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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST

VOL. II—NO. 27.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 25, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 79.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED;

THE CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY, AN THE UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTITUTION OF THE FIRST.

BY JAMES A. BEGG, GLASGOW, N. B.

SECTION II.

Signification of the word Sabbath, and the various sens

the divine institution of the Sabbath, and the Lord's purpose of blessing by it, before proceeding farther, it may be proper to notice the meaning of the word Sabbath, used as the name or title of the day which is to form the subject of our inquiry. In its strict primary signification, it is universally admitted, that the Hebrew word of itself simply means "rest," as succeeding previous work. It is, therefore, in scripture, applied, directly or by implication-

week, as the day of God's rest from creation work. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, by fire unto the Lord." Verses 24, 25. the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hollowed it." Exod. 20: 2.

2. In a sense more general, the name of Sabbaths is given to several of the other stated assemblies and festivals appointed for observance by the Israelites. even holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons. In the fourteenth day of the first month, at even, is the Lord's passover; and on the Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the Lord; seven days ye must feast of tabernacles, for seven days, unto the Lord. eat unleavened bread. In the first day ye On the first day shall be an holy convocation; ye shall have an holy convocation; ye shall do shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye no servile work therein. But ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord seven days; in the seventh day is an holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work therein." Ver. 4-8. Although the name Sabbath is not shall do no servile work therein." here expressly used, it is distinctly implied in the has had appointed for all a more frequent memorial in the weekly Sabbath, so has his mighty interposition in Israel's behalf, when he delivered gift.

morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it, offering thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour | Verses 39-44. mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto the Lord, for a sweet savor; and the drink-offering | joined, and servile work forbidden. As so many thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of an hin. And ye shall eat neither bread nor parched corn, Sabbaths shall be complete; even unto the morrow | lying at rest. Thus, after the seventh Sabbath, shall ye number fifty | 18. "The Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sithe first year, and one young bullock, and two rams; they shall be for a burnt-offering unto the a Sabbath for the Lord; thou shalt neither sow

""Moadim properly means assemblies convened at an appointed time and place."—Bagster.

for the priest. And ye shall proclaim on the self- 1-7. same day, that it may be an holy convocation unto of holy festivity.

Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the

.5 "Also, on the tenth day of the seventh month, there shall be a day of Atonement; it shall be an holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day; for it is a day of Atonement, to make These are enumerated by the Lord to Moses, and an atonement for you before the Lord your God. recorded in Lev. 23: 25, where the weekly Sab- For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflict-Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, among his people. And whatsoever soul it be and say unto them concerning the feasts* of the that doeth any work in that same day, the same rather than of bondage-relieving them frequent-Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convoca- soul will I destroy from among his people. Ye done; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, for ever throughout your generations, in all your an holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein; dwellings. It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, the Divine goodness, and giving to their joy a hal it is the Sabbath of the Lord in all your dwellings." and ye shall afflict your souls; in the ninth day Lev. 23: 1-3. "These are the feasts of the Lord, of the month, at even; from even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." Verses 27-32.

6. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, fifteenth day of the seventh month shall be the shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord; on the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord; it is a solemn assembly; and ye

injunction to "do no servile work therein." This | shall proclaim to be holy convocations, to offer an sanctifying of the first and seventh days of the offering made by fire unto the Lord, a burnt-offerpassover is more fully stated in a parallel text. ing and a meat-offering, a sacrifice and drink-of-"No manner of work shall be done in them, save fering, every thing upon his day; beside the that which every man must eat, that only may be Sabbaths of the Lord, and beside your gifts, and done of you." Exod. 12: 16. As God's creation beside all your vows, and beside all your freewill offerings, which ye give unto the Lord." Verses 33-38.

over, with its two sabbatic rests. It is farther com- | ye shall keep a Feast unto the Lord, seven days; manded, "And none shall appear before me emp- on the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the ty." Exod. 22: 15. The injunction of their giv- eighth day shall be a Sabbath. And ye shall take ing was absolute; but each man's appreciation of you on the first day, the boughs of goodly trees, the divine goodness was to dictate the value of the branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall re-. 3. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, joice before the Lord your God seven days. And Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto | ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lord seven days them, When ye be come into the land which I give in the year. It shall be a statute for ever, in unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then your generations; ye shall celebrate it in the sevye shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of your har- enth month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven vest unto the priest; and he shall wave the sheaf days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in before the Lord to be accepted for you; on the booths; that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths and ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt; I an he-lamb without blemish, of the first year, for am the Lord your God. And Moses declared una burnt-offering unto the Lord. And the meat- to the children of Israel, the Feasts of the Lord."

days and times to be sanctified by the Israelites, "beside the Sabbaths of the Lord," these appoint nor green ears, until the selfsame day that ye have ed Feasts were in their seasons, at once the pledge brought an offering unto your God; it shall be a of the Divine care, and the means employed by your dwellings. And ye shall count unto you, Him, which their observance demanded and imfrom the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day | plied. But the term Sabbath was also used in a

days; and ye shall offer a new meat-offering unto the hai, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, Lord; ye shall bring out of your habitations two and say unto them, When we come into the land wave loaves, of two tenth deals; they shall be of which I give unto you, then shall the land keep a fine flour; they shall be baken with leaven; they | Sabbath unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow are the first-fruits unto the Lord. And ye shall of- thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vinefer with the bread seven lambs without blemish of vard, and gather in the fruit thereof, but in the seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land,

Lord, with their meat-offering, and their drink-of- thy field nor prune thy vineyard. That which ferings, even an offering made by fire, of sweet groweth of its own accord of thy harvest, thou savor unto the Lord. Then we shall sacrifice one shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed; for it is a year of rest unto the land. And the Sabbath of the land shall be meat of the Old Testament saints who wandered in des. to the furtherance of their own work.

of the first year for a sacrifice of peace-offerings. thy maid, and for thy hired servant, and for thy And the priest shall wave them with the bread of stranger that sojourneth with thee, and for thy catthe first-fruits, for a wave offering before the Lord, the, and for the beasts that are in thy land, shall with the two lambs; they shall be holy to the Lord | all the increase thereof be meat." [Lev. 25:

9. "And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of you, ye shall do no servile work therein; it shall be | years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the a statute for ever in all your dwellings, throughout space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto your generations." Verses 9-21. There were thee forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause thus two distinct feasts for the harvest, each having the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth an important typical signification. They did, how- day of the seventh month; in the day of the atone. Having exhibited the value and importance of ever, also possess a value in themselves as pressing ment shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout upon the people of Israel, and as the evidence of all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth their recognition of Jehovah as the giver of the har- | year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, vest. Days of holy convocation, in which no ser- unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a juvile work was done, afforded opportunity for social | bilee unto you; and ye shall return every man and public spiritual improvement of such seasons unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family; a jubilee shall that fiftieth year 4. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, be unto you; ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall in it of thy vine undressed. For it is the jubilee; ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trum- it shall be holy unto God; ye shall eat the increase 1. In a special manner, to the seventh day of the pets, an holy convocation. Ye shall do no servile thereof out of the field. In the year of the jubilee work therein; but ye shall offer an offering made ve shall return every man unto his possession."* Verse 8-13.

In all these cases, it is to be observed, that on the Sabbaths so appointed by God, cessation from servile labor was enjoined or implied; and that, when specific days, they were observed by holy convocations—that both of these seem essential to their due observance, and that from this circum. stance they derive their name. And in accordance with what we have said of the weekly Sab-Heaven, take a form of blessing to the Israelites, ly and statedly from ordinary occupations, and worship of Jehovah—rejoicing in the reception of lowed air and character. To be continued

* I might here have added "the Sabbatism which re maineth for the people of God," but as the meaning of the only text in which this expression occurs is disputed, I re. fer it to a more advanced part of the argument, for more

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.

You will remember that it was in the cave of Adullam that David encamped, when he fled from Saul, and where a number of persons to the would have reached his pocket, but, alas! it hapamount of four hundred, of such as were of broken fortunes and discontented minds, joined David, who became the captain over them, I Samuel 22. to raise a small sum from individuals he was ac-From the same cave, on a later occasion, we quainted with in the neighborhood. He went, and | er, or cook, or even a tutor or governess? the "These are the Feasts of the Lord, which ye read of three mighty men of David, who were after obtaining a few shillings, was returning, probably ambued with the same spirit of confidence when he met a noble hearted fellow, to whom he broker is "part and parcel" of the establishment in God as their captain, sallied forth, broke through said,-" Mr. S., I want a shilling or two from you of every Polish nobleman, following his steps inthe host of the Philistines, who were then en- for a poor fellow dying, almost, from want." Mr. cessantly, in the towns his master is accustomed camped in the valley of Rephaim, and drew wa- S. searched his pockets for some time, and at length to visit, and without whom nothing can be done. ter out of the well of Bethlehem, that was by the said—"Upon my word. I have not a cent about gate, and took it and brought it to David, 2 Sam- me. I am sorry." The other turned to go away, uel, 23: 13-18. The approach to the cave is but was called back by S. saying-" Hold; I have out the help of a Jew. In short, the Jews must so dangerous and perilous, and when once in it, found something—if it will be of any use to you, be employed, if the people would eat, drink, lodge, so safe and secure, that it at once explains why take it." David selected it as one of his places of refuge, "But," replied the other, "this is a \$2 bill. I "Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, though the cave was in the face of his enemies, cannot take it. I only wanted a quarter from you, them from Egypt, the annual memorial of the pass- when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, both of Saul and the Philistines. The path lead- at most." ing to the cave runs for some distance over a narrow slanting ledge of rock, that projects from the keep the poor fellow standing there famishing. It middle of a precipice of some thousands of feet will get him something comfortable." deep, and where only one can pass at a time; so The individual departed with the money, but in the history of mankind. Wherever they apthat the one who happens to be at the cave's mouth, before he had got twenty yards returned, and pear, they are a "peculiar people." Marvelous if he chooses, may set at defiance an enemy, let said:—"Mr. S., I cannot take it. I know you indeed is the oneness they discover, clinging as his strength and numbers be ever so great, for the have many calls, and turn none away, and this they do, most tenaciously to their race. "I am a least resistance of him who is in the possession of seems like robbery. I cannot take it." the cave would send down his enemies one by one "There you stand," replied Mr. S., "and per- can be any thing but a Jew. We never have into the great gulf below. The extent of the cave haps the poor fellow has had neither bit nor sup has never yet, nor could be ascertained, in which to day. You and I have had plenty; take it by mingling with all nations among whom we not only four hundred, but a thousand times that along. I shall be repaid fivefold for what I have have been scattered, and we ought never to lose number might hide themselves unperceived and given." unsuspected. Numberless passages are branching off in every direction, and those passages again | bill in his outstretched hand-" I would rather-" ramify to the right and to the left without any "Pshaw! don't I tell you I shall receive fivefold kind of order and regularity, and so on. To ven- for that; you know what the good book says-go ture any distance into the interior of the cave, and make the poor fellow happy, for a short time without having a clue to take you back-which at least.' is generally a string, one end of which is secured at the mouth of the cave-is to surrender one's and urge him to receive back the money, when a self to a sure and premature death. We provid- third person stepped up and said, "Mr. S., I have In all these cases, holy convocations were en- ed ourselves with three thousand four hundred yards owed you \$10 for a long time, but until within one of strong twine, and after fastening one end of it hour have not been able to pay you. I have unat the entrance of the cave, and leaving two armed expectedly received the amount of an old bill, and give so much. servants to watch against the probability of its being cut asunder by some straggling Arabs, which Mr. S. took the money, and he who paid it departwould be literally cutting the strings of our exist- ed. The individual who still held, the \$2 in his ence, we set out on our expedition, with lighted hand, looked on in astonishment as he saw Mr. S. statute for ever throughout your generations, in all God for promoting and strengthening that faith in candles, allowing the twine to drag along as we receive just fivefold, as he had predicted—as though went onward. We alighted in many chambers it was a matter of course. of various sizes, shapes, and appearances, and which fancy might picture magnificient cathedrals, said Mr. S., pleasantly. "Didn't I tell you I should of various sizes, shapes, and appearances, and that ye brought the sheaf of the wave-offering, seven more extensive sense, being applied to the land's palaces, amphitheatres, &c., the same being interlateness of the day obliged us to return after having expended less than one fourth of our twine, and right glad were we to find ourselves safely back at the mouth of the cave; for should the string have been broken by some accident, we Puritan remarks:—"It is a good custom of some might probably have been buried alive. It would ministers, on some Sabbath near the commencerequire days, and not hours, to explore the cave, ment of a new year, to preach a sermon with retant. The cave, evidently, has been formed by

kid of the goats for a sin-offering, and two lambs for you; for thee, and for thy servant, and for erts, dens, and caves of the earth, nor is it improbable that David in this cave composed Psalms 57 and 142, as the headings imply. What support must David have derived, when driven to look for safety in flight and concealment, from the assurance of God's mercy and faithfulness, which od of exciting her eaglets to attempt their first mer Psalm; "For thy mercy is great unto the tion called Moses' Song; in which Jehovah's care [Voice of Israel.

THE POET COWPER. The most Christian of our poets is Cowper the most evangelical in his theology, the most giver is speaking of their leaving their eyrie. Sir scriptural in his standard of right and wrong, and, H. Davy had an opportunity of witnessing the proabating the frequent satire, the most Christian in ceedings of an eagle after they had left it. "I once his tone. It would be difficult to find in prose, saw a very interesting sight above the crags of Ben clearer or more simple statements of the great sav- Nesis, as I was going on the 20th of August in the ing truths, than some which he embodied in his pursuit of black game. Two parent eagles were pleasant verse, whilst, with a forbearance the more | teaching their offspring, two young birds, the maadmirable in a poet, he never overleaps the land- nœuvres of flight. They began by rising from the mark of sacred truth for the sake of gathering mountain in the eye of the sun; it was about midbright flowers of fancy. His lofty morality is the day and bright for this climate. They first made legitimate result of his orthodoxy, and it is impos- small circles, and the young birds imitated them; distance from all appearance of evil, or who eyes made their first flight, and then took a second and events and characters from so serene a pinnicle of larger gyration, always rising towards the sun, and personal virtue. His denunciations of fraud and enlarging their circle of flight, so as to make a falsehood, and avarice and cruelty, you see at once | gradually extended spiral. The young ones still are the language of a man who himself is truthful, slowly followed, apparently flying better as they gentle, open-handed, whilst in the very style and | mounted; and they continued this sublime kind of

al. The limpid happy course of its numbers, the and were both parents and children lost to our achplayful benevolence that sparkles all over them, ing sight." and the verdure which skirts them wherever they flow, have a benignant influence on the reader's does this history read! How powerfully does it mind, and are fitted to propitiate him into personal excite them to teach their children betimes to look improvement. And this is, after all, Cowper's ex- towards Heaven and the Sun of Righteousness, cellence as a Christian moralist, as it is the fairest and to elevate their thoughts thither, more and province of didactic Christian poetry. He did | more, on the wings of faith and love; themselves bath is first named. "And the Lord spake unto ed in that same day, he shall be cut off from bath, even the secondary Sabbaths, in the light of what it is not easy in sermons to do. He pointed all the while going before them, and encouraging out the every day faults and infirmities of charac- them by their own example. ter with such precision and fidelity, that each might see as in a glass his own natural face; and with equal minuteness of detail, he specified those dutions, even these are my feasts. Six days shall work be shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute giving opportunity of nationally engaging in the ties and graces which are not to be despised because they are little. Himself a lovely example of three millions-probably a low estimate. They Christian amenity, his longer poems embody the seem to swarm in every place visited by the travmaxims and the rules which might reproduce char- eler, through two or three hundred miles of the actersakin to his own wherever the spirit of the gos- country. Though in modern times their increase

An individual well known to us, while standing in Fulton street the other day, was asked by a poor famishing ill-clad man, for relief. He said he had applied to the poor authorities in vain, and unless other country. he got relief from some source very soon, he knew not what must become of him. The appeal reached the heart of the individual addressed, and pened that it was just then empty. He bid the poor fellow wait a few minutes, and he would try

"Take it along," was the reply, "and don't

"But," said the individual, as he stood with the

The individual was about to express his doubts, the first thing afterwards was to find and pay you.'

vened by long, narrow, and low passages, which to talk with you, the man would not have found we had to crawl through, and on many occasions me, and the money would have been spent, doubt- as well as in the light. I am confident that those we had to be let down and drawn up again by less, before to-morrow. Now go; don't keep the girls who are not blind, must have spent more. Arabs, by the aid of ropes. I regret that the poor fellow out of his money any longer; and mind, always rely on what the good book says." Brooklyn Daily Adv.

A HINT TO MINISTERS.—The New England which tradition extends to Hebron, four hours dis- ference to the circulation among their people of re. Mr. Lockhart, to him, and said:—"Lockhart, I ligious newspapers—showing the importance of the may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, the action of water, either previous to or during right kind of religious reading, and commending be a good man—be virtuous—be religious—be a the Deluge; ripples like that made by water, are to their notice such papers as they approve. In good man. Nothing else will give you any comobservable throughout the cave. Probably the this way ministers may do an essential service to fort when you come to lie here." The death-bed apostle, Heb. 11, refers to David, amongst others their people, and by a little effort accomplish much is a revealer of the heart. No man gives unwise

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

FLIGHT OF THE EAGLE AND HER YOUNG.

In the book of Deuteronomy we have a beautiful and animated allusion to the eagle, and her methhe so touchingly celebrates in the close of the for- | flights, in that sublime and highly mystic composiheavens, and thy truth unto the clouds." Psalm of his people, and method of instructing them how to aim at and attain heavenly objects, are compared to her proceedings upon that occasion. "An eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him." (Deut. 22: 12.) The Hebrew lawsible to name another bard who keeps at a greater | they paused on their wings, waiting till they had manner of his composition there is something ethic- exercise till they became mere points in the air,

What an instructive lesson to Christian parents

THE JEWS IN POLAND.

The Jewish population in Poland is estimated a has been somewhat checked by the measures of different governments, yet from the Black Sea to the Baltic, from Odessa to Riga, Konigsburg and Dantzic, the Jews possess an influence and importance which they show nowhere else, and form a larger proportion of the population, than in any

In all the towns of these districts, the Jews are the only agents and brokers; and all the mercantile trades, except those of the carpenter and smith, are in their hands. No business is transacted without the aid of the descendants of Israel. Does a noble sell his corn to a merchant? A Jew is the agent. Is a family in want of a housekeepvacancy is filled by means of a Jew. A Jewish So completely is this the case, that no purchaser can find a seller, and no seller a nurchaser, withclothe themselves, or travel abroad; and they are equally needed for the sale of estates, or for obtaining loans in any form. Without them no one can borrow a single ducat, but with them a hundred thousand ducats may be as easily obtained

The condition of the Jews is a perfect anomaly Jew," said one of them to Kinneir, "and never lost, and never can lose, our national character, it. We shall always be a distinct people. We may become Christians, but we can never become

THE BLIND BASKET-MAKER

A blind girl once carried a considerable sum of money to the clergyman of the place in which she lived, and told him that it was her contribution to missions. The clergyman surprised by the amount, said to her, "you are a poor blind girl, and it is impossible that you can afford to

"True" replied she, "I am blind, as you see, but perhaps I am not so poor as you suppose. And I think I can show you that I can spare this sum and give it to missions, better than those who

The clergyman was surprised at this answer, and said he would be glad to hear how she could

"I am a kasket-maker," replied the girl, " and I am blind, I can make baskets in the dark just last winter, in order that they might see their work. I am not subjected to this expense, and hence I can give what I have brought for the poor heathen and the msssionaries."

DEATH-BED Advice of WALTER Scott,-When Walter Scott was dying, he called his son-in-law, advice or bad counsel here.

New York, December 25, 1845.

LAW AND GOSPEL. NUMBER SEVEN

Having shown what is the true end of the sabbatic institution, and having also shown its importance, we now undertake to prove, that it could not be fixed on any other day than the seventh day of the week.

ished?—of chaotic matter; or of that matter quick- ry? We deny that this conclusion follows: for, ened, and rendered prolific by the Spirit of God? -of matter in shapeless confusion; or of that mat- | Bible. ter reduced to order, adapted to useful ends, beautichaotic matter into existence, the first day of the given. week would undoubtedly be the day appropriate to its celebration. But it commemorates more than this. It speaks out the fact, that Jehovah not only heaped up chaos, but gave it cond shape, and garnished the whole work, so that it should cutter forth his own glory. Hence the Sabbath could not be established on the first day of the week. It could not be established, until the whole work was finished. It must, consequently, come after the formation of man, which occupied the sixth day.

But the Sabbath is a memorial not only of the work, which Jehovah performed during six days, but also of the rest which succeeded it. As rest implies previous labor, so God's rest could not take | daism. place until his work was done; and as he chose to spend six days in work, it was therefore impossithe seventh day? Would the celebration of the institution, which, by reminding us of the great Declaration of Independence in mid-winter be ac- fact, on which the system of Natural Religion is tyro knows better. Will any one therefore under- faith in it. take to tell us, that the rest of God-that rest which rest or Sabbath of "the Lord thy God."

his work also; because rest implies previous work. Therefore Jehovah sanctified and set apart for man the rest-day, so that in its observance there might be an open and decided acknowledgement of him as the wise, powerful, and good Creator and Maker of all things. How clear, how evident it is, that God has sanctified—not a seventh part of time—but the seventh day of the week!

In face of the perfect transparency of the fourth commandment, which so unequivocally requires the observance of the last day of the week, there are men who pretend, that it may be obeyed by keeping the first day! Nay, with an infatuation that makes even our children stare, they claim that what they call the memorial of Christ's resurrection, is the same institution which God sanctified as the Sabbath at the beginning!! We are amazed at such effrontery; and when we see it practiced over and over again by titled doctors, who profess to have made this law their study, our soul is distressed. "We seek to know this, but it is too painful for us; until we go into the sanctuary of God." There we understand, that times and laws are given into the hand of the little horn, "until a time and times and the dividing of time." Dan.

In view of what we have offered upon the fourth commandment, is it not evident, that it recognizes the very same relation, which all the other commandments recognize? Wherefore, if the nature of Moral Law be, that it is founded in the relation of creatures to Creator, it necessarily includes the law of the Sabbath.

But some think, that they discover a marked difference between this law and the other precepts of the Decalogue. From scholastic theology they have learned something about positive institutions, which they suppose to be quite distinct in their nature from moral precepts. The Sabbath is, in their opinion, one of these positive institutions; and on this account they feel bold to set it aside, as no necessarily belonging to the moral law.

But what is the difference between a positive and a moral duty? If "the notion of a moral precept is, an obligation dictated by reason, and discoverable by the light of nature," as some maintain, we deny that the notion is correct. For, as we have shown in a former number, (No. 3,) human reason not being able by searching to find out God's nature, must therefore be altogether unable to determine what duties are fit and suitable to that nature. Reason CANNOT excogitate the duties of the Moral to some small and partial extent, that the moral sufficient to leave men without excuse.

that the Sabbath is not discoverable by reason, still the marked difference between it and other duties of the Moral Law, is not thereby established.

If we take another distinction that is sometimes made, viz: that "moral duties are those, the reasons of which we see, while positive duties are those, the reasons of which we do not see,"-our inquiry will prove somewhat more satisfactory. The other duparticular reason be offered why we should obey inflicted,

them, we discover from the light of nature, and could not have excogitated ourselves.

Let it be granted, then, that there is a difference between the fourth commandment and the other precepts of the Decalogue-a difference marked The Sabbath is a memorial of creation. But is in the manner now indicated—does it therefore folit a memorial of creation begun, or of creation fin- low, that this commandment is no longer obligato-

- 1. It is a conclusion which is not taught in the
- 2. It is a legal maxim, that "as long as the reahed, and moulded into such forms, that all the work | son of a law remains, the law itself remains." The could be pronounced "very good?" If it were reason of the sabbatic law now remains, and has a memorial merely of the fact, that God brought all the force that it had when the law was first
- 3. The evident design of all positive institutions forbids the conclusion. Their design is to promote begun his work, but finished it;—that he not only they respectively belong. For example, Christian-the "Philadelphia Sabbath Association," assemity is a system, to which it is desirable there bled in the Musical Fund Hall—the number of should be as perfect a conformity as possible. In order to this, certain positive institutions-Baptism in this Convention was to influence the State Leand the Lord's Supper-are connected with it, gislature to pass other laws than those which alwhich remind one of the great facts, upon which ready exist, to enforce the observance of the first the system is based; and by thus strengthening his day of the week, as is declared in the following faith in the reality and authenticity of the system, preamble and resolutions, prepared and reported his conformity to it is rendered more perfect. The like remark might be made concerning the influence of the positive institutions connected with Ju-

Now Natural Religion, or the Moral Law, has also its positive institution, which is just as necessable for his rest to take place before the seventh day. | ry to the system, in order to promote a more per-The seventh or last day of the first week of time fect conformity to it, as Baptism and the was the day that God rested. How lis it possible Supper are to the system of christianity; or, as the for us to commemorate this rest on any other than Passover is to the system of Judaism. For it is an counted a commemoration of that event? Even a based, viz. the work of creation-strengthens our

Hence it appears, that if the system, to which he observed after he had finished his works-may this positive institution belongs, is binding, the inbe commemorated on the first day of the week! stitution itself is binding. The positive institutions It cannot be commemorated on any other than the of Judaism are abrogated-not because they are seventh day. The moment you get upon any other | positive, but-because the system itself is abrogatday, you are celebrating something else than the ed. But the system of Natural Religion is as binding as Christianity; -nay, binding antecedently In celebrating the rest of Jehovah, we celebrate to Christianity;—and if it had not been, and were not still binding, Christianity would be without

> Who are the Anabaptists ?—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, that the somewhat celebrated Mr. Newman, when he went from the English to the Romish Church, was re-baptized. The Romanists, it is said, do not deny the validity of the "Anglican rite," but advise re-baptism on the ground that the English clergy are so careless in administering the rite, that there is no knowing whether it is duly performed. Now it is well known, that the old Baptists denied that sprinkling was baptism, and therefore when a person who had been sprinkled wished to join them, they required him to be baptized; hence they were called by the Romanists Ana-baptists. The Romanists, on the other hand, admit that the rite of baptism as administered in the English church is valid, and yet they re-baptize those who come over to them from that church. In such circumstances, it is no longer a question, Who are the Anabaptists?

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES .- Some months ago, this subject attracted considerable attention in South Carolina, and circulars were forwarded to planters and others in different parts information respecting the actual state of things. The answers to these circulars have been published in a neat pamphlet form, and present some interesting facts. The Episcopal Methodists, i seems, have a larger number of colored communicants than any other denomination in the slave. holding States, the number belonging to that body being computed at 160,000. The Baptist denomination has the next largest number, and even the largest number in proportion to the white members. The Baptists have more colored churches, and more colored preachers, than all the other denominations put together. The Sunbury Association, on the sea-board of Georgia, has 4,444 colored members, and only 495 white members. It has seven colored churches, four ordained colored ministers, and employs two white missionaries to the negroes. Of the 60,000 members of Baptist churches in the State of Georgia, 45,000 are negroes. In view of such facts, surely Baptists ought to be free from prejudice against

Law; for this law necessarily takes cognizance of New York, who sends us the names of several God's nature; -- a nature which no finite mind can | new subscribers, says :- "I have not gone out of comprehend. Hence the duties that are suitable to my way to look up this business; but I am conit, can be known only from revelation. It is only vinced, that there are not more than two-thirds as many of your papers taken by our people here as code is ascertainable by reason;—to an extent just there ought to be, considering their numbers, their ability, and their need of such a paper in their famil Let it be proved ever so satisfactorily, therefore, ies. If the interests of the paper did not require it for its support, the disadvantages which the people suffer from their own insensibility on the subject, would be a sufficient argument for a thorough agency to extend the circulation of the Recorder for the good it would do."

THE RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER, of Pennsylvania, met with a fall on Sunday last, by which one the business of transportation is particularly invitties of the Decalogue are enjoined, and though no of his legs was broken, and some other bruises ed to the official statements before this Conven-

THE N. Y. CITY TRACT SOCIETY held its Ninefrom our own innate constitution, that there are teenth Anniversary at the Tabernacle in this city consideration. After a slight debate, the first and Cooper, Brainerd, Boardman, Kennard, Hodgson, good reasons for doing so. But the Sabbath being on Wednesday evening of last week. The re- second were adopted, and pending a debate enjoined, we see no reason from these sources why ports of the different officers were read, and adwe should keep it; and we wait to know the readdresses were delivered by several clergymen. son; which is found in the fact, that God rested on | The report of the Society states that it sustains the seventh day from all his works, and therefore | fourteen missionaries—one of whom attends to the blessed it, and sanctified it; -a reason, which we shipping department; another to the German population, and twelve to the City, some having one ward under their care, and others two. The average number of visiters has been 1042; 848,571 Tracts have been distributed; 948 Bibles and 405 Testements supplied to the destitute; 1963 children gathered into Sunday and 309 into public schools; 168 persons gathered into Bible classes and 1862 induced to attend church; 1012 temperance pledges obtained; 1530 district prayer-meetings held; 35 backsliders reclaimed; 197 converted, and 135 converts united with evangelical churches.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION—NO. 1.

On the third and fourth instant, a Convention of the friends of the observance of Sunday for a a more perfect conformity to the systems, to which Sabbath, called by a Committee of nine from delegates being 1159. The object of the movers by the Committee on Business, of which Judge Parsons was Chairman:

" "Believing that a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath is eminently calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of mankind in all their relations in life, and tends to the general tranquility of society, which with the blessing of God is also instrumental in fitting and preparing immortal beings for a more glorious inheritance hereafter, we deem it the duty of all whose benevolence prompts them to endeavor to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men, to the accomplishment of objects so desirable. We likewise entertain the opinion, that every class of our fellow-citizens should be placed in circumstances, by the operation of general laws in the Commonwealth, so that all may enjoy those benign influences which flow from a sacred observ- just laid upon the table. ance of the Lord's day. An object like this we think can never be obtained, while one portion of our citizens are permitted (perhaps under the sanction of legislative enactments) to prosecute their business extensively upon the Sabbath, thereby requiring those in their employ to perform servile labor on this sacred day, or be deprived of their place of employment if prompted by an intelligent conscience to refuse to work on the same; and this too, when others, known to have business equally extensive and pressing, are required by statutory laws now in force to abstain from a prosecution of any business on the Sabbath, and can make no such requisition on the Legislature from a Convention of this charlaborers in their employ.

We also believe, that while one class of citizens in the community are permitted to hold offices of honor and profit, and abstain from the performance of any duty on the Lord's day, (as they should, in obedience to Divine command,) other official stations equally responsible and important to the public, should be compelled, either by custom, or in obedience to law, to perform is compelled to resign the station which he fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the

ceasing toil, and often driving from highly responsible stations the virtuous and the good, can never be long entertained when deliberately reflected upon by an enlightened community.

1. Therefore, Resolved, That we believe a of the slave States, for the purpose of collecting faithful observance of the Lord's day, is not only in obedience to the commands of God, but is highly beneficial to the moral, social, and physical condition of man, and ensures the general tranquility of society.

2. Resolved, That we believe our railroads and canals ought not to be used upon the Sabbath, nor should officers under the State government, or in the employ of incorporated companies, be required to do any official act on that

3. Resolved, That our members of the Senate and House of Representatives, from the city and county of Philadelphia, be requested to use their influence at the next session of the Legislature, to procure the passage of a law for the discontinuance of the use of railroads and canals in the State on the Lord's day.

4. Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, on the subject embraced in the foregoing resolu. tions, and also to correspond with the friends of the Christian Sabbath in other counties of the State, on the same subject.

5. Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the regard paid to the observance of the Sabbath by the House of Representatives of A Good Suggestion.—A friend in Western our State, at its last session, in closing their Hall tion of the day to labor, and believing that the cition the Lord's day.

> 6. Resolved, That the industrious in the State who are dependent upon their daily labors for the support of themselves and families, and from the unreasonable demands of their employers are required to labor upon the Lord's day, have our deepest sympathy, and the assurance that we will use all proper means to relieve them from their unfortunate condition.

7. Resolved, That while the command of God is a sufficient, and should be the controlling motive for the universal cessation of secular affairs on the Sabbath, yet we rejoice to find that evidence of the most convincing character can be adduced to show that business supposed to require labor on the Sabbath, can be conducted with equal if not greater success, by resting on that day, and the attention of those engaged in

These resolutions were taken up in order for Longmore, Chambers, Dennis, Bethune, McCalla, which arose about the third, a motion to adjourn till 3 o'clock, P. M., prevailed.

The whole afternoon was taken up in the discussion of the third resolution, many of the members of the Convention affirming, that the law of by a nearly unanimous vote. The second clause the State, passed in 1794, is sufficient to cover all the objects sought by the friends of Sundaykeeping, if properly enforced, and others deprecating an appeal to legislative authority to promote a moral reform; the subject was therefore laid over to the next day.

An evening session being held, the fourth resolution was called up, when Judge Parsons moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting as follows:-

"That a committee of nine be appointed to prepare a memorial to our Legislature, asking for the passage of a law, absolving all individuals in the employment of the State, on our railroads and canals, from the performance of any official acts, work, or labor, on the Lord's day-endeav or to procure the signatures of persons friendly to the object, and also to correspond with the friends of the Christian Sabbath, throughout the State, upon the subject."

The amendment was adopted, and after a lengthy discussion of the resolution as amended, the subject was postponed until to-morrow

The Convention having assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., after the preliminary business, was gone through, considerable discussion followed upon the fourth resolution, that being the order of the day, when, the Convention not being agreed upon the measure it contemplated, it was laid upon the table, and the third resolution again called up, which, after much debate and a variety of propositions for amendments and substitutes, was also laid upon the table.

The fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions, were then taken up and unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, with a view to harmonize exert the most effective means in their power for the conflicting views of members of the Convention, in reference to the third and fourth resolutions, proposed the following as an amendment to the Report of the Committee-being, in fact, a substitution for the third and fourth resolutions,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the provisions of the act to relieve canal and railroad companies from penalties for not performing certain acts on the Sabbath day, passed tion, the friends of the Sabbath should encourage 11th of April, 1845, should be extended to the editors and proprietors of newspapers in their laud officers and agents on the lines of the public ca- able efforts to conduct their establishments without nals and railroads of the Commonwealth, and that an infringement upon the sacred hours of the Sab. we recommend to the citizens of the County to prepare memorials for this purpose to the Legislature, praying that the said law way be so ex-

Rev. Dr. Bethune opposed any such appeal to acter. He was opposed, as a Christian man, to calling in the aid of law for the enforcement of religious duties. As a minister of the Gospel, he never could use any other instrument than truth for the accomplishment of Christian purposes. it is unjust that another class of men holding He would resist any attempt at interference with his religious privileges by the Legislature; and nothing was more to be deprecated than any such their official duties upon the Sabbath, or else, in interference with the view to promote the objects cases where the incumbent, from convictions of contemplated by this Convention. There is also conscience, declines acting on that holy day, he danger that in grasping at the shadow of something in this matter, we may lose the substance already in our possession—that in bringing the In the opinion of this Convention, all rules of subject in this way before the Legislature, we society which operate with such manifest injus. may destroy the effect of the law of 1794. For tice among men, advancing the interest of some, the sake of the Sabbath itself-for the sake of the oppressing the laborer, whose life is one of un- influence which the proceedings of this Convention may have upon the world—he hoped that farther progress on this question might be here

Rev. Mr. McCalla was opposed to excommu nicating the Legislature—he was opposed to saying to them, that we will have nothing to do with them. He cited precedents to show that applications from ecclesiastical to legislative bodies, were no new things; and contended that this Convention had a perfect right to petition the Legislature, and sustained his position by sundry happy allusions to scripture history.

Rev. Mr. Brainerd replied to the arguments of Dr. Bethune, and forcibly and eloquently advocated the passage of the resolution.

At this state of the proceedings, a motion prevailed to adjourn till 3 o'clock P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion of

Judge Parsons, the Convention agreed to proceed to the consideration of the amendment of Rev. Dr. Durbin to the Report of the Committee on the Arrangement of Business, but it was soon after postponed, to enable Mr. Ashmead to submit the following preamble and resolutions:-

"Whereas, it is generally known, that most of the daily papers in this city, are in the habit of violating the Sabbath, by the devotion of a large porzens of Philadelphia in no wise require of the pro. prietors of newspapers, and those connected with manship, is a man of ingenuity and taste. We their establishments, to forego any of the sacred privileges of rest from labor on that day, which they themselves enjoy—therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the proprietors of the daily press, and ascertain how many, if any of them, are will- worth, Clinton Hall, 135 Nassau st., N. Y. ing to abandon Sabbath labor.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is the duty of every individual who believes that the Sabbath ought to be observed by an entire abstinence from worldly labor, to refuse to sub. scribe for, or advertize in any newspapers which are published by proprietors who refuse to dispense has prevented his fulfilling several of his apwith labor in their offices on the Sabbath." [Postponed indefinitely.]

The consideration of Dr. Dubin's amendment to the Report of the Business Committee, was then resumed. A lengthy and very animated debate ensued, in which Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Durbin, ty-seven dollars.

Judge Parsons, Messrs. Cummings, Bradford, J A. Brown, Ashmead, Chur, Walborn, Patterson, Stuart, Abbott, Cornman, Dock, Livensetter, and Sloanaker participated.

The first clause of the amendment was adopted was opposed by several, with great earnestness; and Rev. Mr. Cooper, with a view to test the feel. ing of the Convention, moved to lay it on the table. The motion was negatived—105 to 31. Rev. Dr. Bethune then moved the following sub.

stitute for this clause:-

"Resolved, That this Convention, grateful for the good which has so far and so emphatically crowned the efforts of the friends of the Sabbath, will continue to trust to the Divine blessing for such an enlightenment of public sentiment, as will carry forward the great cause of sanctifying the holy Sabbath to all classes within the bounds of this Commonwealth, and throughout the land."

A lengthy debate ensued on this motion, and Dr. Boardman finally moved to lay both the amend. ment of Dr. Bethune and the second clause of the resolution of Dr. Durbin, to which it was intended as a substitute, on the table. The motion was neg. atived, 72 to 37.

The previous question was here called for, and ordered by the Convention, and the resolution of Dr. Durbin, in its original form, was adopted by a vote of 93 to 27.

The following, offered by Dr. Bethune, was or. dered to be entered on the Minutes, as expressing the views of the minority:

"The resolution offered by Dr. Bethune, was distinctly understood to express the views of gentlemen voting against the latter part of Dr. Durbin's resolution, as to the means which they are conscientiously justified in using as members of this Convention, they considering themselves to be assembled as delegates from Christian Churches, yet at the same time heartily desiring that no person be required to perform secular service during the Sabbath day, on the public works, or in any other

The following was also ordered, by a vote of the Convention, to be entered on the Minutes:-

"The Convention deem no other reply to the foregoing paper necessary, than the simple declaration that they consider themselves only as a civil, and not as an ecclesiastical body." Rev. Joseph T. Cooper offered the following re.

solution, which was adopted :-

" Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conven-

The following resolution was also adopted:-

"Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep regret the fact that the Sabbath is so extensively desecrated in our city and suburbs; that those who suffer directly from this desecration have our deepest sympathy; and that we recommend to the ministers of the several churches of our city and districts, and the citizens generally, that they will use their efforts and influence to promote a more strict observance of the Sabbath."

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention, and trustees of the church, were adopted and at about 11 o'clock P. M., the Convention adjourned sine die. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Bethune.

-Thus has ended another strong effort to secure for Sunday-keeping, what its advocates have neither truth nor moral power to accomplish without it, in a nation of men who think for themselves. As Sabbath-keepers, we have no sympathy with any efforts to enforce the observance of Sunday by legislative enactments. We would, however, chronicle all passing events which have an important bearing for or against the observance of GOD'S holy Sabbath; believing that we are called to bear testimony against so gross a perversion of divine truth, as is involved in the substitution of this "human institution," for that holy institution which Jehovah himself observed and enjoined up on mankind. Like all other human substitutes for divine appointments, Sunday-keeping is subversive of the original design of the Sabbath, and injurious to the cause of truth; and, as we shall attempt to show in a subsequent number, the efforts that are now being made to enforce its observance are religiously and politically wrong.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET.—This popular periodical for the young has recently passed into new hands, and been changed from a semi-monthly quarto into a beautiful monthly magazine. The number for January, being the first of the new series, comes to us with 32 large octavo pages, printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and embellished with numerous elegant engravings. It has also a beautiful cover, and a steel vignette title-page which is really one of the prettiest things of the kind we have seen. Its present Editor is Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, who has already shown himself admirably qualified for the office. Its publisher, D. Austin Woodworth, we are certain, from this specimen of his workdo not know of a better Christmas Gift for a youth, than a year's subscription to the Youth's Cabinet. Terms \$1 per annum, or 10 cents a single number. Address Rev. Francis C. Wood-

Mr. Judson, the Baptist missionary, has recently received intelligence of the death of a son whom he left in the care of friends in Burmah. He is also himself suffering from sickness, which pointments.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the month of November amounted to the sum of seventeen thousand eight hundred and six-

In the week in olutions imously, defences, were mad ize a Uni Senate e printers. troduced, President notice to t Governme of the seco gust, 1827 gon Territ months fro have been Britain, a The Senat Monday. -In the numbers of sented from

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General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, considerable time was spent last week in a debate on Oregon, California, etc. Resolutions were under discussion and passed unanimously, to inquire into the state of our national defences, upon which several very warlike speeches were made. Notice was given of a bill to organize a United States government over Oregon. The Senate elected Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss their printers. On Thursday, a joint resolution was in- to blow up. The peasantry around Posen were troduced, and read for the first time, advising the to unite with those of Poland, and civil war would President of the United States, forthwith to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, that the Government of the United States will, in virtue of the second article of the Convention of the 6th August, 1827, relative to the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory, and after the expiration of twelve ter is contained in a despatch from Colonel Demonths from the day on which such notice shall have been received by the Government of Great Britain, annul and abrogate that Convention. The Senate adjourned over from Thursday until Monday.

-In the House of Representatives, great numbers of petitions, numerously signed, were presented from a majority of the States against the an nexation of Texas as a Slave State. A memorial was presented from ex-Governor Ellsworth, and 208 other citizens of Hartford, Ct., praying Congress to submit propositions to other, Governments for a Congress of Nations.

The special order of the day for Tuesday was the Resolutions on the admission of Texas. After considerable debate upon points of order, and consequent confusion, the final vote was taken, and the joint resolution passed by the House, "That the oppose it. State of Texas shall be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects wine or spirits in the empire. whatever." Yeas 141; Nays 56.

The Naturalization Laws were under consideration in the House, and there was plenty of debate, but no action on the subject. A Bill was also introduced to protect American citizens residing in the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, introduced a series of resolutions, which were laid over for de- way speculation. bate, to the effect that the differences between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of Oregon, are still a subject of negociation and compromise; that it would be dishonorable to this age and both nations if a war should grow out of the question; and that if no other mode of adjustment remains, a resort to arbitration should be had.

The House adjourned on Friday till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS-15 DAYS LATER.

The steamship Acadia, which reached Boston on Friday last, brought advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The news is important in many respects, and

more particularly as it exhibits the general feel-

ing in England with respect to the settlement of the Oregon question. The desire seems to be for peace, and it is hoped that no serious consequences will be realized. Notwithstanding this hope, it cannot be disguised that the warlike tone of American journals respecting the claims of the United States to the whole of the Oregon Territory had aroused the British press and Government. The The greatest activity prevailed at all the dockyards, and immense warlike preparations were

many years. The President's Message was looked for with the greatest anxiety. It was argued that upon the sentiments contained in this document depended the chances of war or peace between Great Britain and the United States.

being made-such as had not been known for

Lord John Russel has come out in favor of a joined the League.

The failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland, the rapid decay of potatoes in that country, and the threatened famine there, were subjects which alarmed not only Ireland, but England. >

Ireland.

The potatoe disease, the threatened famine, and "are you satisfied?" "Yes." Repeal, are the three great topics which occupy

holding their grain in the markets, in the hopes of the way up he endeavored to jump overboard, a considerable advance in its price. Many of them | but was prevented by the officers. He has since are raising money on usurious terms to meet their his arrival in the city maintained the most gloomy engagements, while not a few plead the potatoe silence, scarcely answering the officers who have disease and the low prices to their creditors, as occasion to address him, and passing the whole sufficient excuses for time.

The accounts are conflicting respecting the potatoe crop. Some journals say that the crop is an average one—other journals admit this statement | to the Utica and Schenectady Railroad has been to be correct, but assert that nearly the whole started, and the Argus states that application crop will be destroyed, before Christmas, by the will be made to the Legislature, at its next sesrot, or disease that has attacked the potatoes.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 24th ult., nothing of particular importance transpired. The weekly rent was £158. At the Repeal meeting on the 1st inst., Mr. Fitsgerald, M. P., took the Chair. The rent, including large sums from New Brunswick, was £262. Mr. Smith O'Brien's speech was a warlike harangue about England and the United States.

France.

The French Journals are discussing the present position of England and America, and the summary of their opinions seems to be, that the row between John Bull and his cousin Jonathan ken up.

most ancient and principal families of France. has sought to "pull the beam out of" the eyes an English lady.

Poland.

Several arrests were effected in the kingdom of Poland, more especially in Warsaw and its vicinity, on account of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy. A plot in Posen had its origin in Warsaw. In addition to the keys for entering the powder magazine, and the Government Treasury, the conspirators had secured the means of admittance to the fortifications, which it was intended have blazed forth in all its fury. The conspiracy was discovered and frustrated.

Intelligence has been received, via Bombay, of third repulse sustained by the British troops in New Zealand. The official account of the disasspare commanding the 99th regiment, to Governor Fitzroy, dated July 2nd, from the camp before Heke's Pah (or stockade.) From this despatch it appears that the repulse occurred in an attempt made to carry the fortified position of Heke; the loss of the British troops was very severe; onethird of the men actually engaged fell in the attact. Amongst the casualities are three officers killed and three wounded.

The King of Prussia has issued a circular protesting strongly against reports that he was favorable to the emigration of Prussians to the United States. He is strongly opposed to such emigration, recommending the people to stay at home, telling them they can find occupation enough in the

The new religion of Ronge continues to make progress in all directions. The church of Rome, now thoroughly frightened, is taking measures to

The Russian government has issued another ukase against the Jews-forbidding them to sell England, states that the soil of that country which

The names of several divines are published as having seceeded from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic Chnrch. It is expected that Dr. Pusey will abstain entering the Roman priesthood, but will become a lay member of it.

Two or three suicides have lately been committed by parties who have been driven to the act by their pecuniary embarrassment arising from rail-During recent violent tempests off the coast of

Norway, eleven pilots lost their lives in attempting to board vessels in want of their aid. A house, near Westminster Abbey, in which

day to the great consternation of the inhabitants. The birth-place of Sir Walter Scott, in College Wynd, Edinburgh, is now a public house.

It appears from a recent discovery, that Shakspear's widow, after his death, married a man named James.

The packet ship Joshua Bates arrived at Liv erpool in less than 15 days, the shortest passage on record, says the Liverpool Times, for a ship grove township, Salem county, N. J., was in the of an unattractive face and person, like his own, under canvass.

ARREST OF ALEXANDER J. TIRRELL.—This individual, charged with the murder of Maria A. after all hopes were given up, as it was supposed he had left the country. A police officer in New Orleans obtained information by a private letter, former had come out boldly, declared that Great that he had embarked for that city under the Britain could not and must not under any circum- name of Dennis. He immediately laid the facts stances, relinquish her rights in this territory, before the Recorder, and obtaining the assistance while the latter, in the shape of Cabinet Councils, of officer Trescazes, chartered a pilot boat and had, instead of opening the ports, as was expected, set sail for the Gulf. They boarded several vesfor the admission of foreign grain, been very ac. sels, but could not find the name of William Dentive, according to report, in preparing for war. nis among the list of passengers, and began to think their information was incorrect.

neither he, the mate, nor any one else, could tell by the late disastrous fire in Pittsburg. which of the passengers was Dennis. Mr. Bowditch, a Custom House officer, being aboard, called the roll of the passengers; when the name of Dennis was called, a good-looking man, in a repeal of the Corn Laws, and Lord Morpeth has rough blue pilot-cloth suit, with a glazed cap on his head, stepped out. Youennes said, "Sir, I want you." "What for?" inquired Dennis. "There is no occasion for any conversation; I suspect you know," replied Youennes. "Have years. Mrs. Ward witnessed many of the excityou got a warrant?" inquired Dennis. "Yes!" was the reply. "Let me see it." "Here it is," said Y., producing it and handing it to him;

There was nothing found upon his person but of the day in a lethargic state.

Opposition Railroad.—An opposition project sion, for an act to incorporate a company with two millions five hundred thousand dollars, to construct a railroad between the cities of Schenectady and Utica, to be run upon the South side of the Mohawk, so far as the directors shall, after actual survey, deem practicable and proper; or ly. He went into his stable with a lantern, which for an act authorising the Schenectady and Troy so frightened his two mules that they rushed upon Railroad Company to such road, and increasing him and trampled him to death. its capital therefor, two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The road to be laid with an iron rail, no part of which shall weigh less than 60 pounds to the yard."

THE "BLACK LAWS" OF OHIO .- A late num is a family quarrel, which will end as family ber of the Cleveland Herald contains a sermon quarrels generally do, in kissing and hugging. Al. preached in that city on Thanksgiving day, Nov. most all intelligent men, however, are of opinion that, be the consequences what they may, England will not recede from the position she has ta. a phillippic against the sins of either ancient or modern Rome, the Hindoos, or any other far off Some sensation has been created in the fashion- nation, appears to have complied with the injunc- ments they possess, whatever their mental training, able world by the suicide of the Duc de Saulx- tion of a trite and pithy maxim, and "looked at a deduction must be made for ignorance of that

Losses in the Bourse were falsely said to be the of his own immediate constituents. The subject cause of that rash act; the real reason is under- of his address was the Laws of Ohio in respect stood to have been the rejection of his alliance by to colored people—better known as the Black stand as a foul blot upon the statute books of the

> SINGULAR.—We mentioned recently the sudden death of John W. Ramsey, a clerk for Mr. W Warner, No 286 Bowery, concerning which we have since learned some very singular circumstances. The young man was taken ill about 6 o'clock in the evening last Saturday, and a dose of peppermint and brandy was given him, which in similar attacks had proved beneficial. He soon fell into an apparent sleep, in which state he remained till 3 o'clock of the morning, when Mr Warner retired to bed. At 7 o'clock he was found apparently dead, and so pronounced by Dr. McClellan, who was called to him. On Monday, after an inquest was held, Mr. Warner left the city with the corpse, for Greenville, near Newburg, in this State, the residence of the parents of the deceased. On Sunday the face of the corpse was very much swollen, and his limbs and joints stiffened; but on taking the body from the ceffin on Tuesday, the swelling had disappeared, the face had assumed a more natural appearance, and the limbs and joints were as supple as life. Mr. Warner then learned from the parents, that when only 6 years of age, John was supposed to have died from a similar epileptic attack, but strange to relate, while being laid in his coffin preparatory to burial, signs of life were discovered, and he was miraculously resuscitated. A few years after, an aged relative of his, who was pronounced by the physicians to have died in a like fit, after being kept for ten days, was restored to consciousness, and is now enjoying excellent health. The parents fondly entertain the hope that the supposed deceased may again experience a similar resuscitation; at all events, they are determined not to bury him at present. [Tribune.

> > SUMMARY.

The author of a pamphlet recently published in in the year 1775 belonged to about 240,000 pro. that there is every reason to believe that this process of accumulation in the hands of a few, has been going on with fearful rapidity from 1815 to the present time.

A flock of sheep numbering 900, got frightened recently at Rome, in this State, by the locomotive, broke from the pen in which they were conway, and some three hundred were drowned.

The Philadelphia American Advocate states that sixteen pairs of twins have recently been born Coxton printed his first book, fell down the other Conn. No wonder that this city has increased in one of the wards of the city of New London, sixty-five per cent in five years.

A subscriber to a paper, in sending his advance subscription money, writes to the editor-" I wish to pay for my paper in advance, for I never like to read an editor's paper as well as I do my

a few days ago, as Mr. Craig Vanmeter, of Pitts- of from my poor father, was the very scanty one act of descending an old well, in a bucket, the and if the world has ever attributed to me somewall caved in both below and above, and buried thing more valuable than face or person, or than him at the depth of about 30 feet. The wall cav. earthly wealth, it was because another and a deared in about 7 o'clock in the morning; and at 5 er parent gave me a fortune from the treasures of o'clock in the afternoon he was found alive and her mind." Bickford, at Boston, has at length been arrested, but very little injured, the stones having formed an arch over his head.

The supply of Anthracite coal, which has been brought to market this year from the Pennsylvania mines, now slightly exceeds two millions tons. In 1844, the quantity was 1,631,669 tons; thus we have an increase in favor of the present year of about 400,000 tons. It is estimated that the whole amount of coal, Anthracite and Bituminous, mined in the State the present year, will reach three millions and a half of tons.

We learn from the Pittsburg American, that the At last a vessel hove in sight, and on nearing | Mayor of that city has received from Capt. John her she proved to be the ship Sultana from New | Percival, Commander of the U.S. frigate Con-York. They boarded her, and upon inquiring stitution, in China, the sum of nineteen hundred of the Captain whether he had a passenger nam- and fifty dollars, as the contribution of the officers ed Dennis, received an affirmative reply—but and crew of that [vessel in aid of the sufferers

The wife of Mr. Morse, member of Congress from Louisiana, was delivered of a son on board the steamer Cincinnatus, while accompanying her husband to Washington. The boy was named Cincinnatus, in honor of the steamer.

A Mrs. Ward, of Richmond county, Ky., recently died at the age of one hundred and eleven ing scenes of the Revolution, and has for many years drawn a pension as the widow of a revolu- and pain to the joys of the church triumphant. tionary soldier.

It is known that the Audubons, father and son, are getting up a work on the animals of America, a revolving pistol, with every barrel loaded and similar in execution and as elaborate in detail as The Irish farmers are, in many districts, with- capped. His trunk contained nothing at all. On the great work of the elder Audubon, on the birds

> The Massachusetts Ploughman states that from Boston to the single town of Roxbury, there now run hourly, twelve coaches, capable of carrying from 20 to 30 passengers. The number of horses on this route alone is about 125. If Boston had continued without railways it could not support so

Large fires are raging in different parts of Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, among the grass, cane and undergrowth—the smell of which renders traveling by some of the roads unplesant and sometimes painful.

Mr. Joseph Kay, of Camden county, West Jersey, came to his end in a singular manner recent-A colored woman was found dead in the streets

of Portland on the morning of the 12th. She had frozen to death the night before, while in a state of intoxication. Who did the deed, Mr. Rumsel-

beat the depredator out of the house with a poker.

tomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplish-Tavanues, peer of France, and head of one of the home"—or, to use a figure of the good Book, important chapter of the world's great book.

The Chinese have the art of dwarfing trees, and will cultivate a pear or apple tree, perfect in all its parts, and yet not exceeding a foot in height; and what is still more strange, they will raise from Laws'—which have so long been suffered to them at pleasure, fruit either of the usual size, or of a size proportioned to the diminished growth of

> Jesse E. Dow, one of the editors of the Wash ington U.S. Journal, is on trial upon an action for false imprisonment brought against him by a free colored man.

We noticed in our last that on Tuesday no less than five hundred and twenty-three emigrants, principally from Germany, had arrived, and we thought this a goodly number; but on the day following no less than eight hundred and fifty-one came in, a great portion of them embarking at Bremen and Havre. There is room for them in Texas and the West. [N. O. Pic. Nov. 28th. A few nights since (says the Globe,) a gentle-

man living in the Third Ward found three children under 13 years of age sleeping in an old box, near Washington Market. Like dozens of others, they picked up a living as they best could by running errands, carrying baggage, &c. and at night they crawled into some box of pile of straw to sleep. An affray took place at Vicksburgh, Ohio, a

few days since, at a tavern, which resulted in the murder of John Biscoe, Esq. a planter, by a barkeeper named Garret. Mr. Biscoe, it is said, was formerly a member of the Senate from

A gentleman connected with Lake Navigation stated yesterday that of his own individual knowledge he knew of eighty persons who had lost their lives on the Lakes since the opening of navigation in the spring.

The President's Message was expressed from Wheeling to Cincinnati, a distance of 250 miles, n 15 hours, 45 minutes.

There are some stores on Foster's Wharf, Boston, which are covered with BRICK in the place of slates? The roofs are double boarded, then selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience covered with tarred paper laid on with hot pitch, shingle fashion, three thicknesses, or separate prietors, in 1845 was owned by about 30,000, and layers. The bricks are embedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, which has much the appearance of a sidewalk. The bricks are an inch and a quarter in thickness. There car be no doubt of those buildings being fire-proof we should imagine!

The New York Baptist Recorder contains a no fined, and huddled together on the ice near the tice of a revival at Cross River, N. Y. Up to the Sluice Way, at Lynch's Mills. The ice gave 3d ult. there had been about 40 conversions. The work is powerful, and the conversions very clear, The ages of the converts are from 12 to 50 years, and they are from the most intelligent and influ-

The Presbyterian of the West states that there are about 2,000 colored persons in Cincinnati, who own real estate, besides other property, which is valued at \$150,000. They have recently established a paper entitled "The Colored Citizen," which is said to be edited with considerable ability.

Curran, the impassionate and brilliant Irish The Methodist Christian Advocate states, that orator, said-" The only inheritance I could boast

HEATHEN SUBSCRIBERS .- A Sandwich Island paper says that for a whole year it had but one delinquent subscriber. Will some of our subscribers just compare their remissness in this respect, with the promptness of the heathen?—British Colonist.

MARRIED,

In Westerly, R. I., on the 8th inst., by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. George A. Lanphear and Miss Angeline CLARKE, all of Westerly.

DIED.

In Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 25th of August, 1845, Mrs. Lucy Maxson, wife of Benjamin Maxson, aged 44 years. About five weeks previous to her death she was violently attacked with a disease of the stomach, which baffled the skill of the best physicians, and terminated in her dissolution. Although her sickness was exceedingly painful, she endured it with Christian fortitude and resignation. Death released her from bodily suffering to which she had been subject for several

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 9th inst., of a cancer, Mr. JONATHAN BURDICK. Bro. Burdick made a public profession of religion in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Newport, R. I. Subsequently he removed to Hopkinton, and joined the 1st Seventhday Baptist Church in that place, of which he remained a member until his death, which he met with joy and gratitude. Although his disease was at times painful in the extreme, yet divine grace enabled him to endure patiently unto the end, when we trust he was taken from sorrow

LETTERS.

James A. Begg, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Daniel Coon Charles M. Lewis, Halsey H. Baker, Benjamin Maxson Libbeus Cottrell, Asa West, Lucius Crandall (right.)

RECEIPTS.

Metouchin, N. J.-Samuel Dunham, E. H. Breece, E. Mundy, J. Cumpton, \$2 each; D. C. Runyon \$1. Hounsfield—Benjamin Maxson, Holly W. Maxson, David Coon, Jr., N. R. Truman, Charles W. Gardner, \$2 each; J. C. Maxson. D. H. Spicer, \$1 each. Alfred-Jesse Teft, Sen., Jesse Teft, Jr., Jeremiah Hall Rial Wescott, \$1 each.

Albany—Wm. P. Van Rensselaer \$2. New Shoreham, R. I.—John E. G. Weeden \$2. New Market, N. J.—Asa F. Randolph \$2. New London—Caroline Holcomb \$1

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the last monthly report:-From Bethuel C. Church, for tracts, \$10 00 Clarence Church.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The 2d Semi-Annual Session of the Central Association will be held with the first church in Verona, on the third and fourth days of the week, Jan. 6th and 7th, 1846. Introductory discourse by Eld. G. M. Langworthy, or Eld. Elias Burdick, his alternate. There will be two Essays An Indian lately obtained entrance to a house or Tracts presented for examination. One on Communion, the other on Baptism. All Missionaries employed by in Cincinnati occupied by a lady named Honne- the Association will then make their reports, and farther by, who, hearing a noise, sprang from her bed and 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 No man or woman is fully educated, if not accus- 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.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

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

Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Assistant in the Female Department.

From the very liberal patronage extended to this Instiution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing ite facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most 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

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

Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the eputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the denands 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 of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees

BANK NOTE LIST.

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GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST,

Miscellany.

THE DAUGHTER'S REQUEST. My father, thou hast not the tale denied; They say that, ere noon to-morrow, Thou wilt bring back a radiant and smiling bride To our lonely house of sorrow. I should wish thee joy of thy coming bliss, But tears are my words suppressing,-I think on my mother's dying kiss And my mother's parting blessing.

Yet to-morrow I hope to hide my care, I will still my bosom's beating, And strive to give to thy chosen fair A kind and courteous greeting. She will heed me not in the joyous pride Of her pomp, and friends and beauty. Ah! little need has a new-made bride Of a daughter's quiet duty.

Thou gavest her costly gems. they say, When thy heart first fondly sought her: Dear father, one nuptial gift, I pray, Bestow on thy weeping daughter. My eye, even now, on the treasure falls I covet and ask no other;— It has hung for years on our ancient walls: 'Tis the portrait of my mother.

To-morrow, when all is in festal guise, And the guests our rooms are filling, The calm, meek gaze of those hazel eyes Might thy soul with grief be thrilling; And a gloom on thy marriage-banquet cast, Sad thoughts of their owner giving, For a fleeting twelvemonth scarce has passed Since she mingled with the living.

If thy bride should weary or offend, That portrait might waken feelings Of the love of thy fond departed friend And its sweet and kind revealings; Of her mind's commanding force uncheck'd By feeble or selfish weakness, Of her speech, where dazzling intellect Was softened by Christian meekness.

Then, father, grant that at once, to-night, Ere the bridal crowd's intrusion, I remove this portrait from thy sight To my chamber's still seclusion. It will nerve me to-morrow's dawn to bear, It will beam on me protection, When I ask of Heav'n in my faltering prayer To hallow thy new connexion.

Thou wilt waken, father, in pride and glee, To renew the ties once broken, But nought upon earth remains to me Save this sad and silent token. The husband's tears may be few and brief, He may woo and win another, But the daughter clings in unchanging grief To the image of her mother.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Editor of the "Savannah Georgian gives a minute description of the crater, &c., in the following letter from Naples, under date of February 7th.

"Naples and its environs contain several royal palaces, enough of them to impoverish a nation. The town palace is a massive structure, without much pretension to beauty of general design, though some of the rooms are said to be elegant. There is another palace at Portici, which is inferior to the others, and never occupied. Then comes the palace of Cesso di Monte, in a most delightful position. It is poorly furnished, though it contains many large pictures which serve to fill up the vacant walls.-The structure itself is a noble one, and it has on one side a very beautiful park, not unlike the grounds around Shoenbrunn .-The most magnificent of all the palaces, however, is that of Cacesta, about sixteen miles from Naples. It stands in a noble plain, which is bounded on one side by the snow-covered mountains of the Abonzzi.— The palace is an enormous pile, all unfurnished, and exhibits another instance of the mad passion for castle building, to which most Kings seem subject. Its exterior presents a large quadrangle, but when you go inside, you find there are four distinct courts, all of which are visible from the central portico. The staircase is one of the finest in the world. Nothing can exceed its simple and grand beauty, with the frescoes representing the seasons, &c., above. It conducts to a vestibule of the finest white marble, supported on eight clusters of columns of breccia as handsome as that in the Representatives' chamber at Washing.

As you look from the palace towards the mountains, you see a succession of lakes and water-falls terminating in what appears to be a column composed of the fanciful figures of Dolphins, Neireids, Tritons, &c. This is the white foam of cascade, which is made to tumble down the rocks. It is one mile and a half distant from the palace, and the deception is complete. This water scenery extends through the middle of the grounds. The whole forms an enchanting scene. There are on all sides gardens, copses, summer houses amid the lakes, and in one place a miniature fortification with a wet ditch. The beginning of the cascade the water from the mountains. It is twentyty-seven miles long, and it pierces two mountains and crosses one valley by a bridge on three tiers of arches so immense as to rank with the finest works of the kind constructed by the Romans. This aqueduct is two hundred feet high, hence it will be seen that no masonry could resist the enormous pressure which would be caused by carrying the water through a curved channel along the natural surface of the ground.-While we speak of the want of science of the Romans, it is well to remember that this work was constructed as late as the year 1759 by the engineers of Charles III., is, apparently, built without a proper knowledge of hydraulics. This great work was made to bring water to the pleasure grounds of Casesta, and the people had to pay for it. Lately it was desirable to increase the quantity of water brought into Naples, and the present monarch generously spared a portion of the Casesta water for a consider-

ation in money.

greatest wonder is Mount Vesuvius, the where I went so I got out of the smoke, so source of so much desolation. Strange as intense was the suffering. The greatest reare the phenomena of burning mountains, lief I ever experienced, was to find myself the vast eruptions of this one astonish more in the pure air again. Our faces were all than any others by their magnitude. It is flushed and smoked, and the fur hats of the almost incalculable, the prodigious quantity gentlemen had assumed a very lively red, of volcanic matter that has been ejected, | from the contact of the gas. and still its ability to furnish more seems to The gentlemen now made another at be great as ever. These materials cannot tempt. We had gained the edge of the all come from the recesses of the mountain. crater, but could not see into it, for the There must be an extensive underground smoke, which soon rolled towards us, caused region, subject to volcanic action, from us to make a hasty retreat. A third attempt which a great part of the materials are was no more successful, and we had started drawn. We saw it under favorable cir- homeward, when we thought another chance cumstances. Mounting horses near Portici, presented itself on the other side of the we ascended for nearly two hours, most of cone. We made a sudden rush towards the time through charming vineyards, when | the edge and looked in, after which we retired the base of the steep cone, near which it is were properly on the windward side, we situated. Here we dismounted and worked kept our ground not far from the crater. masses of lava, stones, scoria, &c. The us, and they were so frantic to see it, that it gentlemen of the party helped themselves, was impossible to restrain them. They but the ladies were each aided by a strap | bounded forward like deer to the rim of

smoke and flames actually proceed.

traces of the edges of four distinct craters. mountain, from which it is separated by I am sure those who have visited Vesuvius called Somma, and this desolate peak is the edge of the crater at that time, or perunited to the next highest on the opposite chance they may say, that it is the one Peter i. 21. side (Pedmeutina) by an irregular and which I have described as being eight hundcraggy ridge, the composition of which red or one thousand feet in diameter, that tion of the crater described by Strabo near | crater with the flowing lava between them. the beginning of our era. The great As for the fragment of the greatest exterior eruption of '79 probably changed this crater one, I have only alluded to it to explain the into one something like the one I have first probable condition of the volcano in the described, and this must have continued beginning of the Christian era. I have entill a very recent date, though not probably larged upon this subject, because I have without serious modifications. Passing over | never heard the actual appearance of Vesua sandy region, wild and sterile, with blocks vius described even here, in conversation, will make us wise because they teach us of lava here and there the surface emitting much less seen it in modern books. We at various points sulphurous smoke, you descended to the place where our horses to be saved. They teach us all the doctrincome to the edge of a third crate, not more were, through a bed of ashes a little to the al truths to be believed; all the duties and than eight hundred or one thousand feet in North of the place where we went up. diameter, and in the centre of this a cone may here add that Vesuvius is unusually change of character which sinners must unhas been thrown up, which is strictly the active at present. Every night from Naples tween the two is of itself almost a crater ing up above the summit as much apparently us; and they teach us also what will be the now, as indeed it was a few years since. as twenty feet in its highest elevation. Al-The whole of the surface is covered with lowance being made therefore for the disthe stream of the lava which flows out al- tance of eight miles at which it is seen, the lecting them. This is wisdom indeed, to most every day. In various places very jet of flame may be sometimes one hunered active jets of smoke are thrown out with feet high or more. We saw none of the some noise. The surface of the congealed stones ejected so often described. The the lava cracks on cooling. The melted umn of boiling water and stones have been lava which you see beneath is sometimes ejected to a height of more than half a mile, event. Secondly, heart knowledge, which twelve or fourteen feet—sometimes not more than three or four inches below the crust while other conjectures, and even measure-is like the knowledge we derive from experiments, go as far as ten thousand feet or rience. to form—one of the guides raising up with thrown into the sea, a distance of more than his cane the thin crust near us, the red four miles from the crater—though I believe the feeling in your hearts. Salvation imin a few minutes—a miniature representa- wind may have aided the volcano. I have tions. Stones of considerable size being the interior cone was quite yellow from the sin; a glorious resurrection of the body, thrown upon this dense liquid floated out deposite of sulphur, while without it was tinct impressions of coins, &c., and we tions." made some. One of the ladies of our party, stooping down to make an impression of a copper coin, had her dress destroyed in an instant. The dress fell over one of the fissures, and was of course at once ignited. The consequence might have been serious had it not been discovered on the moment.

We now prepared to ascend the small cone containing the actual crater. The summit was not more than eighty or one hundred feet above us, perhaps less, but the feet sank amidst the loose ecoriæ and cinders, and to advance was very difficult.— As we neared the orifice, the sound became more and more terrible. The action was like a heavy and labored respiration, made at intervals of about one or two minutes, and was violent in proportion to the quantity of gases that found vent. The sound was is the termination of an aqueduct that brings not unlike that of a high pressure engine, except that it had more volume and did not break upon the ears so sharply. We thought we were on the windward side, but the guide was wrong, or the wind changed .-We struggled forward as well as we could in the face of the smoke, which occasionally came whirling down into our faces, when a tremendous volume of it came towards us, enveloping us in darkness. It remained so long before it was blown away, that we are almost suffocated. It was positively fearful, yet ludicrous. All the party inhaled the sulphurous acid gas, which irri tated the lungs and made respiration almost impossible. Here we were in the midst of the smoke, not able to see each other or the ground, all coughing most violently. It was now becoming a serious business. The lady in my charge had passed from coughing to deep and loud respirations, which I suppose were the precursor of positive suffocation. She had lost all power of action, and taking her under one arm, I made my

I have spoken of buried cities, but the way down, not knowing or caring much

we arrived at the Hermitage, or rather at some distance, but now finding that we our way up the steep ascent, among the Soon the ladies were seen scrambling up to fastened round the body of a man who pre- the crater, and enjoyed the rather dangerceded them. To this strap they held fast, ous advantage of viewing the sublime horand it was of material service to them .- ror of the phenomenon. The edge of the The ascent was difficult and fatiguing. In crater was not more than seventy or eighty rather less than hour we stood upon the feet in diameter, the inside forming a holsummit of the mountain, or in other words, low cone with its vortex downwards. It on the edge of the great crater, which, it was in one side of this cone, in an orifice must be observed, was the original one. nearly circular, of not more than twenty or And here, let me remark, that I have seen twenty-five feet in diameter, that the flames no modern descriptions answering to the and melted lava burst forth. This lava actual appearance. All the accounts speak separated into fragments when it flew into did. of this as the actual crater of the volcano, the air, glowing brightly, and so flexible as from the edge of which you look into a to change its form when in the air. When gulf one thousand feet or more deep where the respirations were loudest these irregular the most active combustion takes place; masses shot up into the air forty to sixty nothing is farther from the reality. The feet, while occasionally they were ejected diameter of this crater, is variously estimated as high as one hundred feet. The mouth of at half or three-quarters of a mile, which is the crater appeared to be directed somenear the truth, so that we are to con- what from us, so as to throw most of the clude that nearly all this vast cavity is filled | ejected matter towards the opposite side of up by the volcanic action of late years, the the cone, though some of it fell not more actual mouth of the crater retiring more than ten feet from us. Thus our position history of Jesus Christ, and shines with a and more inwards, and rising by the accu- was a dangerous one, and in looking in, we mulation of substances thrown out till it is went rapidly forward, staid a minute, keepnearly on a level with the edge of the great | ing watch in the air, and then retreated a crater, on gaining the edge of which you little to renew the examination, till we were see before you an almost level circular plain, | quite content. Our attempts had been rewithin which, near the centre, a much warded by seeing this horrid gulf perfectly, smaller cone is thrown up, from which the and with the exception of a Germnn gentleman, ours was the only party that suc-

Strictly speaking, there are at present the | ceeded on that day. We now prepared to descend. A walk lava on which you walk is hot, too hot to power of the volcano to eject these sub- attend to them, a knowledge of salvation. walk on in some parts, and the red hot lava stances is prodigious beyond belief. Meas- This knowledge is twofold. First, head glows through a thousand fissures into which urements by the theodolite prove that a col- knowledge, which is like the knowledge on which you walk, while in some places near two miles. One positive proof of its where it flows, the crust is just beginning immense power is, that some have been half in it. In this state the lava takes dis- black, but had occasional yellow incrusta-

MY COUNTRY.

BY R EV. CHARLES T. TORREY. O land of my fathers, The land of my pride! Thy shame and thy weakness, O where wilt thou hide! My country, my country, I weep over thee, Thou land of the bond slave, Thou scorn of the free!

The cries of the widow, The sighs of the weak, The tears of the helpless For vengeance shall seek. My country, my country, The land of my pride, The Judge of the helpless How wilt thou abide!

Thy sons are in fetters, Their manhood is gone, Thy daughters in chains, curse The hour they were born. My country, my country, How mourn I for thee, The day of His justice, O how wilt thou flee!

Thy Bibles, thy fetters, Thy Sabbaths, thy whips! Thy boastings of freedom, With pale, lying lips. My country, my country, Thy glory is gone;
True manhood abhors thee, Pure woman doth scorn!

O land of my fathers, How long I for thee, Thy dark sons and daughters In freedom to see! My country, my country, Arise, and be free— Thy sons then no longer Shall weep over thee!

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

2 Tim. iii. 15. From a child thou has known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Timothy, to whom these words were addressed by St. Paul, was privileged beyond what many children are; he had a pious mother and grandmother, by whom he was instructed from a child. See chapter 1: 5. His father was a Greek, a heathen, yet the instruction of his pious mother and grandmother prevailed, and he was taught and embraced their faith and piety. This should teach mothers how much depends upon them, and how much they can do for their children. It also teaches children how to value the pious instructions of their mothers, when they have pious mothers.

The result of the early instruction and the pious example of Timothy's mother and grandmother, was, he was learned in the Scriptures, became a very pious youth, and made a good and useful minister of the gos-

This is a very great text, and embraces much more than we can explain in this sermon, but we will notice briefly the follow-

I. The holy Scriptures which Timothy had learned;

II. Their power to make him and us wise unto salvation: and. III. The importance of studying them, and of knowing them from childhood, as he

I. What are we to understand by the ho-

1. By the holy Scriptures is meant the Bible, or rather that part of the Bible which we now call the Old Testament.-There was no New Testament then. The New Testament was all written after Christ came. Children now have the New Testament to make them wise unto salvation, which Timothy had not, and this contains clearer light.

2. The Scriptures are called holy. They may well be called holy for several rea

The word Scriptures originally signified nothing more than writings, and hence the apostle may have said the 'holy Scriptures,' that is, the holy writings, to distinguish them from all other writings or scriptures.

Again, the Scriptures are holy, because The largest, or outside one, is not continu- of twelve or fifteen minutes brought us to they were given by God to holy men who ous, but it extends around three-fourths of a the edge of the crater first described, which wrote them. The apostle Peter says, 'The move, she was what women professing godprophecy came not in old time by the will deep valleys. The highest point of it is ten or twenty year since will recognise as of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' 2

The Scriptures may also be called holy because they exert an influence to make shows its volcanic origin. This was a por. surrounds the cone in which is the present men holy. The more men read, study, and love the Scriptures, the more holy they be-

II. The power of the Scriptures to make

men wise unto salvation. 1. The Scriptures make men wise in al matters of religion. To be wise, is to know a great many things. Now the Scriptures every thing necessary to be known in order religious works to be performed; all that consequence of attending to these things, and what will be the consequence of negknow and attend to these things.

2. The Scriptures can make us wise unto salvation. They impart unto us, if we we derive from history of any subject or

Remember, children, that to be saved, you must not only get the knowledge of salvation in your heads, but you must get stream flowed out to a distance of ten feet that these were all pumice stones, and the plies the pardon of sin and consequent peace time subsequent, she united with the Methwith God; (Rom. v. 1,) deliverance from tion of one of those formidable great erup- forgotten to say that the rim and inside of the pollution and controlling influence of lowship with the people of her choice, until and eternal happiness in heaven.

3. This salvation is "through faith in Jesus Christ." The meaning of this is, that its of Christ's death, and that faith is the only condition of our receiving such an application of his merits or atonement as will remove our sin and make us fit for heaven.-The Scriptures reveal Christ, and teach us how to believe in him, and believing in him we are saved; therefore the Scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation.

III. We are to consider the importance of studying the Scriptures, and of knowing them from childhood.

1. The great importance of the subject is a strong reason. Those things which are of the greatest importance should be attended to first. But the salvation of the soul, which the Scriptures teach, is more important than all things else put together. 'What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'

The London Penny Magazine, issued under the direction of the Society for the "Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," is, unquestionably, one of the most entertaining and useful of all the popular works which has ever appeared in any age, all the popular works which has every subject in the wide field of human knowledge, and as every article, whether on

2. To attend to our salvation while we are children, keeps us out of many evils, and makes us better and more useful in the world while we live. Timothy was taught the Scriptures when young, and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not his analysis and see what a good and useful minister he made. Had not had his grandmother and his mother taught him the Scriptures when a child, it is not likely he would ever have been a minister, and blessed the world as he did.

3. Children should learn the Scriptures, because what is learned in childhood makes a more lasting impression on the mind, and is longer remembered. The best things should be written the deepest on the page of the memory, hence we should write the Scriptures on our memories when children, before the world has a chance to write its

case be lost. Children often spend much time in learning various plays, but they

soon outgrow these plays; but if they learn | PRICE CURRENT the Scriptures, they will never outgrow the benefits of the knowledge they gain. Children may spend much time in learning to Pearl act the part of men and women, at which state they expect soon to arrive. This is right to a reasonable extent, but they may die before they get to be men and women. and then the time will be in some sense lost; but what time they spend in learning the Scriptures, cannot be lost even in death.-The Bible will shed a light around their dying beds, and light them through the dark

5. Children should learn the Scriptures, because the probability is they will never attend to them if they neglect them while young. They may not live to be old, and f they do, they will find so many other cares to look after, that they will be likely to neglect the Bible, unless they learn to read and love it when young.

neglect of the Bible, their hearts will become so hard and wicked that they will have no disposition to learn the Scriptures. It is dreadfully dangerous, children, to let childhood pass away without studying the Dry Cod, cwt 2 57 @ 262 Scriptures; it may be your ruin.

CONCLUSION. 1. How thankful ought we Pickled Salmon all to be for this blessed book, which can make us wise unto salvation. But for it we | Mackerel, No. 1 should wander in darkness, filled with No 3 bbl

2. How thankful should children be for the Sunday schools in which they may learn | Russia, lb the Scriptures. Timothy had no Sunday school, and yet he knew the Scriptures from Genesee a child. O children, be entreated to im-Michigan prove your opportunities. Ohio, Hey. &

Pennsylvania to think of those who have no Bibles and no Sunday schools. The little slaves in the Richm'd c mills 7 51 @ 7 75 South have neither, and their cruel masters will not let them go to Sunday school or Brandywine 6.87@ 7 Georgetown 6 62 @ 6 75 read the Bible. Pray for them. Rve flour 4 37 @ 4 50

[True Wesleyan.

ford, Ct., April 29th, 1771; died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Bassett, in | Barley western Oats, Northern Westfield Mass., on the 19th of May, aged 74 years and 21 days. As a shock of corn fully ripe, she was gathered into the garner of her Lord in great peace. In all the relations of life in which she was called to Eagle and Columbian: best; and her children may well call her North River, 100lbs. 75@85 blessed, for she was a mother of priceless worth. A woman of a vigorous and well balanced mind, she had early and ample scope for its development, by being left a widow, with four little ones dependent up- Do Swedes on her care and counsel. The widow's God sustained her, and in the fear of the Lord, she brought them up in the love and practice of virtue. One of them is not, having passed away in early manhood, in full Oak, lb hope of a blissful immortality. The others have long since given their hearts to God, and are following their departed parent as she followed Christ. Twice a widow, she was not exempt from sorrow; but the word of her Lord sustained her in the hour of affliction, and most meekly did she bow to his will. She was eminently the servant of all; dergo in order to be saved, and how and on ever devising the good of others, her benefourth or inner one of all. The space be- a lurid light may be seen, sometimes mount- what conditions this change is wrought in volence was far reaching and minute. The needy were never turned empty from her door: the weary always found a shelter, Shingles, 18in. 1 75@ 200 comfort and repose; the wayworn herald of | Do. cedar, 3ft.20 00@22 00 the cross here found a hearty welcome—a Do. do. 2st. ——@17 50 peaceful and a happy home. Hers was the | Staves, wo benevolence the gospel enjoins—doing good to others, asking not again. Its blessings Doroak had 27 00@28 00 distilled from her hands like the dews of | Heading, wo evening—equally, silently, certainly. She | Hoops lived many years in the enjoyment of religion, unconnected with any Christian church, and free salvation was the sound that delighted her soul; and what she had found, she believed free for all. Some fifteen years since, she received a clearer evidence of divine acceptance than she before enjoyed, since which time she has "walked as seeing him who is invisible." A short odist Episcopal Church, and walked in felsummoned to her reward. Names had little or no influence with her; she most freely loved and fellowshipped all who honored her blessed Lord. She met the summons our salvation depends wholly upon the mer- to immortality joyfully—triumphantly. In view of the spirit world, she exclaimed, "It is bright! Jesus is precious! Jesus is pre-

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doubts, painful uncertainty and despair.

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4. We should fearn the Scriptures when young, because the labor cannot in any case be lost. Children of the states of the labor cannot in any case be lost. Children of the states of the labor cannot in any case be lost.

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VOL. The S

SUNDA In our notice Convention, we Sunday-keeping giously and poli tempt to make g

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