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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

VOL. II-NO. 28.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 1, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 80.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. SUNDAY LEGISLATION—NO. 2.

In our notice of the late Philadelphia Sunday Convention, we affirmed that the attempt to enforce Sunday-keeping by legislative enactments is religiously and politically wrong. We shall now attempt to make good our assertion.

It is religiously wrong, because contrary to the instructions of the Lord Jesus Christ, and opposed to the spirit and design of Christianity. When our Lord affirmed before Pilate, "My

kingdom is not of this world," he meant not merely to satisfy the Roman governor that he had no designs upon the political power of the Romans in Judea, but he pointed to a cardinal distinction of his kingdom, which he had repeatedly inculcated upon his disciples. It would have availed nought to have affirmed this before the governor, if the instruction given to his disciples had not corresponded with the same. But he had said, "Ye know that the kings of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them, but it shall not be so among you." "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." Every thing in the instructions and preepts of the Lord Jesus corresponds with this cardinal distinction of the Kingdom of heaven. Before Pilate, Jesus affirmed that he came to establish his kingdom by bearing witness to the truth. The only weapons he gave to his disciples were the truths he taught them. "Go teach all nations." said he. "If they persecute you in one city, flee ye to another." "But I say unto you, that ye reless as doves." "The servant of the Lord should not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves, if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the

The course of our Lord and his apostles exactly corresponded with these instructions and precepts. On no occasion did they seek the aid of the civil power to enforce the observance of a single tenet of the religion they taught. The Apostle Paul. when warning Timothy of the corruptions that he foresaw coming over the professors of Christianity, says unto him: "Thou hast known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long-suffering, charity, patience, persecutions, afflictions, which came upon me at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra, what persecutions I endured; but out of them all the Lord delivered me; yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecutions. Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned." That religion, then, which seeks to enforce itself by the aid of legislative enactments, is fornication with the kings (or rulers) of the earth

We were ashamed and grieved to find a distinguished Baptist member presiding over an assembly met for the purpose of invoking the aid of the rulers of this world to establish a religious observance that is said to belong to the kingdom of Christ, and others members of a committee who reported a resolution memorializing the Legislature of the State to pass laws to enforce by fines. and imprisonment the observance of a day, which they say is held in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ! Oh, spirit of the Lord! is this thing done in thy name? Or, hast thou inspired the hearts of the men who have so palpably departed from the instructions of the Lord Jesus and his apostles? How could those ministers of Christ vote for the enforcement of a law, which this very year imprisoned and fined some of the most pious and peaceable Sabbath-keepers in the State of Pennsylvania? Have they become weary of bear ing the cross, and impatient of laboring to bring men to the acknowledgment of the truth, by teaching the doctrines and precepts of the Lord Jesus? Would that they might yet learn, that the disciple

is not above his master. The spirit and design of Christianity is different from all systems of rule which seek to control mankind by physical or judicial power. It provides for putting God's laws into the mind, and writing them in the heart; and then claims a willing homage from the instructed and quickened spirit. Christianity requires a renewed man in or der to acceptance with God, or the offering up spiritual sacrifices holy and acceptable to God. Every effort, therefore, which contravenes or disregards this essential characteristic of the kingdom of heaven, is anti-Christian. Such efforts have never done any thing to promote the spiritual good of the church of Christ, but every thing to corrupt it. Legislating for Christianity has extended Pedobaptism, erected national hierarchies, and filled the world with persecuting bigots. And could the advocates of Sunday legislation succeed in this country, such would be its effect here. It stands opposed in spirit and design to all the kind-

serve religious duties, with unwilling hearts, which | why? Because their authority is human, and is dissemination of the Word of Life at home and is hypocrisy. Every man in this country is free to observe Sunday if he pleases. If he chooses to disregard it, for the sake of office or gain, he would not be a better man for being prohibited worldly business on that day by State legislation. State legislation, however, assumes the anti-Christian dogma, that he would; or otherwise it enacts restraints upon him that are not designed to do him good. This is a fruitful source of the overwhelming formalism which has dried up the spiritual life of Christianity in those countries where the primitive churches once flourished, and shed a healthful healing influence over the whole face of society; but where now the grossest superstitions ever palmed upon the world by legislative enactments are sanctified by hoary custom and homage, and have rendered a vast portion of the public mind impervious to the labors of Christian evangelists. Such, and such only, is the religious effect of state enactments enforcing religious duties in America. It is therefore religiously wrong.

Politically, a greater act of injustice cannot be committed than to make the soil of Pennsylvania the theatre of religious proscription.

The original settlers of Pennsylvania agreed upon a form of government, while yet in England. on the 25th of April, 1682, which was published, large body of emigrants were collected together. found a body of Dutch, Swedes, and Finns, al- shown to the world. ready in the country they had come to occupy; and on the 4th of December of the same year, an Assembly convened at Chester, which adopted the frame of government, and enacted the body of laws, which had before been brought from England. In the thirty fifth section of that frame of government, twice adopted in the year 1682, will be found the following provision for religious lib-

"That all persons living in this Province, who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no way be molested, or preju. diced for their religious persuasion, or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they in compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever."

In pursuance of this plan of government, and to carry out the great and enduring principles of religious liberty, one of the first laws enacted by them, is entitled, a law concerning liberty of conscience, in which are the following remarkable

"Almighty God, being only Lord of conscience, Father of lights and spirits, and the Author as well as the object of all divine knowledge, faith not of Jesus Christ or his apostles, but of another, and worship, who only can enlighten the mind, who is represented in God's word as committing | persuade and convince the understanding of people, in due reverence to his sovereignty over the souls of mankind, it is enacted by the authority living in this Province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world, and that professeth himself, or herself, obliged to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in anywise be molested or prejudiced for his, or her, conscientious persuasion, nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent, or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall fully and freely enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matters of religion, such shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace and be punished accord-

still stronger, if possible, by the State Convention adopted the following provision:-

"All men have a natural and indefeasible right | that ever blessed the race. to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or maintain any ministry, against his consent. No human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship."

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776, amended in 1789, and again in 1837; but in neither case was any amendment proposed in this provision of the Constitution. It was re-affirmed each time without a dissenting

A distinguished lawyer and Judge, in the State of Pennsylvania, makes the following comment upon this part of the Constitution:—

"This provision places the rights of conscience above the reach of human authority. It can exercise no power over this right. It cannot control it, and indeed, cannot even interfere with it

The authority of the church or clergy cannot do

declared incompetent to perform any such purpose. It is declared incompetent, not in particular cases, but it is declared that it cannot be done in any case whatever."

Clearly, then, Judge Parsons and the clergy of Philadelphia, with the distinguished citizens who formed the late Sunday Convention, were politically wrong in resolving to memorialize the Legislature to extend the law of 1794 to the canals and railroads in the State, or in requiring that law to be enforced. The law itself is unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed; it is a blemish upon the statute book. It is felt to be so by the people. for it is rarely enforced but for malicious purposes. The only persons prosecuted under it during the past year, that we have had any account of, were the Seventh-day Baptists at Snowhill, in Franklin County—as wicked and malicious a prosecution as the prosecution of the Mænsters in Denmark, on England and in this country, to more heaven and earth to sympathize with them. Yet one of those very Baptists presided over a Convention in Philadelphia called to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania to enforce a law, or enact others, ian, or Christian minister, who does not observe the day called Sunday by abstaining from all world together with a body of laws, by which means a ly business-although the day previously he may who approved and adopted them for their future to the commandment. There is a religious and government. After landing in America, they political wrong in these things which must be SAMUEL DAVISON.

For the Sabbath Recorder. SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

Course No. 1.

Mr. Editor.—I see that many of the newspapers of the country are copying into their columns "Scraps of Curious Information," from interesting medley of facts they embrace, I conceived the idea, that a few scraps of more spe cific and sober information, if prepared with unimpeachable fidelity to truth, might make a salutary impression on the public mind. Here, then, Mr. Editor, are a few items of such imcare, and for which I would number south an admission into some corner of your paper:

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world new and old, \$30 per ton, and netts, clear of interest, insurance, &c. 10 per cent, or \$24,000, Navy, for the current year, is \$33,620,200!! Is one nation's navy, exceeds the nett profit of all the mercantile shipping owned by the civilized

amount to \$10,000,000,000. It would require aforesaid, That no person at any time hereafter the labor of four millions of men, at \$150 per annum for each man, to pay the interest of this City is considered healthy, but the Southern por sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least Ten Dollars on every inhabitant of the globe! Another fact, rendering this more impressive, may be found in the "scrap of curious information," that no heathen nations are in arrears for the butcheries they have perpetrated on the human race. They pay cash down for all that is done for the devil under their hands. Christian nations alone "go on tick" for that kind of service.

From March 4th, 1789, to June 30th, 1844, our Government expended on the War Department \$663,438,851. The interest of this sum, at or family prayer. This looks dark indeed, but This very liberal and just provision was made 6 per cent, would build Whitney's great rail- so it is. We hope, however, and shall hope and road from the Lakes to the Pacific, of 2500 miles | pray until Zion shall arise and shine." which framed the first State Constitution after the in length, at \$15,000 per mile; and thus erect a Declaration of Independence, of which Benjamin highway for the commerce and communion of they are as true as they are diverse—who that Franklin was President, for they inserted and the family of nations, which should be reckoned possesses an immortal soul, and enjoys a compe-

> In 1842, there were produced in the United States, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 140, 000,000 bushels of Indian corn; which, at \$1 per bushel for the former, and 25 cts. for the latter, were worth \$135,500,000. Fifteen per cent, clear, of the interest of the capital invested in lands, implements, hired and personal labor, wheat and corn grower. Then the profit of this amount of grain would be \$20,325,000. The appropriation to the army and navy, during the

The government, though carrying on exten sive armories of its own, has recently contracted with a private company in Connecticut for the the audience as did that awful voice of our departsupply of 30,000 pistols, at \$6,50 each; or 195. ing moments. Since that day I ever look serious-000 dollar's worth of those weapons so much in ly upon the face, and listen solemnly to the voice vogue with duellists and assassins. The Amerness, meekness, forbearance, and witnessing for the truth, inculcated in the gospel. It seeks to he included in the gospel in the g bring an unwilling part of the community to ob- can they by their united authority do it. And all that has been given through the Union for the night.

abroad. So it goes: Christendom expends more in one year on the means and instruments of human slaughter, than has been given for the promulgation of the Gospel since us Christ died on the cross! Jes E. B.

Worcester, Nov. 18th 1845.

For the Sabbath Recorder. WESTERN EMIGRATION IN TWO ASPECTS.

A correspondent of one of the city papers, fornerly a resident on Long Island, writing from one of the Western "gardens of the world," gives the following picture of a farmer's life and prospects at the west:--

" Prairie farms can be had here at from three to ten dollars per acre all along the Illinois and Michigan Canal and on both sides of the Fox river. A farm of 160 acres within ten miles of Canal can be had for eight hundred dollars, the whose account our Baptist brethren labored, in interest of which outlay is about fifty dollars per annum. One hundred acres of this farm, on the first year being corn, after the breaking up, will produce about twenty five hundred bushels of wheat, is worth at Chicago (\$1500) fifteen hundred dollars. The farmer can raise sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and this on the first year will which will fine or imprison the most pious Christ- give on the same 100 acres six thousand bushels, which at twelve cents per bushel is worth twelve hundred dollars at Chicago. This will give him twenty-seven hundred dollars for the two years, and most unquestionably two thousand dollars have kept the Sabbath of Almighty God according | profit! His land is then ready, without requiring any manure for ages, for a succession of wheat crops, each one giving on an average twenty-five bushels to the acre! Talk of Long Island when compared with this country! Why the best lands in Kings county are worthless in comparison as farms. It costs the Long Islnure, &c., to put in his wheat crop, and then it will take all his wheat and the following crop of grass to pay the expense! This I know from sad experience. Kings county is only fit for

"Again, the farmer on Long Island is an everthe New York Gazette. While reading the lasting slave—his labors must never cease—he is a pack horse going to, and returning from market—he travels by night and by day, and his winter, which gives rest, sport and amusement to the farmers here, gives nothing to him but the most agreeable amusement of dragging manure from New York to the dung heap, and if this last business is neglected, the Sheriff will soon

The facilities of transporting produce of all kinds from the West are so great, that the Long Island farmers who once had every thing their mounts to about 8,000,000, tons, which is worth own way are now sinking every year, and must ultimately sell out their places to citizens on which to erect their country seats. Such of the old settlers as have incomes from other sources 000, per annum. The appropriation to the British will hold on, but those without incomes must ulnot this a sober fact? that the annual expense of sand dollars to manure for wheat and grass one busy, bustling, restless life engross the heart, and chain it

"Any industrious farmer settling on any of these The war-debts of the European nations | rich prairies, with soil from two to six feet deep, can be a rich man in five years, even if he settles All the State of Illinois West and North of this tion of the State below Peoria, especially along the Illinois, Ohio and Michigan rivers, is known to be extremely unhealthy.'

Another person, from another of the Western Gardens," writes to one of our Societies quite a different picture of his state and circumstances. "Religion," says he, "has few advocates here. Sabbath desecration, even in our own denomination, fearfully abounds, covenant-meetings and communion seasons are abandoned by two-thirds of the church. Discipline there is none; and no Sabbath School or Bible Class, prayer meetings

In view of these two pictures—and probably in all coming time one of the greatest enterprises | tence here, but would say with Agur, "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.

CLOCKS IN CHURCHES .- In one of my college years a fellow pupil suddenly died. On the Sabbath following, the venerated Dr. F. joined his in the capacity to enjoy the blessed God, while His love discourse with this event, which was itself preach- absorbs every power of thy soul, and sin is forever banis a liberal estimate of the profit accruing to the ing very solemnly to some of us. This was a ished from thy sight? Is this blessedness so near that sentence: "Young man, thou art now strong and thou caust sometimes lay the hand of faith upon it, and full of health; but I will tell you, the spade which exclaim with humble gratitude, "Yes, 'tis mine! 'tis shall dig thy grave may be already forged—the mine!" What a motive this to spend thy short probation winding-sheet be lying in yonder store-and that same year, was \$20,150,501. In other words, clock, (pointing to the one on the gallery) be become gems in His crown, and with thee participate in the army and navy ate up the whole harvest of counting out the moments in the last Sabbath day His eternal love and favor. What a motive to induce the wheat and corn throughout the Union! Will of thy life." He paused. It was the silence of fervent ejaculationnot the hard-working farmers think on this fact? the grave, for a moment—but oh! the tick of that clock! It entered my soul. It seemed like the sound of the keys in the doors of the eternal world. No voice, no speech could have searched of the sanctuary clock.

PATIENT BECAUSE ETERNAL

BY REV. WM. B. TAPPAN. Yea, thou forbearest, Lord, Thou renderest not reward Due to my sin, Thou knowest all my heart. Yet with me patient art, Me, vile within!

Though irritable these My passions are,-like seas Raging aloud,-Tempests that mock control Vexing my weary soul, Yet am I proud.

Yea, proud-though of a day That's vanishing away:

Lord I would learn

Meekness would learn Whate'er thou send'st of care, Nor trials spurn.

Rebelliously doth flesh Involve me in the mesh Of hurtful strife. Within my nature dwell The sparks that kindle hell: Help, for my life!

Like touchwood, I the flame Do catch. Lord 'tis with shame My shame I own. Bathe me anew in blood That gushes in rich flood. Fast from thy throne.

Thou wast! Thou art! wilt be! Vouchsafe to lesson me To bear thy will From open foes, false friends, And all thy love intends, Submissive still.

Even as thy blessed Son, The meekly suffering One: The Deity; Patient, when woke the sword, From whom fell never word Vindictively.

Who did not inward fret When sorely him beset The powers infernal: Most patiently Most patiently who died, Because Eternal.

REDEEMING THE TIME BECAUSE THE DAYS ARE

The close of another eventful year reminds us that time is winging us away to our eternal home." The unwritten scroll opened for a given period a twelvemonth since, to contain records unknown to all but the great Eternal, is now filled. Time has performed its work with a despatch unequalled even by the magnetic telegraph. and its characters are equally distinct and indelible. At the close of every hour, day, week, mouth and year, is not sell him out of house and home, for he can raise the question a fitting one, "What report has this short pediving ages, half on the repry. The command has hever been revoked, " Redeeming the time because the days are evil." Many during the past year have been made to feel that the days were evil, in the sense here implied; but how few have obeyed the command to the letter? "Lost moments!" "Squandered hours!" "Wasted probation!" Painful indeed must be the frequent recurrence of these sentences, when beheld by mortals in the books of Eter timately quit the island. It will cost two thou- nity. While with the worldling, the daily scenes of this hundred acres of land on Long Island! See to earth, its pulses are rapidly lessening; age is creeping what a farm this sum would buy and stock, in on apace; the seeds of death are taking root, and an ETER-NITY without hope, is but a step beyond. To such the opening year speaks loudly, "Prepare to meet thy God!" Spend not the "New Year's day" in hilarity and mirth, for reflection and repentance are more appropriate work. down as a squatter and takes pre-emption right. | Contemplate the army of the dead, who commenced the last year, as thyself, full of life and hope. In this city alone, (taking the report of deaths for a single week. as an average for the year,) over 9000 souls have passed the bounds of time, and rendered up their last account. Could these accost thee from the spirit world to-day, would they not whisper, "Mortal, redeem the time! Redeem the time!" "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." If, during this year, death shall come to thee 'as a thief in the night," O be not found without a wed-

> To those who have learned to redeem the time, who are striving to obey every precept of that Being whom they soon expect to behold, disrobed of mortality, the knell of departing years brings no notes of sadness. In the secret chambers of the soul they can respond,

> > "Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day."

A glorious and a needful refuge that, From vile imprisonment in abject views. 'Tis Immortality, 'tis that alone Amid life's pains, abasements, emptiness, The soul can comfort, elevate, and fill: That only, and that amply this performs; Lifts us above life's pains, her joys above Their terror those, and these their lustre lose.'

How will life's trials and vicissitudes dwindle to a point carcely perceptible, when viewed at the distance of a thousand years spent before the throne. At such a point of how little moment will the frowns or smiles of mortal worms appear. Shall it be thine, dear reader, to gaze in rapt adoration, at Infinite loveliness, glory ineffable, supreme perfection—to advance from strength to strength in doing good—in winning souls to Christ—that they may

"I only pray, God make me holy, and My spirit nerve for the stern hour of strife. Aid me to shun the wrong, pursue the right, Redeem the time, lie low before the cross, And live, till death, 'for other worlds than this.'" Adv. Moral Reform.

A little armor would serve, if a man might choose where his enemy should strike him; but we are told to take the whole armor of God, implying that we shall be assaulted at every

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 1, 1846.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER BIGHT. We have seen, that law originates in the relations of things;—that moral law originates in the

natural relation we sustain to God as his creatures, and to one another as fellow creatures :- and that every precept of the Decalogue, not even excepting the fourth, originates in this natural relation. It ed in this code. follows, therefore, that the Ten Commandmentswhatever may be said of other parts of Scripturehave a solid claim to be considered as belonging to the Moral Law. We have made all due allowance for the positive character of the fourth commandment, and have seen that it cannot be rejected from the moral code on that account. In this connection we would add, that if the word gospel may be extended in its application, so as to include rules of duty, contrary to the rigid meaning of the term—as we have already seen, and as all will allow—so may the term moral law be extended to include at least one precept, which does not answer to the rigid meaning of moral, being in the phrase of scholastic theology a positive institution. we must here take notice of an apparent incon-

sistency in our reasoning. In one of our numbers, (No. 3,) we said that the relation which God established with the Israelites at Sinai, did not furnish the moral code; for that relation was with but a single nation. Nevertheless we have attempted to prove, that the Decalogue is a summary of moral duty. It might be asked, when did God. the precepts of the Decalogue? That they were previous, we have not pretended. We might al- thers. low without any prejudice to our argument, that the utterance of them from amidst the flames of Horeb, was the first formal promulgation that had ever been made of them. Nevertheless, this first formal promulgation of them was an exact and literal transcript of duties, that were binding on mankind from the very beginning. Had God Almighty, they were placed to him, and to one another, re-

When we said, that the relation established between God and the Israelites did not furnish the law by which is the knowledge of sin, we did not by any means mean to set aside the authority of the Decalogue. We simply intended, that as that relation was established only with a single nation, such duties as had their origin in that relation, could not be considered binding on the world at a matter of ordinary life, such documents would large. But we have shown, that the duties of the Decalogue must have had their origin farther in a written form, invested with sanctions peculiar to the occasion, and laid at the bottom of the cove- ceive as satisfactory what would unhesitatingly nant made with that nation, affects not the question | be rejected by any other tribunal. in regard to their origin. Yet here is the point at which many seem to stumble. Not able to see that the Decalogue has any authority, independent notions concerning its binding character are all | We have just received a new illustration of this involved in confusion.

a want of conformity to the righteousness which peal is made in proof of Sunday observance. this code enjoins. One of its precepts says, "Thou True, indeed, in the earliest discovered versions shalt not kill." But had this precept no authority of Ignatius' epistles, the very passage relied on is previous to its promulgation from Sinai? If not, evidence itself that the Sabbath was observed; the arraignment and condemnation of Cain for and therefore, to those aware of this fact, the apauthority? If not, the Sodomites were falsely different from each other should surely have precharged with being sinners before the Lord ex- vented Ignatius from being burdened with the ceedingly; and Joseph troubled himself with need- responsibility involved, until it be really ascertainless scruples in relation to Potiphar's wife.

mulgation of the law which enjoins it, but the re- borne by either. lation which it recognizes. For when law is formally promulged, my obedience to it is either importance to those whose faith is to be affected of humanity and good morals. If any have doubts, right or wrong. But how am I to determine by the result, has indeed been the aim and let them read and make up their minds in view of whether it is right or wrong, if there is no rule of earnest endeavor of not a few eminent authors. right except the law which is thus formally pro- It was largely agitated in a former age, and has mulged? When the Decalogue is formally pro- since remained one of the vexed questions on mulged, how shall I determine whether my obe- which friends and opponents to the change have dience to it is right, and my disobedience wrong, felt themselves at liberty to claim the victory in unless the moral duties which it enjoins have an so far as such testimony was regarded as of value. antecedent obligation? Yet by some rule or other this point must be determined. Hence the conclusion is, that obligation springs up simultaneously ther ground of distraction to those who assign with the relation in which is founded the law that an unwarranted place to the traditions of the may be afterwards formally promulged.

the Sabbath antecedent to the giving of the law? from the East, to be thrown among the already this country, ninety-nine in the hundred are the How far this institution might be obligatory, inde- perplexed churches of the West. This version, immediate or the remote victims of intoxicating pendent of any formal annunciation of it, we will alledged to contain within itself the evidence of drinks. not undertake to say. But we are under no neces- its antiquity, differs, so far as it goes, most matesity of reasoning upon such a hypothesis. At the rially from both the former; and if the second filthy and in disorder, the husband cross and disclose of his creation work God kept a Sabbath, and thus showed us by example what we should do. the three thus referred to, this newly-found ver-That day, which he kept as a Sabbath, he "bless- sion is greatly shorter than its latest predecessor. ed and sanctified;" and that was equivalent to a formal promulgation of a law for its observance. To object, that God did not speak out, and say in ance with those of the Fathers, the epistle to the so many words, "Remember the Sabbath day," &c., as in the fourth commandment, is but childish quibbling. The term "blessed" certainly means something; and if it does not mean, that God ren- the Sunday has the sanction of Ignatius, in his dered it a day peculiarly happy for man, it behoves our opponents to tell us what it does mean. The term "sanctified" also means something; and if it does not mean, that God set it apart for a holy use, let the objector tell what it does mean. No one, with the New Testament in his hand, can Sabbath Recorder.

pretend that God set apart the day for his own use; for the Saviour tells us it was made for man.

the Sabbath was not formally promulged before the transaction at Sinai, it was nevertheless set forth under such circumstances that there could be it; others cautiously express their sorrow for it; no mistake as to its binding obligation. Thus the entire Decalogue stands before us as a rule of latter class has a long article on the subject, righteousness, the violation of which is sin. other moral precepts are but the diversified applications of the great elementary principles embodi-

WRITINGS OF THE FATHERS.

In the entire absence of all authority and of all example in the Word of God for the change of the Sabbath, there is on the part of Sunday observers a ready appeal to the writings and practice of the in competition with inspired Scripture. Whether of their authors, were those most worthy of prebelonged, we have not the means of determining. present the more truly scriptural authors may have veen less esteemed. But however this may be, conjects, to which even their greatest admirers would of Temperance. refuse to subscribe. Yet, notwithstanding this, wherever they are found to sanction existing practices, which their observers are unwilling to change, the authority of these writings is appealantecedently to the transaction at Sinai, promulge ed to; and on a subject even of such importance as the sanctifying of the Sabbath, the divine compromulged in that manner and form at any time | mand is overborne by the precepts of these Fa-

In such a case, it might surely be required, that at least the human testimony to which such importance is attached should be consistent with it self, if not also evidently that of those whose names it bears—that the dictates to which the faith and conscience of the church are surrendered, if not clearly proved to be the utterances of with audible voice, pronounced at the gate of those Fathers, shall be free at least of clear and Eden the duties which he would have all men ob- certain indications of the contrary. Yet how far serve, he would have pronounced these very duties, is this from being the case! Notoriously these which we here find spoken out from the fires of writings on which so much is made to depend, are their souls," and are not moved by this Sinai. For, as we have seen, the relation in which | in some cases largely interpolated. Unequivocally they bear internal testimony of the frauds which have been practiced in the attempts made to procure, as if by the Fathers, the condemnation of opinions known in some instances to have been broached only at periods long after these Fathers were in their graves. In these circumstances who can tell how much or how little of any such production expresses truly the mind of him under whose name it passes current? In reference to be regarded as of little value; yet in a case o transcendant importance-in a matter that deep al well-being-the church has confederated to re

But the providence of God has done much to confound this false faith-making it all the more inexcusable for any to continue resting upon such of the positive and formal promulgation of it, their | vain imaginations, against the light of divine truth. It is well known, that among the Fathers on whom But it is not more certain that sin was in the reliance is placed as sanctioning a change of the (Rom. 5: 13,) than it is that such sin consisted in is one of the earliest of the witnesses to whom apprecept forbids adultery. Had this no previous consistent. The existence of two versions very ed to which of these versions he had appended

respect to the authority of Ignatius, and a far-Fathers. An ancient Syriac version of three of But if this be so, where then is the obligation of Ignatius' epistles has recently been received Unhappily for the tranquillity of those who aim at forming their views of the Sabbath in accord-Magnesians is not of the number of those thus received-at least of those now published-so that they will be left in painful suspense how far new guise, till some farther development shall the State and Nation. have determined as to their orthodoxy.

We cannot enter farther into the matter at present, but, God willing, intend giving some structive to the souls, bodies, and estates of men, account of the work in a future number of the they would hardly be convinced though one rose

Unambiguous.—We have been not a little amused, as well as instructed, by reading the The conclusion follows, that though the law of comments of our exchanges upon the movement in Pennsylvania towards securing legislation in favor of Sunday. Some of them try to approve and still others boldly denounce it. One of this which closes with the following abrupt, but unambiguous, language:--" Sunday is not the Sabbath. Let them keep the true Sabbath—the seventh day-according to God's commandment, be fore they require others to keep the Sabbath as a holy day."

THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL IN WASHINGTON.-From a statement published in one of the Washington papers, we should judge that the residents Fathers. Whatever these writings are or were, at the seat of government were pretty liberally prothey ought never to have been put in place of or | vided with the means of religious and social enjoyment. It is stated that there are in the city seven those preserved even as they came from the hands | Methodist churches, four Baptist, six Presbyterian, five Protestant Episcopal, three Catholic, two Lu servation in the ages to which they respectively theran, and one Unitarian Church, besides three churches appropriated exclusively to colored per-Possibly, in the progress of corruption, then as at | sons. There are also twelve Masonic Lodges. with a Grand Lodge; twelve Odd-Fellow's Lodges, with three encampments of Odd-Follows, and the fessedly these writings are uninspired, and, as we Grand Lodge of the District. To these may be have them, contain statements, on different sub-added several societies of Rachabites and the Sons

> Music.—The Cincinnati Washingtonian says that whenever a man is caught selling liquor in that town on Sunday, the Mayor sings him a song to the tune of twenty dollars. The Chicago Citizens reports that they are beginning to sing the same tune there on Sundays; and expresses a hope, that before long we shall have such a concord of sweet sounds every day in the week, if there is occasion for it. But the Springfield Washingtonian caps the climax, by saying that the Mayor of that town goes one octave higher than any body else, and sings the rummies a tune to the sum of thirty dollars for each offence, week days as well as Sundays, and that the Common Council four-fifths of the men, and all the women, "join in the chorus." The editor further expresses an opinion, that all who have not such "music in

"Concord of sweet sounds, Are fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

CHRISTMAS AND THE PILGRIMS.—Great changes have come over the customs of New England since the days of the Pilgrims, as will be seen by comparing the following law of the colony of Massachusetts in 1651, with the present practice of holding meetings, giving presents, and feasting families on Christmas day. What would have been the feelings of a Pilgrim Father, who had visited the scene of his former trials on the 25th day of December in the year of our Lord one

." Whoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas, and the like, either by forbearing labor, feasting, or any other way, upon such an account as aforesaid, every such person, so offending, shall pay for such offence five shillings as a fine to the county."

LICENSE OR No LICENSE.—On the 28th of April next, the question whether the Boards of Excise shall or shall not grant licenses for the sale of inworld before the formal promulgation of this code. Sabbath, Ignatius holds a prominent place. He toxicating liquors, is to be submitted to the legal voters of the State of New York. A more important issue has seldom if ever been brought before them; and we are glad that they will be permitted to express their opinion upon it without embarrassment from those party feelings which a ways attend upon general elections. Intemperkilling his brother were a perfect farce. Another peal to Ignatius has always appeared grossly in- ance has undoubtedly been encouraged by the custom in this State of legalizing the sale of intoxicating drinks; and pauperism and crime have al ways followed in the train of intemperance. Hence the vote will really be upon the question, whether the business of making paupers and crim-The origin of moral duty is not the formal pro- his signature—if that signature had ever been inals shall receive the sanction of the State authorities. We do not see how any sane man can The decision of this point, rendered of such doubt which side ought to be taken by the friends the following facts, which we copy from the N. Y. Tribune:—

It is a fact, that nine-tenths of the inmates of our Poor-Houses were brought there directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that three-fourths of all the convicts in our State-Prisons, were hard drinkers previous But a new element of discord has arisen with to the commission of the crimes for which they are

It is a fact, that the greatest sufferers from dis ease, and those whose maladies are most difficult to cure, are those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that of all who commit suicide in

ren are dirty, half naked and ill-fed; the rooms version was much shorter than the first, so, of contented, and peevish, and the wives slatterns, ill-tempered and quarrelsome, one, if not both the in safety, with cheering prospects of usefulness. parents are drinkers of intoxicating drinks.

modest people by their vulgarity, are spirit drinkers free ports. or spirit venders.

It is a fact, that it is a rare thing to see a keeper of a liquor shop where the poison is retailed in It is a fact, that most if not all the evils above

recounted, originate in the lincensed dram shops in It is a fact, if these facts do not convince the voters of the State of New York, that it is their duty to put down, at the ballot-boxes, a traffic so de-

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MR. JUDSON. A person who had an interview at Hamilton, N. Y., with the Rev. Adoniram Judson, the missionary, gives the following description of his of the members of our denomination, they hope to personal appearance, which will interest those who have never seen him :--

"I had been led, from some strictures on his personal appearance, to expect an inferior looking man—but was most agreeably disappointed. Rarely have I seen a countenance or a mien, more expressive of true intellectual and moral greatness. Refinement in every feature, indications of suavity and firmness most strikingly blended, and a certain indescribable expression of Christian simplicity, godly sincerity, sobriety and sweetness, thrown over the whole man like a celestial robe. His smile struck me as singularly significant and lovely, diffusing its sudden light over his dark and profoundly serious features, like sunshine breaking through the rifted clouds. His conversation was to me as delightful as his and that their greatest danger is from habits which personal appearance was impressive—and as I looked upon the man, all the startling and romantic incidents of his wonderful life passed in review before me, and I thought how unsought and apparently unprized was all the eminence to which his modest and laborious career had brought him. I felt impressions of admiration and love, surpassing any with which I ever remember to have looked on man."

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.—The Methodists of New England are now making vigorous efforts to collect funds for the endowment of an institution in which their rising ministry may receive a thorough theological education. One of their papers backs up an appeal in behalf of the object, by a letter of Adam Clark, written in 1806. Read the following extract from it, and say if he does not express the wants of other denominations as well as the early Methodists.

"We want—God knows!—we want some kind of Seminary for educating such workmen for the vineyard of our God as need not to be ashamed; chanic arts, &c. The latter tribe has twenty-eight but who now know not even how to use such tal- schools all in a flourishing and prosperous condients as God has given them; where young men tion, and supported out of its own funds, reserved may be deemed fit for the work, may have (were by treaty and appropiated for that purpose. The it but twelve months, or even half a year's) ' pre- noble example of these tribes has not been without vious instruction' in theology, in vital godliness, in its influence on their less cultivated neighbors: practical religion, in English grammar, and the and a spirit of emulation seems now to pervade rudiments of general knowledge. As a body, we the Creeks, who have already several schools cannot stand and speak with our enemies in the among them, in which are taught the primary and gate, much less turn the battle to the gate. Many more useful branches of learning, and one of of our preachers are in a state of comparative which is on the Manual Labor system. These non-age; because they have had no help, no di- people have recently requested the application rector of their studies, no pointer-out of method, of all their school funds to the establishment of no explorer of the path in which we should tread. two additionaal manual labor schools, and ar-If we could raise funds, the first year, for the instruction of only three or six persons, would it not be a glorious thing? Speak, O speak speedily to all our friends Let us get a plan organized without delay. God, I hope, is in the proposal."

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.—In the State of Virginia they have no public school system like that which prevails in most of the Eastern and Middle States. Hence it happens, that notwithstanding al Labor school (among the Delawares we supthe State is tolerably well provided with Colleges and Academies, the great body of the common peo-McDowell, in his last annual message to the Legislature, strongly urges the establishment of public schools, and in evidence of the need of them, speaks as follows :---

"Only consider that, of the 166,000 persons in this State, who are of a suitable age to be taught, that is, between 7 1-2 and 16, 46,000 only are reported as receiving any kind of education; and if the 12,000 and upwards of these who are credited to the Colleges, Academies, and classical schools, be deducted, there will be left but 34,000 who are going to common schools, and 120,000 who appear to be going to no school whatsoever!"

A Noble Example.—A friend of tract distribution in Ohio, feeling a deep interest in having the outfit of colporteurs provided by individual friends following is the form of his subscription:—

" Why loose ye the colt? Because the Lord hath need of him.' With a view of hastening the the most beneficial results to them and their predicted period when 'holiness unto the Lord brethren on this side the mountains, with whom shall be written on the bells of the horses,' and on they may, and no doubt will, at some future pethe horses themselves, I hereby cheerfully embrace riod, be brought into intercourse." the privilege of consecrating my favorite horse Faithful,' to the great colporteur work in the service of the American Tract Society."

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The press of the General Assembly's Board in China, from June 17, 1844, when it commenced operations, to the last of May, 1845, printed 4.136,are even now wanted."

The Armenian converts at Constantinople have of their own will formed a Bible Society of a peculiar character. Their design is to furnish the Armenian nation with a commentary on the Scriptures, and they have already engaged Rev. Mr. Goodell to furnish the commentary on the four

The American Tract Society have received \$63 47 from the first Presbyterian Church in Lodiana, Northern India, being their contributions for the Society to November 1, 1844. About train, was informed that he would not be needed It is a fact, that in all families where the child. \$1,500 has been contributed in India to restore the as a witness. At this moment he attempted to mission-press destroyed by fire at Lodiana.

Bishop Boone and the reinforcement for the Episcopal mission to China reached Hong Kong He soon proceeded on his voyage to the north of It is a fact, that those who least frequently at- China, expecting that the mission would probably tend the worship of God, and shock the ears of be located at Shanghai, the northernmost of the

> Charles King, Esq., of the firm of Talbot, Olyphant & Co., who have done so much for missions to China, died recently at the mouth of the Red Sea, on his way to the United States.

ernment has resolved on raising another loan, in bly injured, but Mr. Hayden escaped unhurt. order to take into its pay two more Swiss regiments, thereby increasing the Swiss corps in its service to 10,000 men. Ten thousand foreigners ton, fell from aloft on the deck of that vessel, and employed to protect Italy against herself. So much for the confidence of Rome in her own subjects and members.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.—We are requested to state, that the De Ruyter Institute, with its an. purtenances, having been redeemed by a number be able to re-open the same in the spring, with the design of making it useful to the cause of education, and to those for whom it was originally Farther particulars in due time.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains much valuable information concerning the Aborigines of this country. As every thing pertaining to them is of general interest, we copy the following abstract of that part of the Report which refers to their present social condition and prospects. It will be seen that there are encouraging signs of progress among them. are introduced among them by the whites.

"A disposition among the Tribes to improve their condition by adopting the habits and conforming to the pursuits of the white man, is becoming very general. The use of ardent spirits among a few of the tribes has increas. ed, while with the larger portion of them ithas greatly diminished during the year. With proper exertions, the Commissioner thinks the sale of the 'Fire Water' may be suppressed entirely where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction; but there is a hoard of graceless scamps living in the States and organized Territories bordering on the Indian country, who continue this nefarious traffic, and afford the Indians ample opportunity of obtaining the poison so injurious to their peace and destructive to their race. The laws of the U.S. cannot reach such cases, and nothing but stringent laws rigidly enforced on the part of the States themselves can abate or remedy the evil. "The cause of education is gradually extend-

ing its saving influence among the red men. The Choctaw and Cherokee tribes are farthest advanced in a knowledge of letters, agriculture, merangements are in progress for their erection as desired, under the superintendance of the Presbyterian board of missions.

"The Chickasaws have likewise asked for the establishment of a manual labor school among them, and requested that a portion of their school money may be applied to that object; to this they propose to add out of their other funds such additional sum as may be sufficient to carry on the same. The Fort Leavenworth Manupose) under the patronage and direction of the M. E. Church, is represented to be in a flourbling condition. It is attended at present by 137 scholars—91 males and 46 females. The Friends' Manual Labor School in the Agency has 40 scholars—an equal number of each sex -and is likewise represented to be in a prosperous position. Cot. Dick Johnson's Choctaw Academy in Kentucky is referred to, and said to be more prosperous than at ony former period-present number of students 68. Most of the Indian schools are either aided by the Government out of the funds set apart for the civilization of Indians, or are sustained by treaty stipulations. The Report commends with much force the system of Manual Labor Schools, and shows their peculiar adaptation to the condition and wants of these children of the forest.

"The Indians on the West side of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Many of them have forsaken their habit of hunting and fishing, and now depend on of the enterprise, recently made a donation to the agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. Numerwork of a valuable horse which cost \$85. The ous schools have grown up in their midst, at which their children are acquiring the most important and useful information. They have already advanced to a degree of civilization that promises

SABBATH ACCIDENTS.

We copy the following items for the instruction of such persons as think that accidents all occur on Sunday. They were clipped from one paper, where they followed each other.

A young man by the name of Horace Banning, 000 pages. "It is not editions of 10,000, or who had been employed some time in the Essex 15,000, that will meet the wants of China," says cotton mill, was run over on Saturday evening, by their Executive Committee, "editions of 100,000 the railroad train between Rowley and Ipswich, and killed. He bought a ticket in Rowley, for Boston, and must either have attempted to jump off the cars while they were in motion, or have gone out on the platform for some purpose, and accidently fallen off. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and about 23 years of age.

On Saturday forenoon, a sad accident occurred on the Lowell railroad, near the Woburn station. A man by the name of Conner, Constable at Lowell, was on his way on the down train to attend a Court at Cambridge, and on meeting the up jump upon the up train, when by some misstep, he was thrown down under the wheel of the car, which passed over him, mangling his legs in such a manner, that the amputation of both of them was soon after deemed necessary.

On Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Hayden of South New Market, was riding in a sleigh with his wife and child, and another lady, when approaching the railway crossing at New Market Village, the downward train from Portland being about to pass, he stopped his horse—but suddenly the horse sprang forward, and brought the sleigh in contact with the engine. Mrs. Hayden and child were The Constitutionel says, that the Roman Gov. killed instantly. The other lady was considera-

> On Saturday last, a young seaman, son of Capt. Lane, of the bark Mary Boughton, at Boswas instantly killed. In the same city, on the same day, Mr. Johnson, master mason, fell from a staging and was instantly killed.

Congress V week, having Saturday on ing includes e was done. In SENATE,

consideration they were pas nothing but th to consummate duced, but no pedient for th the cession of States. A bi Committee, ing Courts and over Texas. one judicial D Texas; one J \$2,000 ; first the first Mond same powers Courts of the I that a person le ed U. S. Attori a Marshal she \$200 salary an also to receive The Senate si

Rev. Mr. Tust The House teen candidates ed Rev. Mr. M The bill which laws of the U. the House. Texas by the joint resolution Nothing else o House.

MAGNETIC 1 pondent of the following strain completion of s "The Magn nerves, strung tic sea-board,

cities will com eously as the heart and limbs portance will b kind of practica great changes things-change amount to revol that the newspa its character, t which is of no c is forgotten and c must disappear condensed, yet a ted along the w But newspapers space must be fi into a higher an into discussions startling, element wings to the pro carrying human fore ever dream the enthusiastic magnetic intelle the weak and in strong and abl

strengthened and THE NAVY. smith, is collec facts concerning ness of the navy, ble towards ope The following st

" From 1815 years, there wer time of service, o two years; 30 (years; 172 Lieu half; and 8 Cha years. In the N be seen that, of 1 the government, salaries, at the fi waiting orders, a this the salaries eers, waiting ord sum of \$448,336 our Navy. Nov members of Con Supreme and I States was \$445. ceived by these i ders. It would effective men in annually more pa bers of the Senat and to all the Ju trict Courts of th

FATAL AND Schuyler, a your General Stephen to state, came to a sudden and at left the Manor H ter of Gen. V. R. ly passed the brid against by a pair a loaded farmer! from the corner b ing up the street supposed, struck back seat, in the causing almost in immediately back cal attendance pro in about an hour! who was sitting B no way injured.

CHARCOAL TIN be, and I hope you they will imbibe i

are requested to ite; with its ap. ned by a number ion, they hope to he spring, with the cause of edu. was originally

e time,

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

nothing but the President's signature is necessary

to consummate the matter. A resolution was intro-

States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary

ing Courts and extending the laws of the U.S.

one judicial District, to be called the District of

\$2,000; first Court to be held at Galveston on

the first Monday of February next; to exercise

same powers and jurisdiction as the District

Courts of the United States, and of Circuit Courts;

that a person learned in the Law shall be appoint-

a Marshal shall be appointed, each to receive

\$200 salary and fees; that a Clerk be appointed

also to receive the usual fees and compensation.

Rev. Mr. Tustin being the successful candidate.

The House of Representatives, out of thir-

teen candidates for the Chaplaincy, finally elect-

ed Rev. Mr. Milbrun, a Methodist, from Illinois.

The bill which passed the Senate, extending the

laws of the U.S. over Texas, was passed also by

the House. It will probably be conveyed to

Texas by the same messenger who carries the

ioint resolutions with the President's signature.

Nothing else of public interest was done in the

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—A New York corres-

pondent of the Charleston Courier, indulges in the

completion of several new telegraphic lines :-

things-changes which, in some cases, must

amount to revolution. It seem to me, for instance,

that the newspaper press must essentially change

its character, and that the mere lumber-news,

which is of no consequence except as news, and

is forgotten and completely useless as soon as read,

must disappear from its columns. In a greatly-

condensed, yet sufficient form, it will be transmit-

ted along the wires and printed in a stick-full.

But newspapers must live, and so much extra

space must be filled. Thus they will be forced

into discussions and agitations of all the great,

startling, elemental forms of thought which give

wings to the progress of the present age, and are

carrying humanity far beyond what it has hereto-

fore ever dreamed. None but the ablest pens-

the enthusiastic, deep thoughted, clear-headed,

magnetic intellects, can hold position in the press;

the weak and inefficient must go down, while the

strong and able journals will be still farther

THE NAVY.—Elihu Burritt, the learned black-

smith, is collecting together some astounding

facts concerning the expensiveness and useless-

ness of the navy, which are likely to do considera-

ble towards opening the eyes of the people.

The following statistics are a fair specimen:

be seen that, of 1,391 naval officers under pay of

the government, 369 were waiting orders! Their

salaries, at the fixed allowance for officers thus

waiting orders, amounted to \$444,170! Add to

this the salaries of 8 Marine officers and Engin-

eers, waiting orders the same year, we have the

sum of \$448,336 paid to non-effective officers of

our Navy. Now the sum paid in 1845 to 278

members of Congress and to 38 Judges of the

Supreme and District Courts of the United

States was \$445,500, less than the amount re-

ceived by these naval officers while waiting or-

ders. It would be easy to prove, that the non-

effective men in this department alone receive

annually more pay than is allowed to all the mem-

bers of the Senate and House of Representatives,

and to all the Judges of the Supreme and Dis-

ing up the street. The pole of the sleigh, it is

in about an hour after the accident. Miss V. R.

[Alb. Argus.

trict Courts of the United States."

strengthened and rendered more able.

was done.

BIANS: A L nmissioner of Inble information Country. As of general interof that part of esent social conseen that there se among them, rom habits which

bes to improve habits and conhe white man. The use of aribes has increas. of them ithas er. With proper ks the sale of the ntirely where the diction; but there ving in the States ng on the Indian lous traffic, and nity of obtaining ce and destructive S. cannot reach ent laws rigidly

red men The ire farthest adagriculture, mehas twenty-eight cosperous condifunds, feserved it purpose. The vated neighbors now to pervade v sèveral schools t the primary and ning, and one of system. These d the application establishment of schools, and aric their erection tendance of the

school among ortion of their that object; to heir other funds sufficient to carvenworth Manuawares we supdirection of the be in a flourat bresent by females. The in the Agency per of each sex be in a prosperason's Choctaw ed to, and said ony former pents 68. Most of ded by the Govart for the civtained by treaty ends with much or Schools, and to the condition

or the instruction pidents all occur from one paper, Iorace Banning, ne in the Essex

motion, or have ne purpose, and native of Hartcident occurred Voburn] station. onstable at Lowtrain to attend meeting the up d not be needed

his legs in such both of them pldy about? ayden of South he ith his wife approaching it Village, the sing about to denly the horse sightin contact child feet

vas considera d unburter : Hen son of nou, at lice .

fell from

whites.

themselves can radually extend-

e asked for the

he forest. de of the Rocky highest terms of aaken their habnow depend on thood. Numerirmidst, at which most important ave already adin that promises them and their ains, with whom some future pe-

rday evening, by By and Ipswich, n Rowley, for empted to jump

some misstep, eel of the car,

CHARCOAL.—The preservative qualities of char-

no way injured.

pulverized charcoal, they may keep it as long as hey please without regard to weather.

Tell them also, that if they will take about a pint of charcoal, also pulverized and put into a bag, then put into a barrel of new cider, it can Congress was in session only three days last never ferment, will never contain any intoxicatweek, having adjourned over from Tuesday to ing quality, and will become more and more pal-Saturday on account of Christmas. The followatable the longer it is kept. Further, take a piece ing includes every thing of general interest which of charcoal of the surface equal to a cubic inch, wrap it in a clean cotton cloth two thicknesses, and made moist, and work about one pound of butter In SENATE, the Texas resolutions were under which has become ranced, and it will restore it consideration; and after considerable discussion [Michigan Farmer.

they were passed by a vote of 31 to 13—so that THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—The 215th anniversary of the landing of the founders of the Plymouth Colony, was celebrated at the ancient duced, but not acted upon, declaring that it is extown of Plymouth, on Monday. A large compedient for the President to open negociations for pany was present. Among the distinguished gentlemen who took part in the services and festivithe cession of the Island of Cuba to the United ties of the occasion, were the Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Rufus Choate, Rev. Dr. Wayland, Committee, and passed by the Senate, establish-President Quincy, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Pierce, &c. After the public religious services, a dinner was over Texas. It provides that Texas shall form provided, at which near 500 persons were present The Hon. Charles H. Warren presided, and speeches full of curious reminiscences, pleasant Texas; one Judge to be appointed at a salary of recollections, and brilliant wit, were made.

Washington's Grave.—A gentleman who has recently visited the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon, says-" It grieved me to the soul to witness the utter neglect which is visible around the consecrated spot. The rankest and foulest weeds ed U. S. Attorney for the District, and, also, that | are permitted to grow and flourish above and around it. A few scattering cedars, in all the wilderness of uncultivated nature, are the only trees to be seen in the vicinity of the grave; while around in every direction, the eye rests upon di-The Senate succeeded in electing a Chaplain, lapidated rail fences, broken rails and scattered brushwood. The roads leading to it are washed into impracticable ravines covered with filth, and presenting nought that is agreeable, but every thing that is offensive to the eye, and uncongenial to the hallowed spot."

STRIKING COINCIDENCES—President Jefferson was born in 1743, just eight years after his predecessor, John Adams; Madison, eight years after his predecessor, Jefferson; Monroe, eight years after Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. John Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six, and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected a second term would have been sixtysix. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, all died on following strain of reflections in prospect of the the 4th of July. [U. S. Journal.

A Curiosity.—A few years since, we mention. "The Magnetic Telegraph is extending its iron ed a curious case, which we saw in the orchard nerves, strung with lightning, all over the Atlan- of Mr. Isaac Pratt, Prattville, Chelsea. On a tic sea-board, and very shortly all the principal Russet apple tree, that had been grafted low in the cities will communicate with each other instantan- stock, when small, there was a limb about an inch eously as the head holds correspondence with the in diameter, some distance up in the top that heart and limbs. All events of the slightest im. bore Greening apples, both as to appearance and portance will be known everywhere at once! a quality. We lately visited the same tree, and kind of practical omniscience, which must work found the produce the same. Both kinds may be great changes in our present manner of doing seen at our office.

On another Russet tree, grafted in the same manner, and at the same time, we saw on different limbs sweet apples, which were in form, color, and quality, and time of ripening, distinct from the Russets. While the Russets were hard, flat, rough, dark colored, and green, the sweet apples were soft, long, smooth, light-colored, and ripe.

The productions are very singular indeed. We have no doubt that the stock effects the fruit of the scion, and that in one case the Russet scion was set in a Greening stock, and in the other, in into a higher and broader course, and will plunge a sweet stock. How else can this strange anomaly be accounted for? [Boston Cultivator.

ONE-EYED SOLDIERS .- Dr. Durben, in his late valuable work entitled "Observations in the East." just published by the Harpers, says that in some parts of Egypt, to avoid the conscriptions of Mehemit Ali, the women have been in the habit, for vears back, of maining their children so as to unfit them for military service. The destroying of one eye was a common operation. But the Pacha has taken an effectual way to put an end to this cruelty by forming two regiments of one-eyed soldiers. The evil is said to be already much dimin- that city, on the 18th ult.

on the 7th ult., of the same disease, Catharine, bash river was frozen over at Vincennes. On the aged 20 years—and on the same day, of the same 1st December they had ice at New Orleans, and nominal. The only sale we heard of was 50 bbls Prime disease, Caroline, aged 5 years-all daughters of skating at St. Louis. On the 2d the Ohio was "From 1815 to 1823, a period of about eight | Philip and Eleanor Strunk. Also, on the 6th ult., | frozen over at Wheeling, Va. The 4th the theryears, there were 28 Captains, whose average of the same disease, Joseph Henry, aged 1 year, mometer stood 10° below zero at Quebec. The 3 00, and 3 25@3 50, and in demand. Prime Mess for extime of service, during this period, was less than son of Philip H. and Eveline Strunk. The three 9th the Ohio froze over at Wheeling. The 11th port is 14 00. Lard is quiet at 84@88c. Butter and two years; 30 Commandants, a little over two latter were buried on the 8th ult., all at one time, the Connecticut river was frozen over. Three years; 172 Lieutenants, less than three and a from one house. Thus their afflicted parents persons were frozen to death near Cumberland, half; and 8 Chaplains, less than one and a half buried out of their sight three children and one Md., week before last. The extent and severity years. In the Naval Register for 1845, it will grandchild, in the short period of five days.

FAMILY RECIPES.

excellent plum pudding for a trifle more than a from the tempestuous weather. sixpence! Just try the experiment.

be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the hours! above composition.

a baker of Baltimore, well known for the excellen- board four cows and seven sheep consigned to cy of his bread, has furnished for publication the Daniel Webster. FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Miss following recipe for making it:—" Take an earth-en vessel larger at the top than the bottom, and in General Stephen Van Rensselaer, we are pained it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half says, that the distinguished East Indian, the Baboo to state, came to her death yesterday afternoon in pounds of flour, a half a pint of malt yeast; mix Dwarkanauth Tagore, who has been resident a sudden and shocking manner. She had just them well together, and set away—in winter it some years past in England, proposes making a left the Manor House in company with a daugh- should be in a warm place, until it rises and falls visit to this country. ter of Gen. V. R. in his sleigh, which had scarce- again, which it will in from 3 to 5 hours—it may ly passed the bridge on this side, when it was run be set at night if wanted in the morning; then put against by a pair of runaway horses, attached to two large spoonsfull of salt into two quarts of waa loaded farmer's sleigh, that had broken loose ter, and mix it well with the above rising, then put from the corner below, and were furiously cours- in about 9 pounds of flour, and work your dough well, and put by until it becomes light, then make supposed, struck Miss Schuyler, sitting on the it out in loaves. New flour requires one-fourth back seat, in the side, crushing several ribs and more salt than old and dry flour. The water causing almost instant death. She was conveyed should be tempered according to the weather; in immediately back to the Manor House, and medi- the spring and fall it should only be milk-warm; and are now lying in the church-yard. The tow-

cal attendance procured, but she ceased to breathc in hot weather, cold; and in winter, warm." A NICE AND WHOLESOME SWEETMEAT.-Pare, who was sitting by her side, at the time, was in or not, as you choose, a quantity of sweet apples, to fill an earthen or stone jar; add a little sugar or molasses, and if the apples are not sufficiently juicy,

SUMMARY.

A new monthly paper was commenced at the Sandwich Islands one year since, in Hawaiian, "devoted to parents and children." Four papers in English are published at Honolulu.

ing about the President's Message, called it a of Rhode Island, Delaware, Arkansas and Florida, ' State paper;' his compositor, by substituting an I for a t, made him say 'stale paper.' Quite a

The fare between this city and Boston has, we learn, been raised to \$5 on the Long Island, or day line, and the Norwich and Stonington steamboat lines.

Plenipotentiaries have been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil to negotiate at Rio Janeiro for the conclusion of a Convention which may promote the suppression of the slave-trade without injuring the lawful commerce of Brazil.

Brownville, Jefferson County, on the 11th Dec., at 7 A. M. touched 18 degrees below zero! on the 12th, same time, 31 below! Brownville is in Brooklyn, L. I. somewhat famous in this way. On the 5th Feb., '36, the mercury there fell to 37 degrees below

It is said there are 210,000 voters in the kingdom of France, out of a population of 39,000,000, or one vote to 170,000 inhabitants.

In England there are 860,000 voters, one to l8 inhabitants. At Utica a screw manufactory, to employ 40

or 50 hands, is about to be established. The contemplated bridge over the Niagara

River below the Falls has received a quietus. The matter having been referred to the British

During one week no less than 23 deaths occurred from small pox in the city of Philadelphia and districts.

The report of the New Brunswick Government Emigrant Agent, shows that the whole number of emigrants who have arrived in that ing. Province the present season, is six thousand one hundred and thirty three.

The Methodists have already located a Collegiate Institute in Oregon, for the accommodation of which a building 75 feet long and three stories high, has been erected. The Institution is represented as being beautifully situated, and in a flourishing condition.

The authorities of Denmark have adopted the guillotine as the instrument of capital punishment henceforward.

S. M. Brown, of Elbridge, Onondaga County, He ascribes a part of his success to a dressing of infant is the offspring of wealthy persons. three bushels of salt per acre.

sent out this fall by the London Horticultural dungeon. Society, to explore the ground which had just been commenced some years ago by David Douglass, before the death of that eminent individual. Hartweg is to spend three years in California, and many handsome plants will doubtless be added to those already in circulation.

Frazer says-" I certainly blame no young lady, who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegancies of life, for refusing to marry a poor man; but must beg my sweet friends to recollect, though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer.'

5 Three children—the offspring of Mrs. Nancy Roberts, of Rochester, were burned to death in

From all quarters we hear of most unusual At Schaghticoke, N. J., on the 2d ult., Eleanor, cold weather, and in many places it has been exaged 7 years, died of cancer in the throat—and tremely severe. On the 30th November the Waof the cold weather have been almost unprecedent-

The Quebec papers report a number of wrecks Plum Pudding for the Million.—Take half a of vessels which departed late from that port for pound of flour, half a pound of currants, half a | England. Five wrecked vessels are enumerated, pound of grated carrots, half a pound of grated po- which had on board 18,548 bushels wheat, 9,603 tatoes, a quarter of a pound of suet; and a little barrels flour, 13,309 minots of peas, and 836 tubs seasoning. Mix them together, and boil them in a of butter. Several other vessels are reported as basin an hour and a half. You will then have an lost. There had been much suffering in the Bay

A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury To Take Stains out of Silk.—Mix together in says, that in April, 1834, he made a passage from phial, two ounces of lemon, one ounce of oil of New York to Liverpool, in the packet ship Indeturpentine. Grease and other spots in silk, are to pendence, Captain Nye, in fourteen days and five

The packet ship Washington Irving arrived at RECIPE FOR MAKING BREAD.—Mr. James Roche, Boston on Wednesday, from Liverpool, had on

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas

Thanksgiving in Louisiana, January 15. Gov. Steele of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, April 2, as the next day of Public Fast-

There were seventeen deaths last week in Baltimore, by small pox. The eight bells intended for the chimes in Trinity Church have arrived in safety from England,

ing in that State.

er is being prepared for their reception. The Havre packet took 65,000 Mexican Dollars and 25,000 Five Franc pieces.

a little water; cover with a thick paste of flour and Secretary of the Massachusetts Education Society, coal are not so generally known as they should water, and put it into a brisk oven with your bread. in a recent address, says, that he looks upon all rebe, and I hope you will tell your readers, that if they will imbibe their smoked beef and pork in the flavor of baked pears, and can be had fresh at all seasons.

In a recent address, says, that he looks upon all remarkably precocious children as of just about as much use in the world as so many remarkable all seasons.

Foreign Bible Society has given notice that markably present, and with leave will present the class much use in the world as so many remarkable all seasons.

JAMES BAILEY

The population of the State of New York, by the census for 1845, is 2 600,374: males, 1,313, 335; females, 1,287,059. Increase in five years 170,938, of which 87,977 is in the city of New York, with its environs, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The population of New York city, 371,-The Editor of the St. Louis Republican, writ- 102, is now greater than the aggregate population was in 1840; it exceeds that of Connecticut, and wants but about 2,000 of being as great as that of New Jersey.

> Eighteen newspapers have been issued from one building in Nassau street, New York, within twelve years, all but five of which have been dis-

> office not taken out, are required by law to inform the editors without charge of postage.

The steam ship Britannia brought news that Thomas Lawrence, a man of 70 years of age, re- all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the siding in obscure circumstances in the city of dissecting room. The Albany Argus says: The thermometer at Albany, had become, by the death of a relative in England, sole heir to an estate valued at three millions of pounds sterling. He has a son living ed at the commencement of each term. Daily Lectures

The dwelling of W. H. Burleigh, editor of the Christian Freeman, at Hartford, was entered a few nights since by some hungry burglar, who At Boston, on Saturday, a thtef fastened the helped himself to such small things as he could doors of jewelry shop by a piece of iron hoop, lay his hands on. Think once to what a straight and then, dashing his hand through a pane of a thief must be reduced before coolly and deliberglass, seized a case of watches, and made off with ately entering upon so unpromising an expedition as that of robbing an editor. Mr. Burleigh says the fellow is welcome to the eatables which he carried off, but begs him to bring back his woodsaw, which he says is the only musical instrument upon which he is accustomed to play.

A fine male child, apparently about six weeks old, was found about 8 o'clock on Friday night, on the stoop of house No. 81 Second street, where its cries attracted the attention of Mr. Pearson, who took it into his house until it could be otherwise properly provided for.

Board of Ordnance, that body has reported Co., N. Y., came to this City about the 13th ult. against it, as being dangerous in a military point and put up at 253 Washington street, with a team and load of poultry. He left the hotel on the 15th, and has not been seen nor heard of since. The team remaineth, as above, at the order of his

> Jeremiah Peabody, an old resident of Newport, R. I., committed suicide on Monday last, by hang-

Francis Dwight, Editor of the District School Journal, and who had for a long time been ardenty and enthusiastically devoted to the cause of Popular Education, died at Albany on Monday morning. His demise will be very generally and deeply lamented.

On Wednesday night James Williams was arrested near Cliff and Beekman streets, having with him a female infant in a basket, which he said he had been employed to throw into the dock, but that his heart failed him, and he intended to leave it where the life of the child might be saved. From some disclosures made by Williams yester-N. Y., harvested over 400 bushels of fine white day morning, Mary Fedrass has been taken into flint wheat, from eight acres, the present season. custody as a confederate. It is supposed that the

The persecuted mother of seven children, in the The celebrated botanist, Hartweg, has been island of Madeira, still remains in a loathsome

> Review of New York Market-Monday, Dec. 29. FLOUR AND MEAL-The market was firm on Saturday at 5 62½ for Genesee, below which we believe it could not be had at the close for shipment. We notice sales in the morning of 1500 to 2000 barrels at 5 564@5 624, for shipment, and 600 to 700 bbls Michigan at 5 564, A sale was made on Saturday evening of 2000 bbls Genesee for shipment at 5 69, which shows a farther advance, and to-day the market is steady at 5 75. Sales 250 bbls Troy at 5 75. The demand from the East is good, which tends to stiffen prices. Sales 200 bbls Rye Flour at 4 25. Some supplies of Corn Meal are now on the market. Jersey is held at 4 25@4 37½. Brandywine 4 37½; hhds

> GRAIN-On Saturday a small sale of old white Jersey Corn was sold at 76 cents. To-day we do not hear of a single transaction in Grain excepting 1300 bushels Southern Oats at 40c. There was no Corn offering. A lot of Barley was offered at 72c without buyers. Several samples of Wheat were on 'Change, but they were held above the views of millers or shippers. Canal Oats are 47@48

> PROVISIONS—The market is dull and prices about Pork. One year old Pork we quote 10 25@10 371, and 13 121@13 25 for Prime and Mess. Beef is 7 75@8 50. Cheese without particular change.

In Philadelphia, on the 22d ult., of small pox, Ebenezen Davis, in the 43d year of his age. Brother Davis made a profession of religion in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Shiloh, N. J., where he remained a useful member until removed by this inscrutable providence, which will be keenly felt by his bereaved widow, the church, and a large circle of friends.

At his residence in the village of Pawcatuck, Stoning ton. Conn., Dec. 28, Dr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, [aged 81 years and 2 months. Dr. Robinson has been for fiftyseven years, and until within four days previous to his death, one of the most worthy practicing physicians of his age. For the last forty years he has been a resident of incklaen—S. M. Burdick. Pawcatuck, and at the time of his death he was the oldest man in the village.

LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, T. B. Brown, D. Benedict, Wm. Utter, I. D. Titsworth, Reuben Davis, Jr., G. Sears, I. Treby, San. ford P. Stillman, John P. Livermore.

RECEIPTS

Shiloh, N. J.—Lewis Davis, Beulah F. Randolph, Dr. Geo. Tomlinson, \$2 each; Joseph H. Fogg \$1. DeRuyter-Dr. Ira Spencer, D. L. Maxson, Caleb W. Church, Willard D. Wilcox, \$2 each; Willett Burdick, W. Clarksville—J. R. Irish. Hiram W. Babcock, \$1 each.

Westerly, R. I.—Wm. D. Wells, George S. Barber, V. Hall, Daniel Larkin, Nathan Nash, \$2 each; David Still-Independence—Nelson C. Crandall, Wm. B. Clarke, \$2 each; Hazard P. Clarke \$3; Wm. S. Livermore \$1.

Perryville, R. I.—George H. Browning \$2. Otselic-Francis Tallett \$2.

Clarence—Dea. Lyman Pratt \$2; J. Cottrell \$1. New London, Ct.-D. L. Browning \$2. Chatham Corners-C. Shufelt \$1.

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 or Tracts presented for examination. One on Communion, the other on Baptism. All Missionaries employed by the Association will then make their reports, and farther action will be taken relative to Missionary Operations. Hon. Horace Mann, the able and indefatigable The subject of obtaining legal protection in the enjoyment of the Sabbath, from the Legislature, will probably come 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 So-JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Sec.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

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

From the very liberal patronage extended to this Insti-Aution 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 Postmasters, in case a newspaper lies in their 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 sub-

THE TEACHERS' CLASSES, as usual, will be exercised in practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of will also be given during the Fall and Winter Terms; and the public may be assured that this department of the Institution shall be conducted upon the principles of the best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other coun-

Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the reputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the de-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 re-A man by the name of Mills, from Tompkins duced much below this, where individuls board them selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished

BANK NOTE LIST.

at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trustees

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Lafayette, Me.	-	Small notes West N.J	. 3
Portland City, Me.		N. Hope Del. Bridge	Ī
Mercantile, Bangor, M	e. 5	Pennsylvania:	₫ te
St. Croix, Me.		Relief notes	4
Westbrook, Me.	3 '	Berks County	
Concord, N. H.	5	Carlisle	14
Grafton, N. H.		Chambersburg	11
St. Albans, Vt.	1	Far.&Drov.Waynesb	'o 21
Bennington, Vt.		Franklin, Washington	ກິ 2 ົ
Windsor, Vt.		Gettysburg	14
Commonwealth, Mass	8. —	Girard	2
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Alleghany County	52a30	Maryland:	to 1
America, Buffalo	26 -	Baltim. & Ohio R. R. Co	. 10
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Brockport	25	Franklin	5
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Commercial, Oswego	35	Virginia:	to 1 to
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Lodi	19a5	Ohio:	3
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Miscellaneous.

[From the N. Y. Broadway Journal.] SOUL-SHADOWS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN. Oh, where are the cheerful days-The cheerful days that my childhood knew? Vanished like summer haze From a morning sky of unclouded blue; Vanished and gone to return no more, Like the foam dashed up on a sandy shore.

Oh, ye pleasant and fled delights! What would I give to recall you now? Weary days and slumberless nights Press on my heart and wrinkle my brow And 1 am changed like a leaf that fades Hidden under the depths of a forest's shade.

The future smiles not as of old, The present is dreary and sad and dark; The clouds are not skirted with gold, There comes no dove to my longing ark; I look up to heaven and over the sea, And there is no rainbow of hope for me

Sometimes there's a passing gleam, Sometimes there breaks on my desolate lot A flash from a thought or a dream, But it flickers away and 1 see it not; And deeper settles the sombre pall, And gloomier still the shadows fall. Love! thou wast once my own;

But I cast thee off like a worthless glove; And now I am forever alone, And seek in vain for the guerdon, Love. Doubt and fear like sentinels stand, But I've lost the clew to the flowery land. "Live lonely and lonely die!" Such are the words on the scroll of Fate-

I read them now with a quiet eye. For my soul is powerless even to hate; And there's but one bliss which I dare to crave, And that—thank God! is beyond the grave.

HOW TO GET A GOOD HUSBAND. BY REV. STILLMAN MORGAN.

Rebekah, a beautiful and an accomplished young lady, lived in a city, called Nahor. Not far from the city, there was a well, owned in common by the people. One fine evening, Rebekah, as her manner was, took her pitcher in her hand and proceeded toward the well to get some water for the family. When she came within sight of the well, her attention was attracted by a herd of camels, ten in number, on their knees, asking for water. By their side sat a stranger, of sedate countenance, apparently at prayer. As Rebekah drew near the well, the stranger lifted his eyes and saw a young lady with a pitcher on her shoulder. The moment he saw her, he was deeply impressed with her beauty, modesty, and gentleness. Rebekah did not stop to make any conversation with the stranger, but went directly down to the well, filled her pitcher and came up. The stranger saw that now was his time to address her. We may well imagine that his heart beat high, for the great question was soon to be decided. As she was about to leave the well, he ran to meet her; but when he came up to her, he thought it not prudent abruptly to address her on the topic which filled his heart are it with the state of his heart, as it might shock her modesty and defeat the whole enterprise. Addressing her, therefore, respectful ly, but timidly, he informed her that he was very thirsty and would like to drink a little water from her pitcher. She gracefully complied with his request, and, as the pitcher was quite heavy, assisted him in holding it while he drank. I cannot say how long it took him to drink and praise the coolness and freshness of the water, to speak of the heat of the day, and to express his thanks | Court Reports on Saturday that Mr. Goulding had comfor her kindness and courtesy to a stranger; but it was sufficiently long for the young lady to take a survey of him, his camels, and his burthens. Impressed with the simplicity and gentle behaviour of the stranger, and seeing that he was very weary with his journey, Rebekah politely offered to draw water for his camels, also. So she ran back and forth with her pitcher, from the trough to the well, and from the well to the trough, until ten thirsty camels had satisfied themselves with water. All the while she was doing this; the man remained silent, wondering at her generosity and hospitality to a stranger He might have been thinking that there was a Providence in all this, or he might have been contriving in his mind how he should ascertain where the maiden lived, and how he could get an invitation to remain with her father's family over night, for it was then growing dark, and he must soon have a place for himself and camels.

When the camels, therefore, had done drinking, he took from his pocket a gold ring, and, stepping toward Rebekah, gave it to her. He also gave her two bracelets for her hands. Upon the presentation of these, Rebekah probably mistrusted what the good man was thinking about. He then said, "Tell me whose daughter art thou? And is there room for us all to come to your father's and lodge to-night?" The maiden immediately told him her name, and, moreover, that her father had room enough for him and all his retinue. She also answered other questions, which he durst not put, assuring him that they had both straw and provender, sufficient for himself and camels, and room for all to lodge. Upon this, the weary stranger bowed his head and worshipped God. He then delicately alluded to the subject nearest his heart, but durst not speak plainly to the blushing maiden. He said house, and said a stranger was down by the well, waiting ate villany, and he believes that Talcott, from the first, de for an invitation for a lodging for himself and camels, showing, at the same time, the ring and bracelets he had ing her relation, ran down to the well and said to the Talcott and his emissaries. man. "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord. Wherefore standest thou without? We are all ready; room enough; among other things that "she has seen the notes, or many come, and welcome." Then the man went into the of them, written by said Talcott to her sister, and that they house. Rebekah's brother ungirded the camels and gave were of a very affectionate character, and calculated to win the same troubles you do now, but you will have them straw and provender, while Rebekah provided wa- the confidence of a young girl; that Talcott had completely others in their place, which will be as bad, and ter for the stranger's feet and the servants who were with him. By the time they had finished washing, supper was provided, and the maiden's father invited the stranger and his servants to eat. But he replied that he must do his errand first. So supper waited, while he went on to un-

He commenced by announcing that he was Abraham's servant, and that his master was a very rich man. But being an old man, and having a beloved son, by name Isaac, he wished to see him married before he died, adding, that none but a pious daughter would please the old gentleman. He was very particular on this point, for he had high expectations concerning his son. He informed them, also, that all the property had fallen into Isaac's hands. "And I have come," said he, "in pursuit of a bride for him. While at the well, this evening, venerable father, I was most favorably impressed with the appearance of your daughter. I have no doubt that she is a suitable maiden for Isaac, for God has given me a favorable tokon. But it is proper I should get her parents' con-

What the stranger said convinced Rebekah's father and mother that the call for her was from God. Then the great and decisive question was put to the parents in these words: "And now, if ye will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me; and if not, tell me; that I may turn to the right hand or to the left." Then the old people piously answered in the affirmative. This answer so pleased the servant of Abraham, that he bowed himself and gave thanks to God. He then brought forth jewels of silver and gold, beside beautiful raiment for her wedsented, also, precious things to her mother and her brother. Supper being ended, all retired. I cannot say bridegroom, of whom she had just heard such a glowing description, and from whom had come such a pious mes-

Having finished his business, the next morning the servant was desirous to depart for home. But Rebekah's mother and brother begged he would not be in haste, but let the damsel abide with them a few days, at least ten; as he was decided, however, they called Rebekah and said to her, "Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go." Eventful morning!

The camels were reladen, and all being ready, the family gathered round the beautiful bride to give the parting kiss, and to pronounce upon her such blessings as pious patriarchs bestow upon their children. When the affecting parting ceremony was ended, and Rebekah and her damsels were well seated on the camels, the whole pro-

cession moved off, following Abraham's trusty servant. Now, at eventide, Isaac went out into the fields to meditate; and he lifted up his eyes and saw, and behold, the camels were coming. About the same moment, Rebekah saw him advancing toward the company, and inquired of the servant who he was. Being informed that it was his master, she alighted from the camel and drew a veil over instant of time.—Ebenezer Erskine.

her face. The good servant introduced each to the other, and gave Isaac a history of his expedition. Then Isaac led his bride to his mother's tent, and she became his wife. So Isaac was comforted after his mother's death. Reflections.—Beloved daughters, allow me to address you a few words in the way of advice.

1. Do not think lightly of manual employment. If Rebekah had felt above labor, she probably would not have

found Isaac as a husband. 2. Never look for a husband, or suffer yourself to be diverted from an honorable employment, through fear that you will be found by some young man at work, and so be slighted. You may be slighted by some for your industry; but, be assurred, that, to be passed by, by such, is a blessing. A good minister, whose name was Reuel, had seven daughters. Being very much occupied with his public vocations, they took care of his sheep. Going to the well one day to water them, they met a young man there, who politely aided them in their task. This act of courtesy attracted the good minister's notice, and he in vited the young man to his house, who soon made ac quaintance with his family, married one of the daughters became a great blessing to all of them, and a great man and a leader in Israel.

The woman of Samaria, on a similar errand to the well, met a greater than Isaac, or Moses. Follow, therefore, your appropriate business; put your confidence in the Most High; keep his commandments; and if He has a companion for you, He will find you, and order every thing for your good.

3. Let your bearing toward all, and especially toward strangers, be respectful and courteous. You may thereby entertain angels, unawares. There was in Rebekah's character a natural politeness, and yet such modesty, as much deserves imitation.

4. Treat servants well. He who met Rebekah at the well was but a servant. Yet how kindly does the maiden speak to him; and how cheerfully does she provide for him. And was she not greatly rewarded for this, by being honored with Isaac for a husband? See also how her good conduct was thought worthy of being recorded, to be read and admired by all generations, down to the

5. You cannot be too discreet and careful in your choice of a companion. Think of the numerous instances of unhappy marriages. A pious daughter gives her hand to one who loves not God or religion. Two evils follow. They disagree, the house being divided against itself; and the "children speak half in the language of Ashdod, and

half in the language of Canaan."

6. Be advised never to contract a marriage, or at all pledge yourself until you have consulted your parents or near friends. And he who will not consult your friends in such a matter, but despises counsel, is not the man to be trusted. As great a man as Moses first sought the good will of the priest of Midian, and then married his daughter. Rebekah makes no pledge, but retires until Abraham's servant has laid the whole matter before her father, mother, and brother, and obtained their consent.

7. A good rule in making choice of a companion for life is this. Ascertain how the suitor treats his mother and his sisters. Isaac loved his mother, and had not done mourning for her, until he found and married Rebekah. Remember—a kind son and a kind brother will make a

8. One rule more. Be cautious of marrying into a family where the marriage institution is lightly thought of. As the good old patriarch Abraham was about to die, he made provision for his son; made over his vast possessions into his hands, and then advised him to marry, that God might be honored and the world made better. Not

Rebekah! May all our beloved children read the history of that family; and reading, may they admire and imitate; and imitating, may they receive the blessings of

THE LAW AND THE SEDUCER.—We stated in our Law menced a suit for damages—the only reparation promised by the law -against the seducer of his daughter, and that the defendant had been held to bail in \$5,000. In the affidavits on which the action is based, the plaintiff states that he has a family, consisting of a wife and several children—three of the latter daughters, and two of them unmarried, viz: Esther, 16 years of age, and Catherine; and that "much attention has been devoted to their education," &c. Considerably more than a year ago, Esther, "who was a very handsome young girl," became acquainted with Daniel W. Talcott, "a young man of good appearance, and introduced to this deponent and his family under such circumstances that they had confidence in his honor and integrity." His "attentions and visits were so marked, so frequent, and of that character, that this deponent was very soon convinced that an attachment existed between the said Esther and the said Talcott. He supposed his intentions to be "altogether honorable." At first the father "felt some misgivings, growing out of the position of the parties; but upon consulting with friends, and taking into consideration the beauty of the girl, and her education, came to the conclusion that wealth would not be considered; that no evil was designed by Talcott, but that his intention was to marry the said Esther." Talcott, it is averred, would requently take her to places of amusements, and they were in the habit of visiting the houses of mutual friends together; and that among others, not long previous to the abduction, they passed an evening at the house of B friend who is named in the affidavit. Mr. G. goes on to fathers. Those children that have drunken fastate that Talcott had succeeded in entirely winning the affections of his daughter, and that, beyond all question, he had so succeeded by inducing her to believe, either by promises or otherwise, that he would marry her. From inas much as was prudent for him to say before he had seen formation possessed by the father, he states that he has no her father and mother. Upon this Rebekah ran to the doubt that the plan, from the beginning, was one of delibersigned to seduce and carry off Esther, and make her his mistress. About nine or ten weeks since, on a Saturday given her. Now Rebekah had a brother, who, upon hear- evening, Esther left the house of her father, on persuasion of

Jane Hawthorn, sister of Esther, in her affidavit, stated succeeded in winning the affections and confidence of her which will make a more lasting impression of from Lambert Lowe would have done Harry sister, and in making her believe that he would marry her, as Esther has frequently told her." She also states that her sister was a modest, unassuming and kind-hearted girl, and the pride of her family and friends, and possessed of verv extraordinary personal attractions. As already stated, the worst fears of the father have been realized in regard to his child. Talcott has been held to bail, as mentioned on Saturday, in the sum of \$5,000. Sad, sad story-and furnishng one more and the latest appeal to the common humanity of Legislators to provide some stringent law which will act as a restraint upon the passions of unprincipled villains who infest every rank of society and now enact their infamous deeds without fear of punishment. Here is a clear case of seduction and abduction. Talcott, the betrayer of this girl's innoand shame all too plain, and with a woman's fond folly screens her destroyer at the expense of every truth. Wellthe law is powerless—the broken hearted father has no redress—he must take his dishonored daughter to a home never more to be happy—while the villain who has deliberately wrought so much misery goes free of punishment, save the payment of a paltry sum of money. Shame on ye, law [N. Y. Tribune.

fully affecting to witness an aged couple who back no more. The troubles of life can never have weathered life's storms hand in hand, and be escaped, but must be past through, and now ding day, and gave them to the blushing bride. He presented also precious things to her mother and her bross smiled on each other amid all the trials and tribulations which they have met in this "vale of | year. It is true the few pleasures we have had how much Rebekah slept that night, but I reckon she had tears "—even as when basking together in the have gone with them; they are gone together, not a little anxiety to get a view of her distinguished brightest sunshine of prosperity—whose pleasure and now let us look to the future and prepare for bridgeroom of when the head into bound and into in each other's society is decreased not by the what is to come. rude buffetings of Time—that sure despoiler of all that is beautiful in the "human form divine." dure in this life, are in consequence of sin, and To such a couple, thoughts of the past are an unless we repent of our sins and are renewed inexhaustible spring of joy, as, from the mirror and saved, we shall have trouble forever, trouble of memory, the bright rays of youthful happiness without the few pleasures we enjoy here, and and love are once more reflected upou them, and trouble without hope of a better lot. the pure spirit of religion unfolds to their view, through the hopeful prospect of a happy union if we live as we should, and as we may live, in that world "Where parting is no more."

> It is as impossible for a person to draw near to God with the confidence of faith, while he lives in the love and practice of sin, as it is for a person to come to you and go from you at the same your last, you may go to heaven. Amen.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A HYMN FOR THE NEW YEAR. Praise to the Lord, let children give, Dependent on whose care we live: From day to day, from year to year, His mercies numberless appear.

'Tis He who gives us life and breath, And keeps us every hour from death; And every moment, from above, He looks on us with thoughts of love.

The Lord is ready to forgive; If we repent and seek his face, We shall obtain his pardoning grace.

Though we offend each day we live,

Great God! we mourn to think that we. So often have offended thee: O turn us from all evil ways, And guide us all our future days.

Through this new year be thou our friend, And ours till time and life shall end; Then shall we spend eternity In loving, serving, praising thee.

Life is short and full of trouble.

Job xv. 1. Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble.

Job, the author of this text, was a very rich and very honorable man, and was respected and loved by all good people who knew him. But through Satanic influence, his property was all destroyed, his children were slain, his friends deserted him, his body was smitten with disease, and he became a subject of the deepest affliction. This gave him very clear views of the instability, shortness, and sorrows of human life, and it was under these circumstances that he uttered these words: "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble.

1. By "man," is meant any human being, mankind generally. It includes not only men, but women, and every little boy and girl is also comprehended in the term "man," in the text.

2. It is asserted that they are of few days. Any given period of time is long or short, according to the length of some other period with which it is composed, and to which it sustains some relation. Suppose some of the children should have the promise of an afternoon for play; the whole period is six hours. Now suppose one of the children to be detained from the party two hours, these two hours compared with the six, will appear along time. But suppose the whole period they both went together they did very well. whole year, is a short time. When mother goes out and leaves the children alone, and promises to be back in one hour, and stays an hour and fifteen minutes, the last fifteen minutes constitute a long time in the estimation of the children. It is on the same principle that Job says that man is of few days. There are 365 days in one year, and the average life of man is about thirty years. This will make all the days in a man's life 10,950. This may appear a great many days, but only think of all the days that have come and gone during the six thousand years since the world was made, and man will appear to be of few days. But consider that the future state will be endless, and that it is in this life only that we can prepare for eternity so as to render it happy, and life will appear of few days.

3. These few days are said to be full of trouble. All are full of trouble. Children have their troubles. This is the first number of the Juvenile for the new year, and cannot all the children look back and count many troubles they the end of your stick!" have had during the past year? Many poor not been able to get all the nice articles of dress trouble on account of the intemperance of their thers have a great deal of trouble, and suffer felt when their father or their mother died. Some year, and they have not forgotten how they cried, be glad of it." when he or she died and was laid in the cold dark grave. These are only some of the troubles of life, we cannot mention them all.-They will vary as you grow older; when you become men and women you will not have all troubles of life will increase.

It is then true, that "man that is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble." We will close with a few words of improve-

1. Life which consists of but few days is fast passing away. We have now 365 days less to think Lambert Lowe was right, and that if he past year. How many days we have left we do ry's back, he would never have won him over as not know. Some dear children who will read he did by giving him the tip-cat. cence, is traced to the place where he has concealed her and this sermon, will cease to read, will die and be in arrested, while she appears, with the evidence of her guilt the silent grave before the year will close. Before another lovely spring shall bloom; before another summer shall ripen and fade; before the winds of another autumn shall sigh, some of our dear little readers will probably be dead. Who

2. As we have a less number of days to live than we had, so we have less troubles to endure. If each day was full of trouble, so each day THE AFFECTION OF OLD AGE —How beauti- | bore away the troubles it brought, to bring them

3. All the real troubles and sorrows we en

when the few days of life are gone, with them will end all our trouble, and end forever. There will be no trouble in heaven where all good people ness, called to his youngest child to go and get find a resting place when life is finished; there we shall enjoy happiness without mixture of sorrow, happiness full and endless. Children, be Juv. Wes.



signifies liberty and prosperity.

1837, and hence, it is not now correct. Texas do it when they get to be men. Children, you is drawn too light; it was then a Mexican Pro- should pray for your country, for the slaves and vince, slavery having been abolished by Mexico, the slaveholders, every day. but now it constitutes one of our states, under a

The above map represents the United States | constitution which forbids the abolition of slavery: with reference to slavery and liberty. The slave it should therefore appear as black as the other states appear dark, and the free states appear slave states. When those dark shades will be light. The dark color is indicative of crime, wiped away from the face of our country, we misery and depression; while the light color cannot say, but it must and will be done. If the present generation does not abolish slavery, we It will be seen that the map was drawn for are sure that those who are now little boys will

Lambert Lowe.

Lambert Lowe went about in his old age from one place to another, with his grandson, Peter, selling tapes, laces, purses, cotton, thread, pins, and needles. He had long been known, and was respected all the country round. Had Lambert gone forth alone, he could not have arriced his basket, being infirm; and had Peter gone without his grandfather, people would not have bought what he had to sell; but when Blessed man! Blessed family! And thrice blessed to be a year, then two hours taken off from the Peter carried the basket, and Lambert often leaned one hand on his shoulder when he wanted to speak to him.

Who is that boy yonder who is mocking poor old Lambert? Oh, I see now-it is Harry Warner. Have a care, Harry! Have a care; for they who mock the old in their youth, may be mocked by the young in their age!

> Restrain thy mirth, in time be wise, Nor dare the hoary head despise.

Lambert Lowe had thin legs and broad shoulders, and wore a loose coat, and a hat with a low crown and broad brim on his grey head he walked with a stick, and his face and figure ought to have commanded respect; but Harry Warner was thoughtless, and laughed at almost

"He is mocking us," said Peter, just as they came under the ash tree by the road side; "Harry Warner is mocking us, grandfather; and see, he has thrown a stone at us; there it lies, just by

"Never mind him, Peter," replied the old children have been troubled because they have man, "young people are thoughtless, and we must not be too hard upon them. After all they wanted; and some have been foiled in their | Harry may not be half so ill-natured as you take plans for play and enjoyment. Some have had him to be; and as to the stone, perhaps he only bowled it along the road out of a frolic. Never mind him, Peter. God's holy word says that 'Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child, much. Some have lost their parents during the Prov. xxii. 15; let us then bear with him. But past year; they can now remember how they see! here is a tip-cat, Peter, lying in the road; pick it up and take it to Harry Warner, may be may have lost a little brother or sister during the he has lost it; but whether he has or not, he will

> Peter set down his basket, and picking up the tip-cat, went with it to Harry Warner, telling him that they had just found it in the road, and that his grandfather had told him to bring it to him. Harry took the tip-cat, looking sheepish gry boy, 'they will do so again.' and ashamed, but he did not speak a word.

Many people may think that a sharp reproof sorrow upon your hearts, so that, as a whole, the more good than giving him a tip-cat, but that is rather a doubtful matter. All that I know is this, that the very next time Lambert Lowe and his grandson Peter went that way, Harry Warn er, who was scrambling among the brambles with his playmates ran up to them as fast as he could, to offer them half a hatful of blackberries. ive than we had at the commencement of the had churlishly broken his stick over young Har-

Then honor hoary hairs, ye young, For honor is their due; And bear with youth, ye aged men, For once your years were few.

No better rule than this can men, Or wisest books afford; To live in peace with all mankind And love and praise the Lord.

I AM A TEETOTALLER.

There is a family, residing in rather retired arm, was particularly asked, 'what is the matter apartments in this city, consisting of the father, with you?' The patient immediately held up her daughter about seven years of age. This family doctor, 'poultice it, and take five grains of blue, has become reduced in circumstances in conse- pill every night, that's all; come again in a week. time confined the father to his house. Our friend of the week, the patient presented herself again, was in the habit of calling occasionally and ex- when the same pantomine took place, and the fee pressing his sympathy for the afflicted, not only was again declined. After a few more visits, Dr. in kind words and fervent prayers, but in the Abernethy, on looking at the arm pronounced it, substantial way of leaving part of his substance. well, when the patient again offered the fee. 'No,' He had never introduced the subject of tempe- said the doctor, from you nothing will I receive, rance, although he always carries the pledge in for you are the most sensible woman I ever saw. 4. The brightest thought in all this subject is, his pocket, and always watches his opportunity You don't talk. to use it effectually. A few days ago, while he was present, the father, wishing no doubt to manifest his appreciation of his neighbor's kinda pitcher of beer for himself and kind neighbor. The little girl replied, "I can't, father.'

"Can't," says the father, "why you must." good, and try to live this year, so that if it be "But I certainly cannot, father," continued the daughter. The father was surprised at such unusual pertinacity, and again bid her do as she

was told. The little girl replied again, as the tears began to stream from her eyes, "Why father, you know I would do anything in the world for you, but that I can't do." "But what is the reason?" "Because I've signed the pledge." "Signed the pledge, what is that?" Why, father, I'm a teetotaler." This brought all parties to an explanation, and it was soon ascertained that the little teetotaler had attended a temperance meeting a few evenings before, and, with several others of her mates, had put her name to the pledge.

Our friend saw his opportunity and improved it. He pulled a printed pledge out of his pocket. and soon, by following up the impression made by the "last speaker," had the satisfaction of seeing all the rest of the family affix their names to that saving instrument.—Soon our little heroine's face was beaming again with sweet smiles: and, whenever temptation assails her in future life, may her-motto and her sufficient pro-

" I'm a Teetotaler."

THE BOY AND THE BOATMEN.

A young lad was once rowing me across the Merrimack river in a boat. Some boatmen, go. ing down the river with lumber, had drawn up their boat and anchored it in the spot where the boy wished to land me.

'There!' he exclaimed, 'those boatmen have left their boat right in my way.'

'What did they do that for?' I asked. 'On purpose to plague me,' said he; 'but I will cut it loose, and let it go down the river. would have them know I can be as ugly as they

'But my lad,' said I, 'you should not plague them because they plague you. Because they are ugly to you, it is no reason why you should be to them. Besides, how do you know they did it to vex and trouble you?"

'But they had no business to leave it thereit is against the rules,' said he.

'True,' I replied, 'and you have no business to send their boat down the river. Would it not be better to ask them to remove it out of the

'They will not comply, if I do,' said the an-

'Well, try it for once,' said I. 'Just run your boat a little above, or below theirs, and see if they will not favor you, when they see you disposed to give way to accommodate them.'

The boy complied; and when the men in the boat saw the little fellow quietly and pleasantly pulling at his oars, to run the boat ashore above them, they took hold and helped him, and wheeled their boat around, and gave him all the chance

Thus, by submitting patiently to what he believed was done to vex him, the boy prevented a quarrel. Had he cut the rope, at that time and place, and let their boat loose, it would have done the boatmen much damage. There would have been a fight, and many would have been drawn into it. But the boy, who considered himself the injured party, prevented it all by a kind and pleasant submission to the injury.

DR. ABERNETHY.

This man who was celebrated for his eccentricity of character, possessed great goodness of heart. A female who consulted him for a ulcer on her

Another lady consulted Dr. A. respecting a nervous disorder, the minutiæ of which appeared to be so fantastical, that the doctor interrupted their frivolous detail, by holding out his hand for the fee. A one-pound note and a shilling were placed into it, upon which he returned the latter to his fair patient, with the angry exclamation, 'There ma'am! go and buy a skipping rope; that is all you want.'

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structing men, strangers. The ter and provider be learned with drawn from the dustry. It was ty. "And Mos unto the priests ark of the cover elders of. Israe saying, At the e solemnity of the ernacles, when the Lord thy G choose, thou sha their hearing. and women, and within thy gates may learn, and serve to do all th their children, w may hear, and le long as ye live over Jordon to The exemption f which rendered means employed with the characte do. And for the edge of His reve read in their hea the leisure provid

deed often and shalt keep the fe God with a tribu hand, which thou according as the And thou shalt re thou, and thy sor servant, and thy is within thy gate therless, and the place which the his name there. thou wast a bond observe and do th the feast of tabern hast gathered in thou shalt rejoice in and thy daughter maid servant, and fatherless, and the Seven days thou s Lord thy God, in God shall choose in all thine increase hands, THEREFORE

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pressive ritual! the Lord your Go ye put your hand wherein the Lord "And ye shall rejo ye and your sons. man servants, and Levite that is with has no part nor thou shalt rejoice b that thou puttest th 12, 18. And, in these feasts the silv joy, was always to your gladness, and beginning of your trumpets over you sacrifices of your be to you for a me the Lord your Go However ready Gentile notions of sons of festivity as

for their being son of the divine institu from the Lord, and highest spiritual lit dertook to provide Went "to the house and praise, with a if He granted to husbandman's occa