seems to promise an abundant harvest of converts to the zealous and intelligent missionary, who shall first appear as the apostle of Christianity inaccessible by the Adal country, our own govern-

hommedan part of the world as almost hopelessly | very mouth of the Kalli river, which Mr. Johnsopposed to Christian efforts; but Mr. Johnston ap- ton considers so important for a southern route into pears to think, that if Christianity were presented the interior of Africa; and at this time the United to them in its primitive simplicity, they would be States Government has a consul resident at Zana ready and willing people to receive it. He de- zibar. We need only faith in God, and consecra rives the origin of these people from countries far- tion to the work which our blessed Redeemer enther in the interior; and of the pagan part of them, | joined upon his people, and important stations will

"They worship a limited number of principal deities. Waak however, appears to be the supreme God, who made the world, and every inferior deity. Waak has no visible representative, but is every where, and exists in every thing, ' Waak segallo,' (God knows,) invariably expresses ignorance of a fact, and the best definition of him I could ever get from the most informed Galla; l ever conversed with upon the subject was, that he was the unknown God. Waak is, I think, the only deity proper to the Galla people. . . . They have derived some knowledge of one or two of the principal saints worshiped by the Greek Church, (Abyssinian,) and according to their situation with respect to the Christians of Abyssinia or the pagans of Zingera, so is their religion modified by the errors or absurdities of their neighbors."

In connection with this view of the circumstances projected mission.

Major Harris supposed the river Gibbee, which rises northwest of Shoa, flowed into the Ghocab; but Mr. Johnston obtained very satisfactory information which proves it to be a branch of the Nile, and he has so laid it down on a map accompanying these volumes. The Ghocab he identifies with the Whabbee, which, as Major Harris represents, enters the Indian Ocean at Juba, under the equator; or, otherwise, he says it must be the great southern river that rises four or five degrees southwest of Shoa, and which flows into the Indian Ocean by many mouths about three degrees south of the equator; the principal of which appears to be that at Lamoor. This is called the Kalli.

tion with our future intercourse with the Highlands they hear no vulgarism from us.

of Abyssinia. It is, as its?name, Kalli, implies, a river of the black people, as the Assabi, or Zebbee, of the table land above, belongs exclusively to the country of a red race. The Portugese name, Kil limancy, is merely the addition of a word, signify ing river in the Shankalli language, to the original Arian term Kalli. The sources of this river are upon the southern scarp of the Abyssinian table land, in the same manner as the tributaries of the Hawash arise upon the eastern border. A considerable degree of interest attaches itself to this river, and I could wish to see the attention of our geographers and politicians directed to its examination. All the red Abyssinian slaves, after a month's journey through the country, about the up-

and disposed of in the Asiatic markets. "There must, in fact, in this situation, be a most available road into the very centre of the continent of Africa, for I have seen Nubian slaves, who had been in the service of Zaid Zaid, Imaum of Zanzibar, that corroborated this statement respecting the transit of slaves across the table land of Abyssinia, from Sennaar to Lamoo on the Indian Ocean, and so to the market of Zanzibar.

per part of its course, are then embarked and carri-

ed down this river to Lamoor, to be carried away

"It is by this channel also, that Abashee colonies on the Malabar coast, of which Major Jervis has written some notices in a late volume of the 'Bombay Geographical Society's Journal,' are accredited. Those of the native Christians on the same ston says :- "The Geez character, as a syllabic al- | coast whom I have seen myself, are decidedly of Abyssinian origin, and perhaps that religion may have been introduced into India by missionaries from that country. It was singular, that when an important and expensive political mission was about In this language the sacred Scriptures exist in being sent into Abyssinia, some inquiries were not parchment manuscript, a portion of which has been | made respecting this southern route, along which printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, a considerable intercourse at the present day exists between India and Abyssinia."

I suppose the Christians to whom Mr. Johnston here refers are the same of whom Dr. Buchanan speaks in his Christian Researches, where he says:-"It is probable that the Christian faith has been known in India since the times of the aposthe following particular :-- 'When the Portuguese | first arrived in India, they were agreeably surprised to find a hundred Christian churches on the coast of Malabar; but when they became acquaint-Bible in its purity; and their doctrines are, as far as the author knows, the doctrines of the Bible. Besides, they maintain the solemn observance of Christian worship, throughout our Empire, on the to heaven among the Hindoos, as we ourselves."

Mr. Johnston's theory respecting their origin is that they are altogether Asiatic. We shall however keep this in mind, and hope for farther information of life, and an inheritance in the holy city. respecting that people, whose faith and patience have been sorely tried in times past for keeping the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

These volumes throw before us wide and interesting fields of labor, and encourage us to expect that we shall soon find a field where our missionaries may enter upon the work of African regeneration with safety and success. If Shoa should be ment have commercial relations with the Imaum be open as fast as we are prepared to occupy them.

GOLDSMITH IN LONDON.—Goldsmith's first reidence in London, after his wanderings on the continent, was at a chemist's, Fishstreet Hill-he set up as a physician—could not live by it—accepted the ushership of a classical school at Packenham, that he might have the means of subsistence-returned poor to London after a few months -contributed articles for the Monthly Reviewrented a miserable lodging near the Old Bailev. the approach of which was by Break-Neck Stairs, where Bishop Percy visited him in a wretched room with one chair-there, as a bookseller's hack, he translated, compiled and edited, wrote prefaces and reviews, leading articles and squibs his labors were incredible. Here he wrote the of the interior nations of Eastern Africa, Mr. have embalmed his memory forever in the gratenolds, and Edward Burke and Bishop Percy were | thank God, and take courage. his faithful friends. He sodred at last into gay lodgings -gave suppers-and took some comfort. But bailiffs haunted him, small debts oppressed him, the fear of jail was ever before his eyes, his tailor's bills were as terrible as spectres to romance readers, and the innocent, gentle, playful, warmhearted Oliver Goldsmith found a refuge in-"Death."

Were children accustomed from infancy to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of grammar—they would naturally speak and write welcome echo shall resound from land to land correctly. Hence it is, that children of educated people are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, like our manners, is "No traveler gives any account of this river, if we would have the young improve in this imthough certainly it is a most important one in connection with part of education, we must be careful that ing and placed upon it "the top-stone, with shoutings of

WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT? "Watchman, tell us of the night. What its signs of promise are?"

In yonder quiet dwelling, with vision bounded by the walls of a sick room, lies a Christian philanthropist. It s long since he has known active communion with the busy world. As the year is about to close, he looks out from the loop-hole of his retreat, and breathes the fervent inquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?" The murmuring of voices is heard in the distance, and a messengar approaches, saying, "Friend, of what wouldst thou gain intelligence? Dost thou inquire for the prosperity of Zion? Does thy heart linger by her fruitful fields, and abide by her desolate places?"

"Yea, thou hast judged rightly—first in my affections are the interests of Zion-dearest to my soul, loved more than all things earthly—

- " If e'er my heart forget Her welfare or her woe. Let every joy this heart forsake. And every grief o'erflow.
- Mine the God whom she adores, Her Redeemer too is mine.'

Tell me of her conquests-acquaint me with her defeats and triumphs. I am nearing the celestial city. Angels beckon me hence. My home is on high. My friends and kindred, hopes and treasures, all are there. And ONE is there, who "saw me cast out in the open field of death," and as he looked, he healed and bade me live .-My faith apprehends him as the chiefest among ten thousand, the One altogether lovely. His love embraces a world-His offers of mercy are extended to the chief of sinners. Tell me, if thou knowest, who, during this waning year, hath believed his report ? To whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed ?"

Christian Pilgrim-would that I could gladden thee with a better report. But thou must know the truth. hath broken down her walls. Few of her sons and daughters wear untarnished, the livery of heaven. Few come to her solemn feasts. Few inquire at her altars the way of life. Dying men-those for whom Jesus groaned and bled, have turned from him in scorn, and hewn out to themselves broken cisterns that can hold no water .tles; but we have authentic historical record for There are weary and aching hearts, sad and care-worn visages, and scores with gay exterior, who rush for pleasures that continually elude pursuit, or grasp for wealth or fame, that whether attained or otherwise, plants deep the sting of disappointment; all, all reiterate the great truth that Man is a sinner and needs a Saviour; that ed with the purity and simplicity of their doctrine, nothing but to know God, and enjoy his presence, can they were offended.' They have preserved the satisfy the cravings of a deathless spirit. During the year the Death gate has been uplifted, and through it crowds have passed to endless bliss or woe. The watchman and their flocks have beheld this scene, and while some whose faith has enabled them to set a truer value upon things eternal, have grieved over mind thus lost for eterseventh day; and have as many spires pointing | nity, and exclaimed in the language of the prophet, "Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people," blood-guiltiness has stained the skirts of others, and marred their right and title to the tree

But, in the midst of this moral darkness, God has not forsaken his disobedient and rebellious subjects. He has tried and proved, but he has not cast away his people. "Having loved his own which were in the world, he loves them unto the end." The year has been crowned with his goodness. Countless mercies from his hand have fallen like the drops of the morning, and to the eye of faith He has hung athwart the moral heavens, a bow of promise, beautiful as "the showery arch." The movements of his providence foretell a brighter day. The unchanging promises of his word indicate that retrogression among his chosen disciples, is not to be lasting-that the We have been accustomed to regard the Ma- of Muscat, whose colonial possessions extend to the tide of death is to be rolled back—the prey delivered from the spoiler—the nations and kingdoms, possessions and talents of earth, are to be consecrated a willing offering to Him who shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his

The moral enterprises of the day, report progress. Temperance is achieving new victories-pressing its way straight through the camp of its enemies, and though the wily foe still arrays his forces in the face of day, defeat is inevitable. The principles, the measures, and the laborers in this sacred cause, so far as they are right, command the conscience of the nation, and the co-operation of all the good-and so, although the wheels move more tardily, will it be in due time in relation to moral purity. Notwithstanding all that may be regarded as adverse, the records of the year prove conclusively that the cause is onward. The results of recent Legislative enactments in the states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, are signs of promise. The increased list of petitions presented at the last session of the New York Legislature, the number and standing of the signers from the Metropolis, and other great centres of influence, indicate unaquivocally, the rising tone of public sentiment.

The best portions of the secular and religious press are exerting a wide-spread and certain influence on this behalf. We learn by papers from Buffalo, Toronto, and elsewhere, that Grand Juries are moving in this matter. In some sections of the country the stronger sex are also coming to Essay on Polite Learning, and many other elegant the rescue. A political paper from Syracuse, announces turn. He goeth after her straitway as an ox goeth to the slaughter; or as a fool to the correction of the stocks. . . cently enrolled their names upon a moral reform pledge, and knoweth not that it is for his life. Johnston gives information and conjectures of the ful hearts of posterity. Years after this he became promote obedience to the laws of God. These too are deepest interest to ourselves in connection with our acquainted with Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reysigns of promise, for which the friends of reform may well

Slavery-that direst scourge of virtue and humanity though seeking with eager haste to plant its iron hoof upon a broader territory, is nevertheless writhing amid its chains, and the public heart is beating with deeper and still deeper throes for the down-trodden and the dumb. judgment who shall contend with him?

The utterances of the Tract, Bible, and Missionary enterprises—the cause of education, and every kindred effort are "peace on earth, and good will to mau"-and if the lever of prayer, and strong faith in God, shall guide and control them, each and all will be as ministering spirtis to the true interests of Zion, and though assailed by

> "Traveler! Lo, the Prince of Peace, Lo. the Son of God is come.'

Friend-thou mayst live, or die, with the peace of God mater may be and it may be and it men would make the top-stone, with shoutings of grace, grace unto it."

Adv. Moral Ref.

truth, are terrible and trying to benoid; and it men would mates, yet sluggish upon their couches. Overflushed with not walk there, neither would we pursue their steps, to dance, sated with wine and fruit, a fitful drowsiness vexsound the alarm, and gather back whom we can. grace, grace unto it."

From the Youth's Monthly Visitor. WHEN SHALL WE PRAY?

Pray at the early dawn, When the dew is on the flowers, And offer to Heaven as incense pure, The morning's rosy hours. Pray when the heart is calm and free, And the fetters of earth are cast from thee.

Pray at the noontide hour, 'Midst the weary toils of life-So shalt thou gather strength and power To succor thee in the strife. Pray when thy burden is hardest to bear, And thy heart is throbbing with anxious care.

Bend low in the dewy eye, And pour out thy spirit in prayer, And the voice that spake to the troubled sea. Shall whisper sweet comfort there. The tempest of passion shall sink to rest. And the sunlight of heaven illumine thy breast.

Pray when thy cup of joy Is sparkling to the brim; Pray when with base alloy The gold of life is dim. Prayer shall win thee a treasure untold Better than treasures of silver or gold.

'Mid sunshine and shadow, 'Mid pleasure and gloom, In the morning of life. On the verge of the tomb-Pray, ever pray, and good angels beside thee, Shall watch o'er and shield from the ills that betide

AN ALLEGORY.

From Beecher's "Lectures to Young Men." We are repeatedly warned against the strange woman's

There is no vice like licentiousness, to delude with the most fascinating proffers of delight, and fulfil the promise with the most loathsome experience. All vices at the Far and wide 'Zion's hearths are desolate.' Her harps beginning are silver tongued, but none so impassioned as this. All vices in the end cheat their dupes, but none shall describe by an allegory, its specious seductions, its plausible promises, its apparent innocence, its delusive safety, its deceptive joys,-their change, their sting, their flight, their misery, and the victim's ruin.

Her House has been cunningly planned by an EVIL AR CHITECT to attract and please the attention. It stands in All the signs are of unbounded enjoyment—safe, if not innocent. Though every beam is rotten, and the tudes of infernal misery; yet, to the young it appears a look out and pine to return: and those who are without, look in and pine to enter. Such is the mastery of delu-

That part of the garden which borders on the highway weed, nor thorn, nor thistle there. Ten thousand flowers bloom, and wast a thousand odors. A victim cautiously inspects it; but it has been too carefully patterned upon unocency to be easily detected. This outer garden is nuocent; -innocence is the lure to wile you from the stands a comely porter, saying blandly: Whoso is simple let him turn in hither. Will the youth enter? Will he eek her house? To himself he says, "I will enter only He seeks wisdom, not pleasure !- Dupe! you are deceived es, and the porter leers behind him! He is within an the outer garden near to the highway, thinking as he walks: "How foolishly have I been alarmed at pious lies about this beautiful place! I heard it was Hell: I find it

Emboldened by the innocency of his first steps, he explores the garden further from the road. The flowers lelight among the fragrant shrubs and loaded trees. Soft and silvery music steals along the air. "Are angels singing?—Oh! fool that I was, to fear this place; it is all the heaven I need! Ridiculous priest, to tell me that death was here, where all is beauty, fragrance, and melody! Surely, death never lurked in so gorgeous apparel as this o death! In every window are sights of pleasure; from ounding feet, and echoing laughter. Nymphs have de scried this Pilgrim of temptation; -they smile and beckweep, wail, die! The most beautiful nymph that eye ever rested on, approaches with decent guise and modest gestures, to give him hospitable welcome. For a mobut they seem far-away, dim, powerless! Into his ear the beautiful herald pours the sweetest sounds of love: you are welcome here, and worthy! You have early sure!" There seemed to be a response to these words: down from heaven: Come not night the door of her

Enter with me, in imagination, the strange woman's House-where, God grant you may never enter in any other way. There are five wards-Pleasure, Satiety, Discovery, Disease, and Death.

nificence of its apparel, -elastic velvet, glossy silks, burnished satin, crimson drapery, plushy carpets. Exquisite pictures glow upon the walls, carved marble adorns every The day of its doom is approaching. The God of the oppressed has heard their cry, and when he shall arise to est strains of flattery and graceful compliment. They partake the amorous wine, and the repast which loads the table. They eat, they drink, they are blithe and merry. Surely, they should be; for after this brief hour, they hell gleaming through, and hear its roar as of a distant shall never know purity nor joy again! For this moment's revelry, they are selling heaven! The strange woman walks among her guests in all her charms; fans opposition, will continue their blessed influences until the the flame of joy, scatters grateful odors, and urges on the fatal revelry. As her poisoned wine is quaffed, and the gay creatures begin to reel, the torches wane and cast but a twilight. One by one, the guests grow somnolent; and at length, they all repose. Their cup is exhausted, their pleasure is forever over, life has exhaled to an essence, and that is consumed! While they sleep, servitors, practised to the work, remove them all to another Ward. Ward of Satiety.—Here reigns a bewildering twilight through which can hardly be discerned the wearied in- truth, are terrible and trying to behold; and if men would

es them. They wake, to crave; they taste, to loathe; they sleep, to dream; they wake again from unquiet visions. They long for the sharp taste of pleasure, so grateful yesterday. Again they sink, repining, to sleep; by starts, they rouse at an ominous dream; by starts, they hear strange cries! The fruit burns and torments; the wine shoots sharp pains through their pulse. Strange wonder fills them. They remember the recent joy, as a reveller in the morning thinks of his midnight madness. The glowing garden and the banquet now seem all strip-

ped and gloomy. They meditate return; pensively they long for their native spot! At sleepless moments, mighty resolutions form,—substantial as a dream. Memory grows dark. Hope will not shine. The past is not pleasant; the present is wearisome; and the future gloomy. The Ward of Discovery.- In the third ward no deception remains. The floors are bare; the naked walls drip filth; the air is poisonous with sickly fumes, and echoes with mirth concealing hideous misery. None supposes that he has been happy. The past seems like the dream of the miser, who gathers gold spilled like rain upon the road, and wakes, clutching his bed, and crying "where is it?" On your right hand, as you enter, close by the door, is a group of fierce felons in deep drink with drugged liquor. With red and swoln faces, or white and thin; or scarred with ghastly corruption; with scowling brows, baleful eyes, bloated lips and demoniac grins;—in person all uncleanly, in morals all debauched, in peace, bankrupt -the desperate wretches wrangle one with the other, swearing bitter oaths, and heaping reproaches each upon each! Around the room you see miserable creatures unappareled, or dressed in rags, sobbing and moaning. That one who gazes out at the window, calling for her mother and weeping, was right tenderly and purely bred. She has been baptized twice, - once to God, and once to the

Yonder is a youth, once a servant at God's altar. His hair hangs tangled and torn; his eyes are bloodshot; his face is livid; his fist is clenched. All the day, he wanders up and down, cursing sometimes himself, and some times the wretch that brought him hither; and when he sleeps, he dreams of Hell; and then he wakes to feel all he dreamed. This is the Ward of revlity. All know why the first rooms looked so gay-they It was enchanted wine they drank; and enchanted fruit they ate; now they know the pain of fatal food in every

Devil. She sought this place in the very vestments of

God's house. "Call not on thy mother! she is a saint in

Heaven, and cannot hear thee!" Yet, all night long she

dreams of home, and childhood, and wakes to sigh and

weep; and between her sobs, she cries "mother! moth-

Ward of Disease.—Ye that look wistfully at the pleasroom; its air oppresses every sense; its sights confound us: it is full of diseases. Here a shuddering wretch is clawing at his breast, to tear away that worm which dropping from his ghastly trunk. Next, swelters another n reeking filth; his eyes rolling in bony sockets, every preath a pang, and every pang a groan. But yonder, on a pile of rags, lies one whose yells of frantic agony appall every ear. Clutching his rags with spasmodic grasp, his swoln tongue lolling from a blackened mouth, his bloodshot eyes glaring and rolling, he shricks oaths: now blace heming God, and now imploring him. He hoots and houts, and shakes his grisly head from side to side, cursing or praying; now calling death, and then, as if driving away fiends, yelling. avaunt! avaunt!

Another has been ridden by pain, until he can no longer shriek; but lies foaming and grinding his teeth, and clenches his bony hands, until the nails pierce the palm— The happiest wretch in all this Ward, is an Idiot; -dropsical, distorted, and moping; all day he wags his head, and chatters, and laughs, and bites his nails; then he will he brazen room slowly heated, the slivers driven under of the last days of licentious vice? Hundreds of rotting wretches would change their couch of torment in the aquisition, and profit by the change. Nature herself becomes the tormentor. Nature, long trespassed on and abused, at length casts down the wretch; searches every vein, makes a road of every nerve for the scorching feet their cold coil or piercing fang, to the creeping of a whole body of vipers !--where every nerve is a viper, and every vein a viper, and every muscle a serpent; and the whole aginable auguish? I tell you, there is no inquisition so bad as that which the Doctor looks upon! Young man! I can show you in this Ward worse pangs than ever a saout by engines of torment!—than ever an Inquisitor devised! Every year, in every town, die wretches scalded and scorched with agony. Were the sum of all the pain that comes with the last stages of vice collected, it would rend the very heavens with its outcry; would shake the that are listening in the garden of this strange woman, among her cheating flowers; ye that are dancing in her halls in the first Ward, come hither; look upon her fourth Ward-its vomited blood, its sores and fiery blotches, its prurient sweat, its dissolving ichor, and rotten bones! Stop, young man! You turn your head from this ghastly room; and yet, stop!-and stop soon, or thou shalt lie here! Mark the solemu signals of thy passage! Thou bosom, in thy pangs of premonition!

covered paces of death, in the strange woman's first hall, let me break your spell; for now I shall open the doors

Ward of Death.-No longer does the incarnate wretch pretend to conceal her cruelty. She thrusts—aye! as if they were dirt—she shovels out the wretches. Some fall headlong through the rotten floor,—a long fall to a fiery bottom. The floor trembles to deep thunders which roll below. Here and there, jets of flame spout up, and give a lurid light to the murky hall. Some would fain escape; and flying across the treacherous floor, which man never safely passed, they go, through pitfalls and treacherous traps, with hideous outcries and astounding yells, to per-Ward of Pleasure.—The eye is dazzled with the magdition! Fiends laugh! The infernal laugh, the cry of agony, the thunders of damnation, sliake the very roof and echo from wall to wall.

Oh! that the young might see the end of vice before they see the beginning! I know that you shrink from this picture; but your safety requires that you should look long into the Ward of Death, that fear may supply strength to your virtue. See the blood oozing from the wall, the fiery hands which pluck the wretches down, the light of ocean chased with storms. Will you sprinkle the wall with your blood?-will you feed those flames with your flesh?—will you add your voice to those thundering wails?—will you go down a prey through the fiery floor of the chamber of death? Believe then the word of God: Her house is the way to Hell, going down to the chambers of death, . . . avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and

oass away! I have described the strange woman's House in strong anguage, and it needed it. If your taste shrinks from the lescription, so does mine. Hell, and all the ways to Hell, when we pierce the cheating disguises and see the

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 18, 1845.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER SIX. Since the fourth commandment specifies, language perfectly free from ambiguity, a partic ular day as the one, which God would have us to keep holy; there must be some other end of th sabbatic institution besides bodily rest and spirit ual refreshment. For, for these purposes, one day would answer as well as another. It would be desirable, however, that some authority should fix the day, in order to prevent that confusion in society, which would be sure to obtain, if it were submitted to conventional arrangement. The endless variety of opinions among men; the different casts of their minds, by reason of which one day would appear more illustrious to one class on account of some event that had happened on it, and another day more illustrious to another class, on account of some other event; -would, considering the obstinacy with which human nature adheres to a favorite dogma, forever prevent uniformity. Hence, if there were no other reason, why the law should specify the day, this would be sufficient; for God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.

But in giving the Sabbath God had a more important end in view, than simply the prevention of confusion; for even this may sometimes be necessary. Matt. 10: 34. He had an end similar to that which he had in enjoining Baptism, the Lord's Supper, the Passover, the Feast of Tabernacles, or any other commemorative institution. It was to establish a perpetual MEMORIAL of his wisdom, power, and goodness, as displayed in the work of CREATION. Such being the end of the Sabbath, it could not be fixed on any other day than the seventh day of the week. But before proceeding to prove this, it may be well to show the importance of observing such a memorial.

Its importance is evinced by the argument it system of religion, of which the Moral Law is an exact transcript; which, as we have already seen, lies in a recognition of God as our Creator, and grows out of the relation, which we bear to him as his creatures.

But how does the Sabbath afford an argument for Natural Religion? It is like a monument upon which is inscribed the fact, that Jehovah made the world in six days, and rested on the seventh. Hence it bears witness to the great fact, which lies at the bottom of all religion. But as the force of the argument from monumental or commemorative institutions is not obvious to every one, we will enlarge upon it a little.

Suppose a foreigner, landing on our shores at Boston, should, on making his excursions to sur vey the country, come into the vicinity of Bunk er's Hill. He beholds a lofty column, and wonders what it is. He approaches, and begins to read the inscription; from which he learns, that a memorable conflict took place there between the soldiers of Great Britain and the citizens of this land, with which commenced the rupture, that finally led to the entire separation of these colonies from the mother country. Does that man doubt, for a moment, the truth of the fact thus brought before him? Let it be supposed that he never read the fact before in books, and that no living witness is at hand to corroborate it; so that he has no opportunity to obtain any other proof of it, than what is there before his eyes. Nevertheless he does not doubt. He reasons in this way; that had not the event really taken place as there recorded, the monument could not have been erected. A whole community could never be brought nation, in the course of which he stated that Bapto unite in erecting such a lasting testimony to a tism was a Hebrew rite. He has since been pubdownright falsehood. Or, should an individual lich requested to give his evidences of the truth of the people, "you shall not pursue your ordinary some of her acquaintances, it was determined to erect it, they would not suffer it to stand. The the strement, and his opinion of the labors on the Sabbath—it is a divine institution, make an effort to provide for half-orphans. The very boys of the streets would demolish it. He is rite of Baptism. This he has done through a late therefore firmly convinced, that the event did actually transpire. He wants no better evidence.

Commemorative institutions are of a like nature with monuments; they afford the same kind Noah, were the initiatory rites for the admission of of evidence. The yearly celebration of the fourth Hebrew children into the established religion; and been of a nature congenial with the ceremonies, of the law." which have ever since distinguished it.

Now observe the wisdom of God in the appointment of commemorative institutions. They are not given, as some think, merely to assist the mind in the comprehension of spiritual things, nor as mere forms by which to express our allegiance to God: but to serve as so many strong and in. vulnerable arguments for the authenticity of revelation. In this view it appears to us, that those who reject the ordinances, are doing much to impair the evidence, by which the Book of God is authenticated.

Take the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and Baptism by way of illustrating our idea. The of baptism, Mr. Noah says, the candidate was placformer commemorates the death of Christ; the ed in the water, in company with a man duly aplatter his burial and resurrection. These are the pointed to the office, who first instructed him in great facts, on which the whole scheme of Christ- some of the weightier obligations of the law, and

collection. The testimony of our fathers proves, that they were celebrated by the generation immediately preceding us. If we continue to trace it back, history shows that they have been continually observed by each generation of Christians from the resurrection of their Master downward. Now as these ordinances could not have originated from nothing, and must have originated in some | ignorant may be puzzled to answer. In the first circumstances congenial with the formalities, which place, they will be troubled to answer the question, have always distinguished them, we hence arrive If baptism and circumcision were both necessary at the conclusion, that Jesus Christ did give his flesh for the life of the world—that he did pour out his blood for his people—that he was actually buried -and that he did rise again from the grave. Thus these ordinances confirm the truth of Christianity. They are not intended to assist the mind of Christ the soul is saved; for that is made abundantly clear in other ways. Nor are they intended as mere forms by which we shall confess to dispose of the question, If baptism originally allegiance to our God; otherwise it were of little importance what particular form were used; and, as the cant expression is with regard to baptism, "a drop is as good as a fountain." But they are intended to hold up to view before the world the evidence for Christianity, by constantly bearing witness to the great facts on which it is built.

In like manner the Passover, together with the other commemorative institutions of the Old Testament, attests the authenticity of Judaism. Not a period in the whole history of the Hebrews can be found, that this institution was not regarded. In every generation their children were asking, 'What mean ye by this service?" Even children knew that it meant something, and their inquiries always led to a recital of the history of their great deliverance, and their separation as a holy nation to the Lord.

of Natural Religion? Where is that monumental that Jehovah created the world in six days and who said the grace, after the manner of the Gerrested on the seventh?—that ordinance which bears witness against Atheism, by declaring that the world and they that are therein sprang not in-Religion. By Natural Religion we mean that to existence by chance?—which testifies against controversy progressing, it seems, in the city of controversy progressing, it seems, in the city of controversy progressing, it seems, in the city of controversy progressing. is developed in the Moral Law-has it nothing to observed by the officiating clergy of facing the attest its authenticity? Infidelity abounds; Pagan- altar. Against these innovations, the Rt. Rev. ism covers more than four fifths of the earth; and Bishop Eastburn, prelate of the diocese of Massayet, according to fashionable theology, Christians chusetts, has issued a public declaration, expressmust not keep up the institution which speaks out | ive of his disapprobation of these Romish ceremoagainst these desolating errors! Nay, they must | nies and outward signs. even give vantage ground to infidelity by nicknaming the institution, and with a sanctimonious scowl denouncing those who keep it as Judaizers. "Let us have nothing in common with that most odious brood of the Jews," said Constantine; and truly Christians of the present day bear witness that they are his children.

The great importance, then, of the Sabbaththe principal end of its institution—is this; that it is an ordinance, which proclaims to an infidel and heathen world, that there is but one God, who made the earth and created man upon it, whose Thands have stretched out the heavens, and commanded all their hosts; who created not the earth in vain, but formed it to be inhabited. It thus proclaims that, which is a necessary item, not only of the Jew's, but also of the Christian's faith

BAPTISM A JEWISH RITE.

Some time ago, Major M. M. Noah published in the New York Tribune a series of articles illustrative of certain laws and usages of the Hebrew number of the Tribune, from which we gather the

Circumcision and Baptism, according to Mr. of July is, in itself, an evidence of the truth of the these two rites were from the earliest periods insepfact which gave rise to it. It speaks out the great arable, although not both of the same divine aufact, that the United Colonies of this country did, thority. The Baptism of John in the Jordan, which on the fourth of July, 1776, declare themselves many have regarded as the original of baptism, free and independent states. Should some one, a was not a new practice, but the induction into a hundred or a thousand years hence, start a doubt new faith. In proof of these statements, he quotes whether such an event ever occurred, all that Maimenides, who is regarded as high authority would be necessary by way of removing the doubt, both among Jews and Christians, and who says, would be to show, that every year this celebration "Israel was admitted into the covenant by three had been kept up. It could not have originated things; by Circumcision, by Baptism, and by Sacfrom nothing. There must have been some event rifice. Circumcision was in Egypt; baptism and at the bottom of it; and that event must have sacrifice were in the wilderness before the giving reception of the truth? On this question, we

The origin of Baptism, Mr. Noah dates from the time of Jacob, when he received into the church the young women of Sichem, and other heathens who lived with him. The command to them to " put away strange gods; be ye clean, and change your garments," is referred by Eben Ezra to that purification which was connected with baptism. This view, Mr. N. thinks, is corroborated by the fact that the heathen who became converts to the religion of the Jews, were admitted by circumcision and baptism, which were regarded as inseparable.

In regard to the manner of administering the rite are now celebrated by Christians; we know, that body was immersed, not the tip of a finger being have killed the Sabbath."

they have been so celebrated from our earliest re- left exposed; hence the difference between sprinkling and immersion in baptism."

-Such are the opinions of Mr. Noah, who will be regarded by most persons as a candid witness, and one not likely to be influenced by the various theories which the baptismal controversy has de veloped. In reading these opinions, several ques tions very naturally arise, which the unlearned and for admission into the ancient church, how comes baptism now to be represented as having taken the place of circumcision? In the second place, they will not know what reply to make to the question, If in the old economy all who were circumcised and baptized became thereby members of the to understand, that by the death and resurrection church, why do modern teachers baptize persons whom they refuse to admit as members of the church? In the third place, they will be puzzled consisted in plunging the candidate, so that every part of the body was immersed, why do modern the Pope, whereby men are permitted to have two administrators of the ordinance substitute for such wyves, for the multiplienge of the Romysh Church, plunging the mere sprinkling of a few drops of water or hollie Catholiques." It is addressed to the king ed Christians as may have occasion to answer these divinity whose practice has given rise to them, for would not much surprise one to find such a prosatisfactory solution of the difficulties.

ngs at the anniversary dinner of the New York the mention of a custom which was new to us, and will be new, we presume, to many of our readers. It is described as follows:—"On the conclu- the Latin into English in 1582: sion of the dinner and dessert, the President announced that it was customary to sell the honor and privilege of saying the blessing, to the highest But where is the ordinance, that attests the truth | bidder, for the benefit of the poor, which was purchased by Abraham J. Jackson, Esq., for thirtyinstitution, upon which is inscribed the great fact, five dollars, and by him given to Lyon Levy, Esq., man and Polish Jews, with impressive effect."

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—In looking over the proceed-

Pusevism in Boston.—They have a Pusevite Idolatry, by declaring that Jehovah made all Boston. A new church, known as the "Church and therefore have ordeyned, and due ordeyne by things himself, and called not to his aid any of the of the Advent," has introduced certain innovations these presents, that all men, of what condicion sofalse gods of the heathen-where is it? Judaism in the form of the communion table, the decora- ever they be, except priests of the Church only, shall, had its ceremonies;—Christianity has its ordinan- tions of golden candlesticks, a large wooden cross ces; but Natural Religion—that religion which by which the table is surmounted, and the posture

LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY.

We have already given some account of the discussion upon this subject, which took place at Rome, the 8th of October, and of our Popedom the recent "Sabbath Convention" in Philadelphia. We are glad to notice, as one of the results of this discussion, that some of the religious papers have been led to speak out plainly their sentiments in regard to the matter. The follow- city held an exceedingly interesting Annual Exsentiments in regard to the matter. The following paragraphs are copied from a long editorial hibition on Wednesday of last week. Among judgment day! Will some of them tell us at article in the last number of the Christian Ob. the speakers on the occasion we notice the which link in this horrid chain, the wrong loses server, a Presbyterian paper published in Philadelphia:-

1st. Is it consistent or right, under the constitution of our country, which secures to every citizen perfect freedom of conscience and opinion and practice, in religion, for the State to enact a prompted by Christian benevolence: law, imposing a penalty for profaning or dese-

"There is another, and in some respects a been returned to their parents; about two hund- his character would yet be cleared up. Bu more important question, connected with this red have been put out to trades and other em- what was he? The cause of temperance was the subject. Is it wise or expedient to EMPLOY THE ployments. There has not been a death in this cause of God, and he was no more than a bubble PENAL STATUTES OF THE STATE to persuade men house for a year and three-quarters, and the joy- on the breaker. If a workman fell from the stagto observe the Sabbath? Is it expedient to have ous countenances of the children indicated perrecourse to this kind of power, to reclaim men | fect health at present. from sin and error in religion, or to promote their concur in the views expressed by Dr. Bethune, Mr. Atwood, and others of the minority of the Convention. We deprecate the interference of State legislation on any question touching the from which we learn that the whole number of religious faith or practices of the people, as inju- students is 221. Of these, 28 are in the Theolorious to the interests of true religion. In our youth we witnessed a practical illustration of the virtue of penal statutes to enforce the observance of the Sabbath, in favorable circumstances. The officer charged with this duty was a near relative, who performed the service required by his oath, as kindly perhaps as fidelity would permit. The developments of the experiment were exhibited in cunningly devised falsehoods, to deceive the representative of law, and schemes to evade it, or subvert its authority. After a thorough trial in that part of New England, among

Cassius M. Clay.—A correspondent of the a people of Puritan origin, trained from their Evening Journal, writing from Danville, Ky., un cradles to reverence the law, the experiment was der date of Nov. 24, says he has just had an intergiven up as hopeless. The old Adam of our view with Cassius M. Clay, who has been sufferfallen nature was found to be too strong, to be ing lately from the effects of a cold, on which ac corrected in its religious faith by penal statutes. ianity is built. We know, that these ordinances then "plunged him in, so that every part of the If the State law had not virtually died, it might count he was about starting for a warmer climate, and would probably spend the winter in Cuba.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

The following extract from a private letter of a friend in Western New York, contains a suggestion so general n its application that we venture to copy it. "Elder A. has just been holding a debate upon

the Sabbath question with the Rev. Mr. C., Presbyterian clergyman. Elder A. defended the true doctrine of the Sabbath with ability and energy, and showed himself to be master of the question. As for Mr. C., I thought he managed the subject very well. But I always pity a Protestant in his defence of Sunday, because he has so little to do with the Bible, and so much to do with the Fathers—so little to do with proof, and so much to do with assertion. . Blessed be God, the glory of Sunday is departing, and the honor of the true Sabbath is appearing."

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Among the curious manuscripts deposited in the British Museum at London, is one entitled "A copie of a Bull, given by the hollie Father the upon the candidate? On behalf of such simple-mind- of France, and dated October 8, 1582-a time when the Huguenots, by their successful wars, questions, we would thank some of the doctors of had greatly thinned the armies of the Pope. I clamation issuing from a political leader in a time of great emergency; but to meet with an instru ment of this kind from the head of the holy Catholic Church, the vicegerent of Christ on earth, is Hebrew Benevolent Society, we were struck by truly surprising and noteworthy. Here is an extract, containing the most interesting portion of the bull, given literatim et verbatim, as translated from

"The goode peopell of the Catholicke's belief are almost ruined, destroyed, and dryven awaye, by an infinite number of hell-hounds, called Protestants, that swarme in these daies like beese, who, by their murthers and cruelties have brought our poode children and christians into an almost utter desolation—which is the cause that we, by the ripe and good deliberation of our councell, by our ab solute power and special grace, and in consideration of the evils aforesaid, and to the end that the worlde may be replenished with cathupon pain of excommunication, take and marry five parishes, through their Mayors, have called two honest women, and those such as may be apt to conceve and beare children, for and to the ende to multiplie the worlde againe with Catholickes, which are sore decayed,—and, moreover, we do ordevne that this dispensacion shall continue for the space of one hundred yeres. Furthermore, we will ordevne and command, that if anie of these wyves cannot agree together, the hasband shall put her away that is most troublesome, only giving her her apparel, and nothing els: and we do permit by the authoritie aforesaid, that the same man may take another, such as he shall lyke.

"Geven in our great Church of St. Peter at the 8th year."

GREAT RESULTS FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS. The Prosestant Half-Orphan Asylum of this names of Dr. Reese and Dr. Alexander, both of its nature and becomes right? I tell you that whom spoke of the exercises and of the institu-"The subject of Civil Enactments, to prevent tion in terms of strong commendation. The electricity of God's wrath, that shall burn to the the desecration of the Sabbath, or to promote its following is said to be a true account of the lowest Hell!" observance, involves two important questions: origin of this charity. It ought to warn us against despising the day of small things, and encourage us to hope much from any effort

"A worthy woman was left a widow with two crating the Sabbath, as a divine institution? If small children. Her only resource was to obtain the fundamental law of the land says to the peo- a servant's place, which she did; but the mere ple, "you may believe and practice whatever board of her children absorbed all her earnings. religion you choose, or no religion at all," and Beside, there was no fit place where they could ple in Boston. The papers represent him as na promises to protect their worship, or their neg- be boarded, even at so ruinous an expense to ther feeble in bodily health, and considerably exlect of worship, can the legislator, under this their mother. The matter so interested the lady hausted by his effort at speaking. The following law, which he is sworn to obey, rightfully say to with whom she lived, that after conversing with and if you profane it, you must bear the penalty | beginning was very small. It was a matron in due to evil doers?" Believing, as we do, that a basement, with three children. The institution circumstances of his recent fall should not be the Constitution is right in protecting religious has grown rapidly and interested intensely all freedom, in its wide sense-notwithstanding the | who have become familiar with it; so that now gross abuse of it by unprincipled and reckless an hundred and fifty or two hundred children are men-we do not think it consistent to ask the accommodated in the house belonging to the State to inflict any penalty on the Sabbath-break- | Association, with some half-dozen well-educated | said he did not stand there to explain his position, er, or to attempt to restrain him from worldliness and energetic ladies to superintend and instruct or the circumstances of his recent misfortune; he on the Sabbath, by its enactments. We would them. The order, neatness and maternal kind- had already done that in his written communicaleave him and his offences, after doing all in our ness which pervade the whole establishment tions to the public, and to his brethren in the power to persuade him to regard the authority would almost make one wish that half the chil- church. He stood there in the dignity of an honof the divine law—to be judged by its Great dren in town were there. Since the commence- est man. He knew that he had not betrayed the Author, who will render to every man according ment of the Asylum, more than six hundred temperance cause, but had himself been betrayed children have enjoyed its benefits. Many have by wicked men. He felt a full conviction that

HAMILTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTI- which he was engaged. TUTION.—We have received a Catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for 1845-6, gical Department; 146 in the Collegiate Department, and 46 in the Academic Department. The advantages of the institution are not now restric ed, as they formerly were, to candidates for the ministry, but may be enjoyed by any person of good moral character. We notice, however, that a large majority of the students have the sacred of-

REVIVAL IN ADAMS.—We rejoice to learn, by a letter from Bro. Charles Potter, that the labors of Bro. Giles M. Langworthy, in Adams, Jeffer. son Co., N. Y., have been greatly blessed during the past fall. A gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit has been enjoyed, as the result of which backsliders have been reclaimed, sinners convert. ed, and some twenty persons added to the church by baptism.

BAPTIST Missions .- The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have officially announced, that the subscriptions necessary to extinguish the \$40. 000 debt have been secured. This announcement will be most gratifying to the friends of the Board. We trust it will be the means of giving new energy to their operations.

"A NUT FOR THEOLOGIANS."-Under this head. ing, we find in an exchange paper the following paragraphs, which we copy as an another illustration of what we said last week about the tendency of arguing from accidents:-

"I perceive by the newspapers, that the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, met with serious in. juries to his person on a Sunday evening recently by his carriage running away, whereby it was dashed to pieces, and the Dr. pitched on his back with great violence and laid senseless for forty five minutes; and for several hours more breathed with difficulty, &c.

" Now, as the Reverend Divine, was riding on Sunday. (the Christian Sabbath, as he and his Christian brethren call it,) contrary to the prohibitions of Moses, I ask whether it was merely an accident, a calamity, a judgment, a punishment or a wise Providence?

"Had it been an Infidel, or a No-del, we would have been favored with homilies on the violation of the Sabbath without stint. But as it is the Rev. Dr. Beecher, one of the great guns or cannons of the church, I am anxious to know in what light his brethren view this catastrophe."

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The news from France in regard to religious movements is exceedingly interesting. A reformation is said to be progressing in some places, much like that of the sixteenth century. Rev. Dr. Baird writes:

"In the single Department of Haute Vienne. through the labors of a single missionary, six churches have been gathered, and have received pastors, on whose ministrations 6,000 persons. more or less, attend. Near the town of Sens, for Protestant pastors, and thirty-nine more are longing for an evangelical ministry. An agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in France, writes from another place, that Protestant worship might be established in forty communes in his neighborhood. A French paper says that there are an hundred places where evangelical ministers are now called for, and the number will rapidly increase."

UNEQUIVOCAL.—The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, speaking of Slavery and of those who hold that it is not a sin, says:—

"Enslaving men, in the first instance, is by their doctrine sinful; but he that takes up and perpetuates the wrong thus begun, is guilty of no wrong, though the curse of slavery is thus at whatever link the slaveholder lays hold for the purposes of slaveholding, it will attract the

JOHN B. GOUGH.

This eloquent champion of the temperance cause is again in the field, giving battle to the enemy at whose hands he has suffered so much. He spoke on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., before a crowded meeting, at the Tremont Temsketch of his speech, which we copy from the Boston Traveler, will sufficiently exhibit his present feelings, and satisfy every candid mind, that the made an insuperable barrier to his personal efforts on behalf of the temperance cause:-

"Mr. Gough occupied but a few minutes. He ing of a building which he was engaged in erect ing, did that destroy the building? No more would his fall, the cause in the building up of

"He appeared, he said, before the public a more determined and uncompromising enemy to strong drink, than he ever before was. What he had experienced during the past few months of bodily and mental suffering, had but made him a more

determined foe to intemperance. He then went on to argue against the traffic in ardent spirits, on the ground, which the dealers as. serted, was the truth to him, viz: that he had voluntarily and deliberately sacrificed all his prospects, and all his hopes, his standing in society, and everything that he held dear in life, for the paltry gatification of drinking at the intoxicating cup. Now, said Mr. G., if this be true, as the dealers in strong drink say it is, what a picture does this very case show of the nefarious nature of their business? What is their business, but to form this all-powerful appetite, and to pander it when formed ?—an appetite which is sufficiently powerful to make a man sacrifice everything of value for the sake of indulging it? Such is the rum seller's business. Can honest men, and benevo lent men, deliberately and understandingly follow this business?"

But little we shall the an account In the Si sented again Union as a

ing a printe sion, but see cause the p Dow & Co., printing for during the la of the Senati ens, Secreta Holland, A was received from the go plicate copic people of T Relations w Archer, Se the Senate a In the Ho

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General Intelligence.

But little was done in Congress last week, and we shall therefore occupy but little room with an account of the proceedings

In the Senate, several memorials were presented against the admission of Texas into the Union as a Slave State. The subject of appoint ing a printer for the Senate was under discussion, but seems to be difficult to dispose of, be cause the party printers are opposed by J. E. Dow & Co., who have proposed to execute the printing for 20 per cent. less than the prices paid during the last Congress. The following officers of the Senate were duly elected, viz: Mr. Dickens, Secretary; Robert Beale, Doorkeeper; Mr. Holland Assistant Doorkeeper. A Message from the government of the State of Texas, duplicate copies of the Constitution formed by the people of Texas. The Committee on Foreign Relations was filled up, consisting of Allen, Cass; Archer, Sevier, and Atherton. On Thursday the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a large number of petitions were presented by John Quincy Adams and others, protesting against the Annexation of Texas as a Slave State. A joint resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union, was introduced, twice read, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, Dec. 16th. The appointment of Chaplains was brought up, whereupon Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, commenced his old opposition to the appointment, and the subject was not disposed of. Mr. Rockwell presented the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut on Rhode Island affairs, in condemnation of the Texas proceeding, and censuring John M. Niles for voting for Annexation, contrary to the voice of the people. The various standing committees were appointed: that on Foreign Affairs consisting of C. J. Ingersoll, Pa.; Rhett. S. C.; Payne, Ala.; G. Davis, Ky.; Cobb, Geo.; Smith, Ct.; Cullum, Tenn.; Smith, la.; Perry, Md. On Thursday the House adjourned till Monday.

A separate arch at one end will be devoted of iron in this enormous structure will be nearly depth below. 10,000 tons, or about five times the quantity which was employed in the Menai bridge; the cost of the iron alone will exceed £100,000.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, C. W.—We learn from the best authority, that the entire stock of this company has been taken in England by a few of the leading capitalists, and that 15 per cent. on the entire amount, \$6,000,000, has been paid up. That fact alone, shows that it is not, and will not be, in the hands of speculators. The stock commands a high premium in London, and is at 6 per cent. advance at Hamilton.

Arrangements are now making to commence operations by the 1st of December, and the road is to be in full operation in the autumn of 1848! This is nearly equal to the present English mode of making and furnishing an entire line of 92 have appointed a sub-committee to consider and miles in 12 months and a few days, by one contract- report on the propriety of holding a World's

Detroit, and pass through London to Hamilton, 190 miles, and then probably be continued to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, or to Niagara Falls direct, and pass over on a suspension bridge, just below the cataract—thus uniting the interest of both Buffalo and Rochester. This is a magnificent project, and it will be a fine opportunity to make a first rate investment of capital, and a beautiful display of engineering skill, and of mechanic arts.

R. R. Journal.

THE FACTORY GIRLS OF LOWELL —There are 6,320 female operatives at Lowell. Of these, Massachusetts furnishes one-eighth, Maine onefourth, New Hampshire one-third, Vermont onefifth, Ireland one fourteenth, and all other places, principally Canada, one-seventeenth. 2,714 are connected with some Sunday school, either as teachers or scholars; 2,276 are church members; 527 have been teachers in common schools. The average wages of the operatives is about \$2 per week, besides board; the sums earned range from 75 cts. to \$4 85. They have \$1,000,000 in the Savings Bank, at Lowell.

A HARD CASE.—The following case of real misery inflicted by our still extant imprisonment for debt law is related in the True Sun:-

"A poor tailor named Domini Caris, a German, who knows scarcely sufficient English to answer | An Oddity.—The following colloquy took 'yes' and 'no,' with six children, three of whom place a few mornings since between a justice and are too young to support themselves, (their mother an unmitigated loafer. "What's your name?" died five years ago,) was taken from home and "Thomas I. Cann." "Where do you live?" locked up for costs of court. Three of his chil- "Where I can." "How do you live?" "How dren were left at home with food for one day only, I can." "Very well," said the Justice, "I can without fuel, or the means of obtaining it. Two send you to Blackwell's Island, do you think you of these children, under twelve years of age, can live there, Thomas?" "I can, for I've tried came to see their father at the prison the other it." said the fellow, and he was led off. day. The old man (he is about sixty years of age) burst into a flood of tears, brought them to the stove to warm their shivering limbs, and dioners soon learned their story, and two men divided their rations with the children, and collected a small sum of money to procure them fuel and fence and about two feet distant from it, or if plantmeat. It is to be hoped that before these articles ed beneath the partial shelter of a peach or plum are exhausted, the Prison Association, or some

The vote in favor of a State Convention in N.

GREAT PIGEON ROOST.—The Miner's Express, published at Dubuque, Iowa, notices a wonderful pigeon roost in the forks of the Maquokity, Jackson county. It is three miles long, and half a mile in width. There can be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land; and, in passing to or from, they darken the air with their numbers, break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired the defendant. The charge was an aggravated among them, the report cannot be heard, and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day,

the birds returning as soon as you can load.

LIBERALITY TO SLAVES.—A wealthy gentleman named Nicholas Worthington, died a short time since in Howard District, Maryland. He was the owner of a large number of slaves, all of whom were manumitted by his will, with the exception was received from the President, communicating of five superannuated negroes who are to live upon either of two estates mentioned, as they may choose, and who are to be supported without labor the remainder of their lives. The slaves of sixteen years of age are to be free in six months; the younger ones are to be free when they attain that age, and until then they are the property of their mothers. Two of his slaves receive their freedom immediately, to one of whom is given \$2000, and to the other \$500. Sixteen others receive 150 acres of land, and others receive various sums of money.

> GIRARD COLLEGE.—At length, says the Daily | She adds: Keystone, the Orphans who were to be benefitted by the munificient bounty of Mr. Girard, may exclaim, "We see land!" The college is nearly tions and revelations, as I thought him laboring finished. Badly managed as the legacy has been, still the building is almost ready for the reception of students. Crowds daily promenade upon the roof, which affords them a fine paneramic view of the my conviction is to the contrary, I shall educate environs of Philadelphia. The roof is marble. my children in a different faith, and teach them It is composed of square tiles of marble, about for- to obey and reverence the laws and institutions of ty inches square, and is so nearly flat, that you their country." walk upon it without difficulty. The roof is about is surrounded by a Corinthian colonade that surpasses most of the achievements of modern art.

Dr. Houghton .- A St. Clair (Michigan) paper states, on the authority of J. Houghton, jun., that all hopes of ever recovering the body of his lamented brother have ceased. A steady search was made for some fourteen days, but to no pur-Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, the celebrated over which the rude tempest will forever chant the best of them, at prices averaging from \$150 engineers of Liverpool, have received instructions the wild requiem of his melancholy fate. We to \$425. The tables, Chess boards, Vases, &c. from the Emperor of Russia to construct an iron may be permitted to mention an interesting fact &c. all sold high. One pair of very splendid 707½c.; Smoked Beef 7c. bridge of powerful dimensions to be erected over the | in relation to this melancholy calamity, which we river Neva at St. Petersburg. This river is at present | learn from the same source. At the time of the crossed by three bridges of boats only, and in the adventure which closed Dr. Houghton's eventful winter season the damage done to them by the ice career in the waters of Lake Superior, he had is so considerable that it has been determined to with him in his canoe his faithful little dog so oferect the bridge in question; and it is probable at ten described in the papers by the letter-writers of a future time the other two will be replaced by that region. About an hour after the upsetting of bridges of iron. The length of this bridge is 1078 the boat, the dog came into Eagle River, much feet, and will consist of seven arches—the centre bruised by being dashed against the rocks, and one being 156 feet span; and the three on each his strength nearly exhausted, in which condition side 143 feet, 125 feet, and 107 feet, respectively. he remained for several days, and yet would frequently hobble along the bank of the lake to the scene to a swivel-bridge, 70 feet wide, by which vessels of the fatal catasthrope, and there howl for hours, as can be admitted to the custom house. Total weight | though he would call forth his master from the

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN LONDON.—There are 12000 children training in crime and graduating in vice; 3000 receivers of stolen property; 4000 annually committed to prison for crime; 10,000 living by gambling; 20,000 by beggary; 30,000 practising theft and fraud. To feed all this depravity, three millions' worth of spirituous liquors are employed, producing in one year 23,000 drunkards reeling through the streets; 150,000 drinkers of spirits; 5000 temples of debauchery; 150,000 Sabbath-breakers; and the years old. A chesnut on Mt. Etna, (Sicily,) fering in his last illness, yet his mind was fixed on heaven statistics of evil are ever on the increase.

[Christian Citizen.

World's Temperance Convention.—The committee of the National Temperance Society, Temperance Convention, at London, in June, This road is to commence at Windsor, opposite 1846. That time was selected on account of a ministers and laymen of Liverpool, to have a ed by the means of a diving bell. general conference of the various sections of the Christian church assemble in London at the same

> THE GREAT CITY.—London, upon an average, the last ten years, has paid annually \$48,840,000 in custom duties, or nearly half the whole amount of revenue raised from that department. There are 2,000 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. The water companies supply 237,000,000 hogsheads every year, and the gas companies 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas, every twenty-four hours. In 1839, there were sold in Smithfield market 180,780 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 of sheep. The London newspasteamboats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 10,000 miles of railroad, stretching | Connecticut "turn out the stuff." from London into every part of the kingdom, completed at the expense of \$222,000,000. There are 58 canals, which cost about \$20,000,-000. The business of the London bankers alone, averages \$333,000,000 a month! The wealth of mind possessed by that wonderful city is not put down by McCulloch, nor the weight of human degradation.

Mirror. GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT .--- The Gooseberry and Current require a rich, friable soil, which should if planted at the north side of a paling or open They are the Newton Pippins. orchard, as the full rays of the sun burn the fruit other benevolent aid, will rescue them from cold and arrest its growth. Both Gooseberries and Currants should be pruned in Autumn and thd weak shoots cut away and this is the proper period Y. was very large, the majority being more than for digging around them, and for enriching them where the soil requires it. [Wm. R. Prince.

The average price of flour in the month of January, for forty-two years, from 1796 to 1837 inclusive, was \$7,50 per bbl. In 1796 it rose to \$12,50, in 1801 to \$11,50, in 1805 and 1811 to \$11,00, in 1812 to \$12,50, in 1813 to \$13,50, and in 1837 to \$11,00. The lowest price in these 42 years, was \$4,00, in 1821.

A trial of considerable interest took place at Fredrick, Md, last week, in which Miss Bobit, a respectable young girl, residing near that place. was the plaintiff, and a young man named Toms, case of seduction. On Friday the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the young lady, giving her

and hearty, though his age is upwards of a century. He is living happily with his eighth wife.

By rubbing red hot iron with the horn of a sheep, it will be coated with a durable and shining black varnish. Mechanics will try this.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Ameri can Bible Society, died on the 7th inst., at Sharon, Ct., aged 81 years.

The Chief of the New York Police, has reported to the Mayor 302 houses of ill-fame, with the names of the occupants.

The widow of Joe Smith writes from Nauvoo to he N. Y. Sun that she is left with a family of small children, without any means of giving them an education, for there is not a school in the city.

"I must now say, that I never for a moment believed in what my husband called his appariunder a diseased mind; yet they may all be true, as a Prophet is seldom without credence or honor. excepting in his own family or country; but as

Mr. Richardson, known as having undertaken one hundred feet from the ground. The building an Anti-Slavery Mission to Morocco, has, on a similar errand, penetrated the Great Desert as far as Ghadames, the grand commercial depot of Northern and Central Africa. His principal object is to collect statistics in relation to the slave trade. In the face of many dangers he has arrived safely at Ghadames.

> At an auction sale of Chinese Fancy Goods on vases went for \$310.

In old times, when slavery was sanctioned in cester was in the habit of giving away the infants of her female slaves, a few days after they were born, as people are accustomed to dispose of a litter of kittens. One of the neighbors begged an infant, which, in those days of comparative simplicity, she nourished with her own milk, and reared among her own children. This woman had an earnest desire for a brocade gown; and her husband not feeling able to purchase one, she foundation. sent her little nursling to Virginia and sold her, when she was about 7 years old. [Mrs. Child

Wm. Morris has been sentenced to the Alabama Penitentiary for thirty years, for enticing slaves away to a free State.

The Yew trees of Surry, England, stood in the days of Julius Cæsar. There is an apple tree in Hartford, Conn., 200 years old. A fig tree in Palestine 780 years old. An olive tree in Asia Minor, 850 years old. A live oak in Louisiana 1000 years old. A pine tree in Asia Minor 1890

o 1835, the enormous sum of £25,000,000 ster ing. The platina mines have yielded since 1819, £55,120,000.

About 600 tons of railroad iron, and several packages of merchandise, which were sunk in resolution having been adopted by a meeting of Delaware Bay, twelve years ago, have been rais-From the N. Y. Schnellpost we learn that there

are 800 Temperance Societies in Germany. A Cathedral is in progress of building in Montreal which contains 1,362 pews; will accommo-

date 15,000 persons, and will cost \$600,000. The Wheat Crop of the United States for this

year is estimated at 125,000,000 bushels. J. W. Colburn, of Springfield, Vt., has this season harvested from seven acres of land on the Connecticut River intervale, ten hundred and ninety-six bushels of sound corn in the ear. Allowing one half for the cob, making five hundred and forty-eight bushels of shelled corn, and sevenpers consume 10,000,000 stamps annually. The ty-eight bushels nine quarts to the acre. That's the way the farmers on the Vermont side of the

Of the 60,000 deaths which annually occur in England and Wales from slow and lingering disease, upwards of 35,000 are due to pulmonary consumption; and as the duration of the disease, taking one with another, is about two years, it follows that more than 70,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to incorporate the Gregg Manufacturing company of the city of Augusta, with a capital of \$300,000.

An editor in Columbia, South Carolina, Col. prohibited both by the laws of God and man.

An orchard in Westchester County, Pa., contains 20,000 apple trees, which have yielded the present year about 4,000 barrels of apples, which are readily sold for six dollars a barrel in Philavided with them his scanty meal. The other prist be well cultivated and manured. The Gooseberry delphia, for exportation to England, where they will grow vigorously and produce very fine fruit are expected to command \$12 to \$20 per barrel.

> A new engine on the Bristol and Liverpool railway, is said to be capable of drawing 1000 tons, with ordinary speed. It has six wheels connect-

of slaves. The penalty is, six years confinement | tend.

on each, so that he is liable to a sentence of 216

The steamer Confidence arrived at Hannibal Mo. a few days since, with about two hundred Pennsylvania Germans on board. They were from Westmoreland and Beaver counties, and from five to six hundred more are expected from the same counties during the present season. They are going to Shelby county, Missouri, where the united colony will make about 3000 souls.

Mr. Conner, a constable of Lowell, had both is legs cut off by the wheels of the railroad car passing over them on Saturday.

the lower Kalamazoo Bridge, a bent fell, and caught Mr. Samuel L. Wright, as he lav across There is a man in Londonderry, Ireland, hale a log, (on which he fell in attempting to get out of the reach of the bent,) which caused his death, at about ten o'clock that night.

> In the Legislature of Vermont, a bill has passed providing for body executions against attornies who refuse to account for monies collected.

Com. Jesse 1). Elliot, commandant of the Philadelphia Naval. Station, died on the 10th inst., at his residence in Philadelphia, after an illness of five months from dropsy, aged 62 years.

The papers say that in Quebec there has been a great fall of snow some fifteen feet deep, and exceedingly severe winter weather.

> Review of New York Market. Monday, Dec. 15.

FLOURIAND MEAL-There continues to be a good, de mand for flour for shipment at \$6.31 $\frac{1}{4}$, but holders general. ly decline selling at that rate. We hear only for shipment of sales 500 bbls. for London at \$6 374. The market for common descriptions is nominally 6 25@6 374. Rye flour is in demand; sales at 4 375@4 50. Corn meal is very scarce. Jersey and Brandywind bbls are worth 4 125 @450; hhds Brandywine 18 00. We notice further sales Yellow Meal at 1 37½; White is more firm, and worth 1 621@175; Buckwheat is 4 00@450 per bbl, and more plenty; bags 2 00 per cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull, and we notice a sale of 400 bushels at 1 25. For a parcel of Long Island 1 32 was asked. Corn is in demand for shipment, and about 10,000 bushels Southern have been boundt, to arrive, at 80@81c weight. Sales 500 bushels Jersey at 80c. In Barley there is but little doing. Sales 1200 bushels at 65c. Rye is 80 @81c. delivered, with moderate sales. Canal Oats are dull at 46@50, and Southern at 44@45c.

HAY-There is but little affoat, and in store good parcels are held at 1 00 per cwt. The demand is not large. There is no shipping demand at present rates.

PROVISIONS—There is still a fair demand for Old Prime Pork, and sales 400 bbls were made supposed at \$10 50. Mess is nominally \$13 50. Sales 100 bbls sour Prime at \$9 75. Beef continues in demand, and Country pose, notwithstanding the water where the boat Tuesday, a large number of our fashionable Hams are worth about \$10 00, and in demand. Lard is upset was scarcely four feet deep in calm weather. ladies and gentlemen were present, and the bidding quiet. City 83@9c. For Cheese there is more inquiry, An undercurrent that exists at that spot has un- was sharp and eager The assortment of shawls and prices have rather an improving tendency. Sales 500 Splendid Iron Bridge over the Neva.— doubtedly carried the body to the depth of the lake, was particularly large and fine, and they went off, Rutter for the Fact at 14@10c. Western Deliver Office. Butter for the East at 14@19c. Western Dairy; Ohio is 12@121c. for good lots. Pickled Meats are not very plenty, and dull. We quote Smoked Hams 10@11c.; Shoulders

> Eld. Lucius Crandali, being located for Massachusetts, a wealthy lady residing in Glou- the present at Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., requests his correspondents to address him accord-

> > We are happy to learn from good authority, that the report which has been extensively circulated of the sickness and death of Eld. JAMES H. COCHRAN, at Detroit, Mich., is without

> > > MARRIED,

In Charlestown, R. I., on the 8th inst., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. DAVID C. WOODMANCY, of Richmond, to Mis MARTHA ELDRIDGE, of Hopkinton.

In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 5. 1845, of the croup, MARY ALsena, daughter of Maxson Stillman, Jr., aged eleven months

In Alfred, Dec. 3, 1845, after a short illness, of tympanites, George Saunders, aged 54 years. He had for a years old. A cedar on Mount Labanon 2120 long time been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred. Though he endured much bodily suf-2600 years old. A sycamore in the Bosphorus and happiness, and he died in hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. He chose 2d Cor. 5: 8, as the text from which he wished a discourse preached when his The gold mines of Russia produced from 1815 friends should be called to pay their last respects to his

LETTERS.

Nathan V. Hull, Henry Clarke, Samuel Davison, Chas Potter, Gideon Hoxsey, Lewis G. Baldwin, John Green, M. W. Potter, H. P. Burdick, C. Card, Ephraim Maxson, Lucius Crandall (thanks.)

RECEIPTS.

West Edmeston-Samuel B. Crandall, Enoch K. Crandall. Richard Stillman, Alonzo D Crandall, \$2 each. Milton, W. T.—Lewis G. Baldwin, Benj. F. Bond, I. F Burdick, \$2 each.

Alfred—Erastus A. Green, Alfred Lewis, \$ each; Samuel Lauphear \$1; Perry Potter 87 cents. St. Augustine, East Florida-Caroline Bliss \$2. Pendleton Hill, Ct.—John Green \$2. North Scituate, R. I.—Gideon Hoxsey \$2. Andover-Wm. Maxson \$2. Rochester-Wm. E. Arnold \$2. Williamsville—James Young \$2. Alden—Ethan Saunders \$2. Clarence Orrin Jones \$1 50. New York-John Powers \$2.

Troupsburgh-Charles Card \$1.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Rushville,

Charles W. Cornwell, Phineas Stillman, Ambrose C. Spicer, Samuel Webb. G. W. Porter. Persia.

Joshua Green Almond, Albert Cottrell. Westerly, R. I., Daniel K. Larkham. Alfred, , Samuel Lanphear, Elbridge Eddy. St. Augustine, E. Florida, Wm. Green. Berlin, Thomas Davis, Silas Davis.

Caroline Bliss. New York,

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The 2d Semi-Annual Session of the Central Association will be held with the first church in Verona, on the third Sumner, has declined a challenge to a duel from and fourth days of the week, Jan. 6th and 7th, 1846. Ina brother editor, on the ground that dueling is troductory discourse by Eld. G. M. Langworthy, or Eld. or Tracts presented for examination. One on Communion, the other on Baptism. All Missionaries employed by the Association will then make their reports, and farther action will be taken relative to Missionary Operations. The subject of obtaining legal protection in the enjoyment of the Sabbath, from the Legislature, will probably come \$2,00 per year, payable in advance. before the Association. The Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society has given notice that he will be present, and with leave will present the claims of that Society. A full attendance is very desirable. JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Sec.

DeRuyter, Nov. 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Church in A free negro in Maryland has lately had 36 in- Scott, N.Y., commencing on the 6th day of the week before dictments found against him, for aiding the escape ed, and other churches, and brethren are invited to at-JAMES BAILEY.

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.

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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 ensuing Fall Term, by the introduction of On Saturday last, as some persons were raising whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room.

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

try.

Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the reputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the de-

mands 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 \$7000; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board them selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished

President of the Board of Trustees

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

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r	Lafayette, Me.	-	Small notes West N.J.	3
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f	Mercantile, Banger, Me.	5	Pennsylvania:	1 to 1
s	St. Croix, Me.		Relief notes	4
,	Westbrook, Me.	3	Berks County	-
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8	Grafton, N. H.	_	Chambersburg	
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	Clinton County	30a42	N.W. Bank of Virginia	25
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8	Hamilton Lodi	19a5	Georgia: Ohio:	14
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=	U. S. Bank, Buffalo	25	Michigan .	3
_	Union, Buffalo	21	Michigan & Branch	88

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Miscellany.

From the Sheet Anchor. BROKEN VOWS. Men vow to Him who rules on high, And to him for protection cry; When tempest howls, and thunder rolls, Then fear alarms their deathless souls.

Vows truly solemn they will make, When dashing billows o'er them break, Their lives they ask the Lord to spare, And then they vow they will him fear.

But when he calms the raging sea, They do not bow to him the knee; They break the solemn vows they made When lightning flashed, and tempests raged.

Those vows men make in trouble, will One day their hearts with sorrow fill; It will be then too late to say, I now my broken vows will pay.

God does remember every vow,-And though you scoff and trifle now With judgment and an awful hell, There, those who break these vows must dwell

Now is the time to pay your vows, His bow of mercy round you throws Its golden rays, O, heed this bow, And God will grace on you bestow.

SUFFERINGS OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW. From an English Paper.

Many will, no doubt, recollect that the slave schooner Felicidale, of unhappy and the treacherous murder of the British offiprize, a crime for which the perpetrators

crime and suffering. ed, and made sail for the coast of Africa, ed and obedient.

actually caught four of these horrible prow-lers with no other resource but a bowling but in vain, for she shortly bore up and left the tiger did not allow us much leisure line and their own good arms, and by a sin- them. They were then so weak, that had At the first frightful growling the dogs, having been out to feed her chickens; 'O, gular combination of gallantry, hardihood the raft reached the land, they were well which we had been told were courageous, mother, I have just thought what I shall do their own lives. A brief summary of this extraordinary escape has been handed us and communicated with the one they had most stupid fright. Neither the whip nor tled that matter long ago, replied the mofrom an authentic source, which is as fol- first seen. She then stood toward them, stick, neither menaces nor caresses—noth- ther.

on board with four seamen of the Star, and longitude 3 ° 20 W., at noon, Cape mainly instrumental in saving their lives. Three Points the nearest land, bearing N N. E., distant 238, about 3 o'clock P. M., when under all sail, steering W. N. W., with a breeze from the south, a squall was observed coming up astern, and sail was immediately shortened; but the man at the voice under my window, one day, as I sat she was steering, as he was ordered by my lodgings. Lieut Wilson to do, put the helm aport, and her at the same time, and she turned over "your honor will please recollect that I am on her beam ends, and filled. The squall a beggar, and have as much right to the passed over in half an hour. No lives were | road as yourself." lost. The whole number were huddled together on the gunwale. Having no boat, more angrily. and fearing that she might not float long, the only expedient that occurred to them ed over the case, and beheld two citizens in for saving their lives, was the construction a position which a pugilist would denominof a raft, which was immediately set about; ate squared, their countenances somewhat three of the seamen had knives, with which | menacing, and their persons presenting a they began at once to cut away all the spars, | contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. canvass, and cordage that could be got at; | The one was a purse-proud, lordly-mannerthe main boom was not obtained without ed man, apparently in silk, and protecting great difficulty, and then only by the Kroon- | a carcass of nearly the circumference of a men diving and cutting the gear under was hogshead; the other ragged and dirty, but ter. Before dark they had succeeded in equally impudent and self-important a perlashing the main yard, fore and fore topsail, sonage; and from a comparison of their topgallent and sail yards, studding sail booms, countenances, it would have puzzled the and gaffs, for a raft; it was shifted to lee- most profound M. D., which of their rotunward of the vessel, and all hands, ten in dities were stored actually with good victunumber, got upon it, apprehensive that the als and drink. Upon a closer examination. vessel might sink during the night. In the however, of the countenance of the banker, morning, finding the raft was hardly able to I discovered almost as soon as my eye fell carry them all, the fore yard was added as upon it, a line bespeaking something of outside spar, the main boom being on the humor, and awakened curiosity, as he stood other side, and the smaller spars amidships. | fixed and eyed his antagonist; and this be-The only provisions they could procure came more clear and conspicuous when he was a little putrid pork, no water, and a lowered his tone, and said, "How will you gallon and a half of spirit, which had been lashed on deck. Nothing else could be procured, for the Kroomen, though expert diamake right appear?"

Said the beggar, "Why, listen a moment, and I will teach you. In the first place do vers, were prevented by the slave deck from you take notice, God has given to me a crushed his opponents one after the other her bosom, and tenderly kissing her, assured

with, and for seats. schooner had settled down considerably, and easy, are both traveling the same journey, that nothing more was to be got from her, bound to the same place, and have both to a mast and sail were rigged, and they cast | die and be buried in the end." off from the wreck with good spirits, in the "But," interrupted the banker, "do you Tenn., lately found a small but beautiful of heaven's blessings might be showered hope of reaching the land. Having no com- pretend there is no difference between the stone among some muscle shells, on the upon her. Mary returned home happier he chose to come there, he was welcome to Am Sax. fleece, lb 35a 40 pass, the sun by day and the stars by night | beggar and a banker?" were their only guide. For four days there | "Not in the least as to essentials. You not knowing or thinking of its value. Soon ber, found a beautiful muff, on which was was no appearance of rain, and all suffered swagger and drink wine in company of your after, he chanced to expose it to view, when fastened a little billet containing these for the loan of his bellows, who replied, much from thirst; and so few clothes had own choosing-I swagger and drink beer, a gentleman proposed to send it to Phila- wordsbeen saved, that in the day time they were which I like better than your wine, in com- delphia to ascertain its value. It proved to

ter-master, from the same cause, notwitstand- | songs as the best of you." ing they had been earnestly cautioned "And then," said the banker, who had pointed out. The sharks which had follow- "is the contempt of the world nothing?" held out, and when a shark was in the act | there, too. And besides, the world deals of turning to it, one of the Kroomen seized in this matter equally unjust with us both. him by the tail, a rope was immediately You and I live by our wits, instead of livmade fast, and the men cut him across the ing by our industry; and the only differback with their knives, which rendered him ence between us in this particular worth comparatively powerless, and by their unit- naming is, that it costs society more to main-The blood and flesh revived them; and that with a little, you want a great deal. Neither day, the tenth from their leaving the wreck, of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave it rained heavily, which enabled them to as- | cloth, or manufacture any thing useful: we suage their thirst, and fill the empty spirit therefore add nothing to the common stock: cask half full of water. Nothing, however, we are only consumers; and if the world could restore the Kroomen and the quar- judged with strict impartiality, therefore it ter-master, who were previously delirious. seems to me I would be pronounced the clev-The next morning one of the Kroomen was erest fellow." found dead on the raft, the other two died during the day, and the quarter-master in versation. The disputants separated appar- man of great talents and of great benevo- carrying Hill along with him, until he gave of the effects of drinking salt water.

a mouthful being served out three times a between the beggar and the banker?" infamous celebrity, after being the scene of day in the heel of a shoe. They caught three more sharks, in the same manner as cers and crew who had charge of her as a before, and some flying fish; the latter how- last debt of nature. They died as they livever, they could scarcely swallow, so parch- ed, the one a beggar and the other a banker. quarreled about going after some milk, let us go and hear Old Hill to-night, he will Brandywine 6.87 @ 7 are now under sentence of death, was re- ed were their throats; they found the sharks I examined both their graves when I next which she needed to prepare the breakfast. make real fun for us." Hill passed on and much more nourishing, and easier to eat. visited the city. They were a similar length | She wished the coachman to go after the | went into his pulpit, and the young men | Indian Meal | 4 - @ 4 124 ter being again manned by a small party of It rained once or twice afterwards, but the and breadth, the grass grew on both alike, milk, and he refused because he was hired came in and took their seats directly opposea ran over their heads in such a manner, and nothing appeared to distinguish the dif- to take care of the horses and drive the site in the front of the gallery. Mr. Hill was despatched to Sierra Leone for adjudi- that they found it impossible to catch water. ference between the "Beggar and the Ban- coach. Mr. Hill ordered the coachman to took for his text, "the wicked shall be cation. Fatality, however, dogged this ves. Their utmost efforts were now required, to ker." sel, which seems to have been the instru- keep the raft together; it often got adrift, ment and the scene of such an amount of and little rope was left to secure it. Their limbs were so swollen and ulcerated, and so She was suddenly upset in a squall, while little strength was left them, that they could on her voyage; but the vessel still floated, scarcely move; the mast-head had fallen ed the day before the hunt here described This ended the dispute. and the gallant crew, with wonderful skill down, and they were unable to raise it, so and his brother and sister engaged in the and courage, rigged a raft from the spars that all hope of reaching the land began to hunt to seek revenge The writer says, and yards of the vessel as she lay submergfail them. Nevertheless, they were resignOn the morrow, before it was yet daywhich he felt a very great interest. He was young men, he exclaimed, "there was fun | 6x8 to 8x10 2 10@2 30 10x14 to 16x20 270@3 00

frail raft, ferocious sharks glided around ians died. In the evening of the 4th, after Malay, who vowed in person they would be erately, and Hill felt very uneasy, thinking them as if expectant of their certain prey; having been 19 days on the raft, they saw revenged on the offending panther or tiger. but the gallant, fellows so far from being the land; the next morning it was out of The dogs in our front we kept close togethdismayed, very effectually turned the tables sight again. Soon after day-light they saw er, penetrating a thick forest, which our upon the monsters of the deep, and became a sail to leeward; she appeared to approach guides told us we should not be long before the devourers instead of the devoured. They the raft, and the hope of being saved gave we passed through. Arrived at a spacious aware that they must have perished in the slunk behind us, their tails between their with my chickens next fall. serf. Another vessel now appeared in sight, legs, and with looks imprinted with the

and their hopes once more revived; a boat ing could move them on, and we resolved On the 9th of March last, the Felicidale, was set out, and they found that they had to pass before them. A second frightful nice muff for next winter, but I do not care a Brazilian two-topsail schooner fitted for been saved by her majesty's brig Cygnet, growl, shorter and more loud, told us that anything about that now. the slave trade, was detained by her majes- being then about thirty miles to leeward of the tiger was approaching; we looked to ty's ship Star, and Lieut. Wilson was sent St. Paul's. Four hours after they had been our primings, and put ourselves in order of picked up, the other Brazilian died; he battle, the Malay three paces in advance, enough, till I shall be two or three years three Kroomen and two Brazilians to navi- also had drank salt water. The conduct of his sister by his side, each armed with a older. gate her to Sierre Leone, for abjudication. the men was most exemplary throughout: pistol and an iron spear or harpoon; the On the 16th of March, in latitude 1 ° 18 N., and, under the providence of God, was point of steel being barbed. At length the your mind so suddenly?

THE BEGGAR AND BANKER.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough helm instead of keeping her on the course | musing over the bustling scenes below me, at

"Your honor will please recollect," rethen brought her by the lee: the squall took | pied a sharp but somewhat indignant voice.

"And I am a banker," was retorted still

Amused at this strange dialogue, I lean-

into the vessel. Having nothing soul and a body just as good for all the purbut their light clothing, some canvass was poses of eating, thinking, and drinking, and taken from the sails to serve as protection taking my pleasure, as he has you-and against the weather, and all the small rope then you may remember Dives and Lazarus, that could be procured was also placed upon as we pass. Then again, it is a free counthe raft for the purpose of replacing the lash- try, and here, too, we are on an equality ings, should they be long upon it. As much for you must know that here even a begof the plank of the bulwarks as could be gar's dog may look a gentleman in the face torn off was preserved for paddles to steer with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common About 9, A. M. of the 10th, finding the Master, are equally tree, and live equally

scorched by the sun, and at night the cold pany which I like better than your com- be a genuine pearl, weighing 18 grains, and THE LORD. was intense. From the weight upon the pany. You make thousands a day, perhaps worth from \$500 to \$1000.

raft, and the circumstance of all the spars __ I make shillings, perhaps__ if you are having their fitting upon them, it swam very contented, I am; we are equally happy at deep, which kept them constantly immersed night. You dress in new clothes—I am in water, and if they laid down, the sea just as comfortable in my old ones, and washed over their heads; in fact the fore part have no trouble in keeping them from soilof the raft was from two to three feet un- ing: if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I On the 5th day they caught a little rain- have less friendship to lose; and if I don't water, which served to revive every one; make as great a figure in the world, I make and on the 7th they obtained another, though | as great a shadow on the pavement; I am more scanty supply. On the 9th day, two as great as you. Besides, my word for it, of the Kroomen were delirious from drink. I have fewer enemies, meet with fewer lossing salt water; and in the evening the quar- es, carry as light a heart, and sing as many

against it, and the inevitable consequences | all along tried to slip in a word edgeways,

ed them from the third day, began now to | "The envy of the world is as bad as the swarm around the raft, an attempt was suc- contempt. You have, perhaps, the one, cessfully made to catch one; a bait was and I share the other. We are matched ed efforts it was dragged upon the raft. tain you than it does me. I am content

and now both these persons have paid the strange divine.

A Tiger Hunt.

A young man had been killed and devour-

creature appeared. It was a beautiful full grown tiger, his glossy coat striped like a mise to let me do as I wish with my chick zebra. He appeared with half open and ens. foaming month, more surprised than frightened at our presence; stood stock still at you that you might do what you pleased first, issuing forth deep and deafening with them. growls, his eye-balls flashing fire, and licking his lips with a rough red tongue. He give them away.' was a magnificent sight.

We made some steps towards him, he give them away, Mary? made some few towards us; and all at once, as if ashamed of their pusillanimity, the dogs, without being excited to it, ran and placed whom do you wish to give them, my love? themselves in our front, eager and silent. At the sight of them the tiger drew back, and elongated himself like a serpent, whip- tionally. But if it is right and proper, ping his flank with his tail, and shaking the shall have no objections. foam from his mouth. He took no notice of us, no more than if we had not been pre- to Mrs. Grove's yesterday, to carry her some sent—the dogs were to be his first victims, tea. who dared to bay him. They advanced together at first, then separated to attack the ferocious beast before, behind, and on the in the Bible. But she said she had only a flanks. The tiger kept his eye on the most small Bible, and the print was so small and daring of the dogs, and in a moment he had her eye-sight was so poor now, that she one enemy the less—the dog was crushed could hardly read it at all.' at a single bite. We wished to help the others, who had drawn back a few steps, but the Malay made a sign of the hand to not help thinking of her, and how much reserve our fire; he wished to lasso the ani- comfort she would take if she had a Bible mal himself. His sister showed great in- | with good large print, like ours, for you trepidity and sang froid; with her vigorous know, mother, that reading the Bible ap hand she held her spear before her, and I pears to be her greatest source of comfort remarked that the yellow color of her face now that Mr. Grove is dead. Well, when became gradually of a red tint, nearly of I was feeding my chickens this morning, I

The field of battle was not above fifty pa- to whisper to me that I might buy her ces at most in extent. At the call of Malay, nice large Bible with my chickens, if and the impetuous look of the sister, the would do without the muff, and so I thought dogs renewed the attack on all sides with if you was willing I would do so. great courage—the redoubtable quadruped Mrs. Doane pressed her little daughter to with his claws. The conflict was bloody; her that she was perfectly willing that she he, too, was bleeding from numerous should purchase the Bible as she had prowounds, became more furious from his posed. smarting wounds. All the dogs were hors | Little Mary was delighted, and seemed de combat, three alone survived and seemed almost impatient for the time to come when to implore our aid; the Malay advanced, her chickens would be ready for the markwe followed and fired; the tiger roared, et. But the time came at last, and Mary's made an attempt to leap, but fell to the father took the chickens to market, and reground like an aerolyte. The young girl turned with a beautiful large Bible. discharged her spear, which left rankling in | Mary immediately carried it down to the wound; another general volley gave the Mrs. Grove, who was so much pleased that animal his coup de grace.

A Lucky Boy. A poor boy in Nashville, as she lived she would pray that the richest banks of the river, and put it in his pocket, than ever before, and on entering her cham-



Rowland Hill.

it represents. We cannot tell half the mers! But several years have since passed away, stories we have heard about this pious, yet

bring up the coach, which was done; then turned into hell and all the nations that forhe ordered the cook to take her pitcher and get God;" and fixing his eyes on the young get into the coach; then he compelled the men he exclaimed, "there will be fun for Barley western coachman to drive her to the place where you, young men." So through the whole the milk was obtained and back again. sermon, every little while he repeated the

Dr. Chalmers on an important occasion, in torment," and then fixing his eyes upon the Eagle and Columbian: light, we commenced our march, reinforced | very anxious that Chalmers should make a for you, young men." 200 miles distant. The sea broke over their On the third of April, one of the Brazil- by the brother and sister of the murdered great effort. The Doctor began very mod- Mr. Hill died in 1833, aged 89 years.

Little Mary.

'Why, my dear, I thought you had set-

'Yes-no, I thought once I should buy a

'O, because the one I have now is good

'So it is, my dear; but what has altered

'I will tell you, mother, if you will pro-

'Why, you know, my child, that I told

'Yes, but you did not think that I should

'Give them away! and do you wish to

'Well, that is certainly a new idea. To

'I do not like to promise you uncondi

'Well, you know that you sent me down

'When I went in she was trying to read

'Well, when I was coming home, I could

thought of her again, and something seemed

she wept for joy. She thanked Mary over

'To give to the poor is to LEND to

'Poor woman.'

'But will you promise me, mother?'

'Yes, mother, if you are willing.'

Why not, my love?

BY MRS. C. B. P. WITHERELL.

The above is a picture of Rowland Hill, he would make out nothing. Chalmers Some passer-by here interrupted the con- a minister of London, England. He was a gradually rose and fired up with his subject, the evening, giving them a fearful warning ently good friends, and I drew in my head, lence, but was ecentric; that is, what a mighty stroke of his eloquence, when ejaculating, somewhat in the manner of Al- childen call odd. The picture looks rather Hill, losing his self possession, cried out Michigan The greatest care was taken of the water, exander in the play, "Is there no difference odd, but it is no more so than was the man at the top of his voice, "Well done Chal-Ohio, Hey. &

He was on his way to his church one Sunday evening, and overheard two young It is said that his cook and his coachman men talking. One said to the other, "come same words. Once he quoted the words, Mr. Hill once obtained the services of "And in hell he lifted up his eyes being in

'O; mother,' said little Mary Doane, one morning as she ran into the house, after

Catching Whales. The above picture represents the whale fishery. The whale is brought up to full view, while the ship is seen at a distance. A little to the right of the ship may be seen the boat, very small. In the vicinity of the ship may be seen a great number of icebergs, that is, mountains of ice floating in the ocean. The process of taking whales is, to send a man to the mast head to look Staves, wo out for whales. When he sees one, he cries out, giving the direction at which he is from Do do bbl the ship; when near enough they start in a Doroak had 27 00@28 00 boat, and when they get near they harpoon Hoops the whale, that is, they throw a barbed iron which sticks into the whale. To this har- New Orleans, gall 26 @ 30 poon, is fastened a long rope, and when the St Croix whale feels the harpoon, he darts off, or dives down, and the rope is spun out with great speed. Sometimes the whale continues af | Cut, 4d a 40d ter he has got the whole rope out, when, to prevent having the boat drawn under, they cut the rope. The rope is coiled in a tub to prevent its getting fast to the boat, Beef mess bbl 7 75 @ 825 or being tangled as it is drawn out by the Do prime 4 75 @5 5 whale. Once the rope got hoped round a Pork mess bbi13 75 @1387 man's body, and he was drawn under water-While being dragged down, he got out his knife and cut the rope, but cut it above him, and still he went down till he cut the rope again, and then he came up and was saved. Sometimes the boat is dashed to pieces by the whale, when another boat picks up the shoulders, smoked 6 @ men, but sometimes some are lost. We suppose the children all know that the oil we burn in our lamps is taken from the

An Incident.—My sympathies were awakened, awhile ago, by the touching appeals of a little girl, who besought some friends to buy her paper-boxes. They responded to her call, and soon every box was sold. With an instinctive delicacy, which should ever be observed with tiny children, as well as with those of "larger growth," they manifested no *curiosity* as to her object. Taking her little store of money, she repaired to a confectioner's, and purchased a glass of jelly, for her sick mother. The transparent yellow nutriment had attracted Russia, white, p.9 00@ 9 50 her attention, and she longed to buy some. Having no means, she devised the plan of making boxes. Many an eye moistened at this delicate attention, and the discovery of this generous trait in the daughter, was to Cassia lb the mother ample compensation for a long and dangerous illness.

Orphan's Advocate.

A RETORT.—Masson, Regent of Trinity College, had asked one of his friends to lend Hyson and over again, and assured her that as long him a book, which he wished to consult, and Young Hyson received for answer, "that he never allowed | Hyson skin his books to go out of his room, but that, if read as long as he pleased." Some days Do merino afterwards this pedant applied to Masson Pulled superfine "that he never allowed his bellows to go African out of his room, but that, if he chose to Smyrna come there, he was welcome to blow as long | Mexican as he pleased.'

PRICE CURRENT ASHES, Pot, first sort Pearl CANDLES. Mould, tallow lb 9 a 11 Sperm, east and city 27 a 29 Do Patent COFFEE Laguira Brazil St. Domingo
DOMESTICS. Shirtings brown Do bleached Sheetings h'wn 4-4 64a 8 Do do 5-4 104a 121 Do bleached 4.4 7 a 12 Do do 5-4 12 a 15 Calicoes, blue Do fancy Drillings, brown Kentucky jeans Satinets Checks 4-4 Cotton yarn, 5-13 15 a 16 FEATHERS. 12 @ 25 Foreign, lh American, Live 30 @ 34 Dry Cod, cwt 2 57 @ 262 Pickled Cod, 3 00 @ 325 Pickled Salmon Mackerel, No. 1 10 50 @12 25 No 2 bbl 9 50 @10 00 6 50 @ 675 FLAX Russia, lb

American

Pennsylvania

10x14 to 16x20 270@300

HAY.

IRON.

Pig, Eng. &Sc. ton 41 a42 50

Bar do rolled

Do Eng com

Do do refined

Sheet E & Am lb

Hemlock, light

Hoop do cwt 54a LEATHER (Sole')

LUMBER, oards N R } 35 00 @ 40 00

Do. box 11 00 @12 00

Do. east. p.10 00 @11-00-

Do Albany, piece 8 @ 18

Plank, Gal 33 00@40 00

Scantling pine 14 00@1620

Timber, oak, cu ft 25@ 37

Trinidad, Cuba 26 @ 27

Cardn's & Mat'nzas24 @ 25

Do Ohio prime 10 12@10 56

Do order to good 12@ 14

Do. pickled 51@

Ordinary 100lbs 4 37 a 4 50

Clover lb. new 8 a 9

Timothy, tierce12 00 a16 00

SUGARS.

Flax, rough

New Orleans

N. York brown lb

17 a 17

10 @ 11

(1210 13

Castile

Cloves

Ginger, race

S.Am. washed

Heavy

Do. unwashed

Nutmegs No 1, 1 30 al 35

Pepper, Sumatra 105a 103

Pimento, Jamaica 11 a 11

Do RussPSI

Po Swedes

37 51a 40

87 51a90

100a 102

873490

76a80

87a90

14 @ 144

13½@ 11£

7ca 71c

North River, 100lbs. 75@85

Having exh the divine insti purpose of bles ther, it may be word Sabbath, FLOUR AND MEAL which is to for strict primary mitted, that th 7 25@ 7 00 means "rest," therefore, in s Richm'd c mills 7 51 @7-75 Do. county 6 62 @ 6 75 plication— 1. In a spec Georgetown 6 62 @ 6 75! week, as the d "For in six 6 the sea and al 1 30@1 40 Do South new 1 25@1 35 enth day; wh 2. In a sen is given to se festivals appo These are en

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BY JAME

IE CONTINUING

Signification of the

recorded in I bath is first n Moses, saying and say unto Lord, which tions, even the done; but TH an holy convoc it is the Sabb Lev. 23: 1 even holy cor in their season month, at ever fisteenth of the ed bread unti eat unleaven shall have no servile w an offering en days; vocation; ye Ver. 4—8. here express injunction to sanctifying o passover is " No manne that which e done of you. has had appe rial in the w

> manded, "A ty." Exod. ing was abs the divine g gift. 3. " And Speak unto them, When unto you, ar ye shall brir vest unto the before the L morrow afte and ve shall an he-lamb a burnt-offer offering the mingled wi the Lord, fo thereof shall And ye sha nor green e brought an statute for your dwell from the m that ye brou Sabbaths s after the days; and Lord; ye wave loave

> > fine flour

are the fire

fer with th

the first ye

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terposition in them from E

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Lord, with ferings, ev savor unto