EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER,

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED; E CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY, A THE UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTITUTION OF THE FIRST. AS THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

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

SECTION II. [Concluded. In these sabbatic convocations, provision was made for the hearing and expounding the law of God by the people. The leisure of years of release afforded special facilities for this, and for instructing men, women, and children, servants and strangers. The word and ordinances, the character and providence, of the divine Lawgiver, would be learned with advantage when all were withdrawn from their usual avocations of labor and industry. It was enjoined as an ever-obligatory duty. "And Moses wrote this law, and delivered it unto the priests the sons of Levi which bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and unto all the elders of Israel. And Moses commanded them, saving, At the end of every seven years, in the solemnity of the year of release, in the feast of tabernacles, when all Israel is come to appear before the Lord thy God in the place which He shall choose, thou shalt read this law before all Israel, in their hearing. Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy stranger that is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they in such a way as that they suffered no loss by the may learn, and fear the Lord your God. and observe to do all the words of this law; and that would at the appointed time be more ready to meet

both be fruitful enough in every kind of produce, a mother's never failing kindness. Some, who and gladden the heart of the stranger, the fatherwere a year since surrounded by parents, broless, and the widow, by its sabbatic festivity- thers, sisters, and friends, are now outcasts and while they sought and found the sweetness of His friendless wanderers. Many have been cut off presence in the sanctuary, there is little reason to think or speak of the multiplied opportunities which thus were given to them of joy and praise as any thing lower than the expression of the Lord's mind to bless them and to do them good.

Sabbath

It is, however, worthy of remark, that these sabbatic days and years were so early revealed to the Israelites. They were not yet to be observed, nor for forty years after the time when this intimation was made, for it was only when they should "come into the land," that these new Sabbaths were to be observed, while they were declared to Israel at Sinai. (Lev. 23: 10.) The weekly day of rest they already enjoyed, as their fathers had done; but a new faith in God for provision upon it was inculcated by His regulation of the manner—as it had been both sanctified and blessed from the beginning. But these new Sabbaths were "beside

the Sabbaths of the Lord," which were thus already observed by them. Their faith was not yet to be put to the severest trial, through such frequent and lengthened rests, till by previous exercise in a lower degree, it should be so strengthened as better to meet the trial-which the providence of God in their weekly Sabbath provision was fitted to promote. In being for forty years made to prove the abundant care of the Most High present observance of His appointments, they

from life during the past year; they entered upon the journey of another year with the prospect of many more such years, but ere its transient date was closed, they ceased the struggle, and disappeared from the path of life. Some

have been worn out by the toils of many gone by years, each year drinking from the wasting springs of life, until they were exhausted. Some have been eaten up by the gnawings of consumption at the vitals; some have been smitten down in a moment by some arrow of death shot across the path of life. With the fall of the dead is connected the anguish of the living :--- " Man goeth to his long home, and mourners go about

the streets." The husband has given up the wife of his bosom to the cold embrace of death, and now sighs lonely and desolate, and weeps as he looks upon his motherless children, in whose face he reads the image of the object of his early love, whose dying groan dissolved the

charm of the world. The wife has felt the dreadful shock which removed for ever from her the husband of her choice, in whose heart she had made a deposit of all that woman has to give, which God does not claim, in whose arms she sought security and a shelter from the attacks of a cold and heartless world; the year opened upon her a happy wife, but it closed upon her a disconsolate and sorrowing widow, and left her as one that is a stranger in the world. by this time a number of little girls had joined the their children, which have not known anything, His will, now farther declared, and to enjoy the The child of affection, who enjoyed a father's blessing, and a mother's tender and ever wakeful solicitudes at the dawn of the year, has since to you?" wept over a father's and a mother's grave, and is now a friendless orphan in this morally desert them a thrashin'-that's a'.' world. The above are but some of the changes which have been effected by the lapse of one short between the combatants, himself covered with year; and yet, while we know them, and while blood, and his clothes all torn to tatters, and adthey have been engraven upon our memories a a true record of the past, how little do we realize that the new year has already begun, is rapidly progressing, and will soon end in the same way? There will only be a change in some of the circumstances, while the events of the year to come so recently closed : some will prosper, and some will be overwhelmed with the dark wave of ad- like the children I speak of, with only this mateped from its retiring shores, with our feet just versity; some will rejoice, and some will sor- rial difference, that instead of fighting out for themrow; some will survive and some will die. But let us pause, and for a moment contemplate the who will be the subjects of these different allotments God only knows; in mercy a knowledge accomplish its work—effect all its changes—run of the future is hid from man. Of one thing, make the boys' condition—" if ye'll let us alane, its round and retire! So soon has the past sped however, we are all certain, and that is, we must its flight, that it is as though one had slept an all die; if we do not die this year, we shall die

THE CELESTIAL SABBATH Translated from the Russian.

Recorder,

The golden palace of my God, Towering above the clouds I see; Beyond the cherub's bright abode, Higher than angel's thoughts can be. How can I in those courts appear, Without a wedding garment on ? Conduct me, thou Life-giver, there Conduct me to thy glorious throne And clothe me with thy robes of light, And lead me through sin's darksome night My Saviour and my God !

EPITOME OF WAR.

A fair exhibition of war in its origin, its progress and actual results, would be a startling condemnation of the whole custom as a piece of suicidal folly and madness. The Ettrick Shepherd, in his Lay Sermons, tells the following story quite to the point:

I once saw in Nithsdale (Scotland). Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other awhile in silence, with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with Christ. defiance on each brow.

"What are you glowrin' at, Billy ?" "What's that to you, Donald? I'll look whar I've a mind, an' hinder me if ye daur." 'To this a hearty blow was the return; and then began such a battle! It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice, and the trust and courage. The lion rushed furiously fight instantly became general. At first they fought at a distance with missile weapons, such as stones and snow-balls; but at length coming hand to hand, they coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received.

'I went up to try if I could pacify them; for

highly seasoned, and the virtuous] Trajan, celebrated by pagan writers for his clemency and good qualities, had carefully provided that their appetite should not be disappointed.

A third door was opened, towards which the eager eyes of every spectator was instantly turned. Forthwith appeared a venerable old man. After a moment's pause, he walked with slow but firm steps to the middle of the amphitheatre. There he stood alone, with his eyes lifted to heaven. A feeling of surprise, perhaps almost a feeling of reverence, came over the sanguinary multitude, as they gazed upon Ignatius; for it was he that now stood before them. And truly he stood, not like a criminal condemned to a cruel and shameful death, but like a conqueror about to receive his crown. A few of his friends had come with him from Antioch, and were now among the people. Doubtless their minds went back to the time, when the Emperor had made his triumphal entry into their city, and they thought how mean and 'The history of every war is very like a scene ward pomp and beauty, when compared with the triumph which they were now about to behold. That was the triumph of earthly power and riches and pride—this was the triumph of faith in Jesus

For a short space Ignatius remained standing in silent prayer, awaiting calmly what manner of death he should suffer. In a few moments a fierce lion was let loose into the amphitheatre. Ignatius did not stir or shrink. His countenance did not change. He still showed the same holy upon him, threw him to the ground, and devoured him before the eyes of the assembled multitude. His friends were afterwards allowed to come and take away his bones, which they carried back with them to Antioch, where they buried them outside the gate of the city leading towards the Daphne.

[Stories of the Primitive and early Ch

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may hear, and learn to fear the Lord your God as higher blessing of more numerous seasons of spiritlong as ye live in the land whither ye go ual repose, through a similar trust in the God of over Jordon to possess it." Deut. 31: 9-13. the Sabbath. Though surrounded by enemies The exemption from labor, and the blessing of God | breathing threatenings against them, after being which rendered that labor unnecessary, were brought into the promised land all their males means employed for enlarging their acquaintance were to repair for worship at stated times to Jeruwith the character of the God with whom they had to salem, resting upon the promise of their Goddo. And for the purpose of securing to all a knowl-"Neither shall any man desire thy land when edge of His revealed will, it was solemnly to be thou shalt go up to appear before the Lord thy read in their hearing, in a public manner, during God, thrice in the year." Lev. 34: 23, 24. the leisure provided for them.

The desire of God for the happiness and the THE NEW YEAR. help of the Israelites in these appointments, is in-WE have but just escaped from the confines deed often and emphatically expressed. "Thou of an expiring age which we call eighteen hunshalt keep the feast of weeks unto the Lord thy dred and forty-five ! And having made a safe God with a tribute of a free-will offering in thine retreat from the period which disappeared in the bosom of eternity the moment that we stephand, which thou shalt give unto the Lord thy God. according as the Lord thy God hath blessed thee. hold upon the advancing limits of the new year, And thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy manservant, and thy maid-servent, and the Levite that past and the future. How soon does a year is within thy gates, and the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are among you, in the place which the Lord thy God hath chosen to place his name there. And thou shalt remember that hour, dreamed, and awoke, since the year, now during some other year, and that year is not far thou wast a bondman in Egypt; and thou shalt gone, was new, and was greeted by us with distant in the future. observe and do these statutes. Thou shalt observe

many a heart-felt salutation and wish of happiness to our friends : but while we were looking the feast of tabernacles seven days after that thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine; and round in expectation of the joys we wished thou shalt rejoice in thy feast; thou, and thy son, upon each other, the year fied, and disappeared and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy for ever !

maid servant, and the Levite, the stranger, and the But while the past year so soon made its exit, fatherless, and the widow, that are within thy gates. the changes it effected, the joys it awakened, Seven days thou shalt keep a solemn feast unto the and the sorrows that came with it, many of them Lord thy God, in the place which the Lord thy at least have lingered behind both to bless and God shall choose ; because the Lord shall bless thee embitter the year to come. How numerous and in all thine increase, and in all the works of thine great have been the changes which the lapse of hands, THEREFORE THOU SHALT SURELY REJOICE." the past year has produced? One year since, Deut. 16.: 10-15. many were in comfortable circumstances, and

How'little are such statements in accordance some rich, who are now poor, and destitute of with the notions of those who talk of the Mosaic food and raiment: while many who were then economy as having a most burdensome and op- destitute, have gradually improved their condipressive ritual! "And there ye shall eat before tion into circumstances of comfort, while some the Lord your God, and ye shall rejoice in all that have leaped into the possession of fortunes, and ye put your hand unto, ye and your households, are rioting in luxury, forgetful of the want and wherein the Lord thy God hath blessed thee." poverty that went before. Some entered upon "And ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God, the past year with joyful hearts; upon them it ye and your sons, and your daughters, and your opened like the bud of promise, and rose like man servants, and your maid-servants, and the the sun of a cloudless morn : but soon the hea-Levite that is within your gates, forasmuch as he vens were overcast with clouds of gathering sorhas no part nor inheritance with you." "And rows-soon the tempest of adversity rose and thou shall rejoice before the Lord thy God in all made a wreck of fortune, and even hope itself; that thou puttest thine hands unto." Deut. 12: 7, and the year which rose so bright, went down

"Our days, our weeks, our months, our years, Fly rapid as the rolling spheres. Around the steady pole; The grave is near the cradle scene, So swift the moments pass between, And whisper as they fly :---Unthinking man remember this, Thou-midst thy sublunary bliss, Must groan, and gasp, and die."

Jesus said, "My time is not yet come, but your time is always ready." If then our time is always ready, we should live always ready to meet it. Let all think of these things,—think of them now as you enter upon the new year, and may the God of all grace and truth inspire within us all such thoughts as shall tend to reform our lives and fit us for its closing scenes, and the destiny of the spirit world. May this year be spent in the service of God, and may it be crowned with his blessing, and be attended by the advancement of his kingdom on earth. True Wes.

SANCTIFIED AFFLICTIONS.

O! thou distressed one, violently torn from the objects of thy affection; to which the world ap-12, 18. And, in accordance with this feeling, in dark and cheerless. Some entered upon the have found, he has of his own accord presented to

your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the judge what sort of a harvest they, were to gather He invites all that are weary and heavy laden, fence from the open space beneath; which could quiet his mind, gave him some water in a cup, Ch, oh!' said the e grains of blue again in s week.' used at the end ed herself again, lace, and the fee more visus, Dr. m pronounced it, red the fee. 'No, g will I receive, nam I ever saw: automits former saw: automits with the promise of giving them rest. Or, if you be entered in different places by passages conbeginning of your months, ye shall blow with the from the budding year; on them the year arose telling him that it was opium. He swallowed have already tasted that the Lord is gracious, this structed under rows of seats. And here were now it-dropped back upon his pillow--and was trumpets over your burnt-offerings, and over the affliction is to try your faith; if sound, it will come together thousands of people, the noble and without light,-the morning was dark-oversacrifices of your peace-offerings, that they may hanging clouds obscured every star of hope, and dead. Mirror of Christian Evidence. abide the test, and come forth purified as gold that the rich, the poor and the mean, women as well be to you for a memorial before your God; I am falling drops of sorrow portended a stormy day; is tried in the fire. Afflictions when meekly sub-How TRUE.-A very eminent writer has said, as men, a disgusting total of Romish brutality, to mitted to, are a blessed means of drawing the soul the Lord your God." Num. 10: 10. behold the cruel games and barbarous executions that although we seem grieved at the shortness but soon the winds of prosperity rose and swept closer to God. They enable us to look forward of life in general, we are wishing every period However ready any may be, with the prevalent the heavens of their portentous clouds, and the afford a happy opportunity to prepare us for that which were to be seen that day. The spectators being assembled, the door of one of it at an end. The minor longs to be of age; Gentile notions of the subject, to speak of such sea- sun of gladness poured its beams upon them, awful event. of the passages was soon opened, and several men then to be a man of business; then to make up sons of festivity as burdensome, there is no reason until the year which opened so dark closed withwere brought in, who, for the amusement of the an estate; then to arrive at honor; then to retire. for their being so regarded. Enjoyed in the spirit out a cloud upon the brightest of worldly scenes Sanctified afflictions are an eminent means to degraded human crowd, were obliged to fight un. The usurer would be very well satisfied to have fit the soul for heaven. The more we covet the til several of them were killed. Nay, if one were all the time annihilated, that lies between the of the divine institution, they were a valuable gift and prospects. former, the more we forget the latter; and if there from the Lord, and every way consistent with the only wounded, and had not by his prowess given present moment and the next quarter-day; the is any thing to be depended on in experience, it is the savage monsters satisfaction, they would them- politician would be content to lose three years of Many have secured new friends, and entered highest spiritual liberty. Surely, if Jehovah un- into new and happy associations, while others this, that the man who should never see any trouselves deliberately give the well known signal his life, could he place things in the posture which dertook to provide for their every want while they have lost the few friends they had, and endured ble in life, will never see any happiness after death. a boiling were a that his adversary should put him to death. he fancies they will occupy after such a revoluwent "to the house of God, with the voice of joy the dissolution of the only association that held Thus, far from being a curse, they are real bless-After this another door was opened, and several tion of time; and the lover would be glad to and praise, with a multitude that kept holy-day," them to earth. The wanderer that suffered and They restore under the care of the great Physic ined the stion, rs. exclemation, kipping (PP) ion brief I has ad selflar (the yold wild beasts were let out to tear one another to pie- strike out of his existence, all the moments that -if He granted to them that, notwithstanding the sighed friendless in a strange land, has, in some cian, its faculties to greater soundness, and accordces with their fangs and their claws. are to pass away before the next meeting. husbandman's occasional release, their land should instances, been restored to a father's love, and to ingly fit it for greater happiness. When the mob of patricians and plebeians, male and female, had been satisfied with these barba-The nearer our Saviour drew to his glory, the rous sights, their love of blood required still more more humility he expressed.

affray, and I was afraid they would be killed. So, addressing one party, I asked, "what are you fighting those boys for? What have they done

"O, naething at a', maun ; we just want to gie

' My remonstrance was vain ; at it they went afresh; and after fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth dressed the opposing party thus :---"Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye-if ye'll let us alanc, we'll let you alane." There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and they scampered away to their play.

'That scene was a lesson of wisdom to me. thought at the time, and have often thought since, will be essentially the same as those of the year that this trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general, that I had ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just grown-up children, exactly selves the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then after an immense waste of blood and treasure, are glad to we'll let you alane."

Here is the upshot of nearly every war, the status quo ante bellum.

THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. IGNATIUS.

Winter passed away, and spring came, calling out the young flowers and clothing the trees with fresh leaves. Then followed the hot summer with its harvest ; and then succeeded the pleasant autumn with its grape-gathering and vintage. These too had passed by, and winter was come again, when Ignatius arrived at Rome. A day was soon fixed for him to suffer.

Very early in the morning, the rolling of chariots was heard in all parts of the city, and the footsteps and voices of numberless people crowding along the streets sounded like the deep murmur of the sea.

A little later there was a silence as of death, in all the alleys and suburbs; but the principal streets were filled with multitudes, all pressing the same way. Men, women and children were there, dressed in their holiday apparel, and eager faces, as if they were anticipating some joyous and merry sight. But, here and there might be seen persons looking grave and sorrowful, who appeared to mingle in the crowd almost against their will. Still, as if fascinated, on they went; till at length, by noon, the rolling of wheels, the trampling of horses, and the voices and footsteps of passengers had died away in the streets, and had left them silent and empty.

But there was no silence where the crowd were now gathered together. This was in the amphipears a waste-now, now is the time to ease thy- theatre; a building that enclosed a large space self into the open arms of thy Redeemer and thy of ground, all around which were circular rows my dress. Let me hear music, let me close my of seats, rising one above the other to a great height.

THE JOYS OF PRAYER.

Even in those parts of prayer that seem only painful, there is a pleasure, that would be ill exchanged for the world's most boasted bliss. In

the bitterness of repentant sorrow for sin there is sweetness; in the agony of fervent suplication for pardon, there is a joy, as much superior to the best the world can boast, as the heavens are higher than the earth :

The broadest smile unfeeling folly wears, Less pleasing far than prayer's repentant tears.

Oh ! what a happy, heaven-foretasting life might the children of God enjoy on earth, if they would live the life of prayer !

How calm might they be in the midst of the wildest storms. How joy ful in the deepest tribulations. How composed and cheerful, while all around was agitation and alarm-the smile of heaven sparkling around their path, the peace of heaven dwelling within their hearts.

They say that travelers in Alpine regions are often encompassed with a clear atmosphere and a cloudless sunshine, while traversing the summits of those lofty mountains, at the very time that the world below them is all wrapped in mists and darkness, and thunder clouds are bursting at their feet. Even thus does prayer lift the believer to a loftier and serener region, far, far above the clouds and storms that darken and distract the world below. In that region of purity and peace, the atmosphere is clear and calm; and the light of Gods countenance shines brightly on the believer's soul, while he sees the thunder clouds of earthly care and sorrow rolling beneath his feet; thus realizing the beautiful illustration of the poet :

As some tall cliff that lifts its gentle form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm, Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head

AN INFIDEL'S END.—Mirabeau, like all the leading names of France for the last century, was an infidel; it was the melancholy fancy of the time, and considered essential to the reputation of all who pretended to philosophy. There was but little in the religion of the land to rebuke the evil spirit-and its name was Legion. His last effort, when his speech failed him, was to write on his tablets---"Death is but a sleep ;" and a request for some opium to extinguish his life and pains together. Still, even in this fatal insensibility to all that constitutes the greatness of the dying mind, and of those illustrious hopes and feelings which to Christians throw their light across the grave, the sinking man of genius showed some of that brilliancy which had once given him such distinction among his countrymen. "Take away from my sight," said he,

'all those funeral-looking things. Why should man be surrounded by the grave before his time? Give me flowers, let me have essences. arrange eyes in harmony." But this passed away with the return of pain, and he once more asked for

these feasts the silver trumpet, expressive of their year that has just closed with heavy hearts and thee. Think not that thou hast no right to come. joy, was always to be blown. "Also in the day of cheerless prospects, so far as human mind could The lowest of these were divided by a strong opium to end the struggle. The physician, to

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 8, 1846.

THE GOSPEL ESSENTIAL TO SOCIAL REFORM.

Somebody has said, that if men would do any thing towards reforming society, they must first come to Christ, and experience the reforming power of his Gospel upon their own hearts. Truer words were never spoken, or words more deserving of at-

tention at the present time. Innumerable schemes have been devised by philanthropic and well-meaning men for the regeneration of society. For a miseries which it was proposed to chase away.

their frequent failures. If we mistake not, that wrong is nothing else than an overweening confi- List of writers in defence of Baptist Sentiments dence in human nature, and an unwarrantably low estimate of the Gospel of Christ. Some of these reformers, we know, talk about the Gospel as though they really attached some importance to it; but at the same time their eulogies of human nature show clearly that they do not at al understand man's deep depravity and perishing need of the Gospel. There are other reform ers, who do not pretend to have any faith in the Gospel, and place their reliance wholly upon the power of persuasion over the human heart. Yet they all overlook the universal selfishness of man, and the need of individual regeneration in order to do any thing effectual for the regeneration of society. But it is just as absurd and fatal/for us to overlook, in our calculations about reform, the fact that man is fallen and depraved, as it would be for the inventor of a piece of machinery to overlook in his calculations the power of friction. When the inventor who has been guilty of such folly comes to put his machine in operation, he ventor of any scheme for the reformation of so-

Sabbath, still there was no law to prevent it. (Sun, newspaper, Nov. 25, 1845.) The man was, however, fined five shillings for having posted having received the sanction of the corporation. Coming from a legal functionary, the intrepreta-

tion may be presumed correct; and if so, there is nothing but the discredit attached to obeying God, to prevent Sabbath-keepers from following their callings on Sunday. J. A. BEGG.

WRITERS IN DEFENCE OF BAPTIST SENTIMENT Rev. DAVID BENEDICT, of Pawtucket, R. I., is about to publish a complete list of the writers in time these schemes have seemed to work well, defence of Baptist sentiments in all ages and counand have raised the hopes of their sanguine pro- tries. He has sent us the following, with a rejectors to a high pitch. But they have raised quest that all Baptist papers and periodicals, of hopes only to disappoint them. Before the object whatever party, will give it an insertion; and if sought could be attained, the bubble has burst the editors, or those friends near them, know of any and left the world still a prey to the vices and other works on the baptismal or communion questions, that they will mention them in their

Now there must be something wrong in the respective papers. We cheerfully comply with calculations of these men, in order to account for his request, by publishing the list, and adding one or two names.

Tombs, Delaune, Gale, Gill, The Stennetts, The Evans, Ryland, Richards, Bradbury, Wallin, Toulmin, Foot, Booth, Robinson, Wilson, Pengilley, Slee, Whitfield, Danvers, Kiffin, Smith, Morton, Ives, Collins, Hutchinson, Barbour, Jackson, Brine, Jenkins, Kinghorn, Rees, Eaton, Gilchrist, Sheldon, Taylor, McLean, Ellison, Ashdowne, Carson, Gotche, Dobell, Dr. Cox, Cox, Stovell, Fisher, Grantham, Spillsbury, Richardson, Knollys, Keach, Russell, Haldane, Dore, Hull, Westlake.

Since this list was first published, by my own efforts and the aid of Rev. Mr. Woolsey, of Conn., and Dr. Malcom, of Ky., and others, I have made the following additions:

FOREIGN-Denne, Palmer, Patient, Ewer, Davey, Blackwood, Kingsford, Innes, Doe, Grant, Gibbs, Fellows, Pearce, Butterworth, Burroughs, Tasker, Killingsworth, Rees, Martin, Birt, Newman. Hagger, Norton, Knott, Davids, two Fullers, father and son.

AMERICAN AUTHORS-Norcott, Backus, Dr. Foster. Baldwin. Merrill, Andrews, Blood, D. Jones, Osbourne, Chapin, Jewett, Hosken, will find that it needs the addition of power for Woolsey, Frey, Tupper, Judd, Lillibridge, Merwhich he has made no provision. So with the in- riam, Pendleton, Parkinson, Judson, Campbell, Howell, Hague, Ripley, Chase, Sears, Cone, Kendrick, Loomis, Halcombe, Crawley, Dowling. Leach, Locke, Davis, Henshall, Parr, Foster, Tinkham, Craps, Williams, Bliss, Clark, Robards, Polhill, Dagg.

REV. DR. LILIENTHAL.—We announced some weeks ago the arrival in this country of a distinguished Hebrew scholar and divine of this name. the bill on the wall of the Fleet Prison without It seems that the Doctor has been for some years entrusted by the Russian Government with the promotion of Jewish schools. In this capacity he held an important place in the office of Minister of Public Instruction, and was exerting a very sal utary influence in behalf of his nation. But the ukase against the frontier Jews undeceived him re specting the intentions of the Emperor, and led him to resign his office and quit Russia. Since he reached this country, he has spoken at several public meetings, and has given deplorable accounts of the sufferings of Israel in Russia and other lands where despotism eclipses the name of charity. We learn from the daily papers, that on Sunday evening, 28th ult., the Israelites of this city met a their different synagogues, and elected Dr. Lilien thal their Chief Rabbi for the ensuing year.

> CONGRESS OF NATIONS .- The friends of peace have determined to concentrate their efforts upon the institution of a Congress of Nations, and they express great confidence that the object can be secured if this country will lead in the work. The young men of the country have been appealed to for assistance in circulating petitions, and it is hoped that at least five hundred petitions will be forwarded to Congress during its present session. I has also been determined to hold a Convention in the city of Washington in the month of January, to continue in session for at least a week. By such means it is thought that interest may be awakened and action secured.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION OF CHINESE INFANTS It is well known, that in China large numbers

of children are every year consigned by their parents to an unnatural death—some by strangulation at birth, and others by exposure in the highways where their bodies become food for dogs and wolves. Besides such as die in this way, a still larger number die prematurely from the ignorance

or neglect of their unfeeling parents, who subject them to exposures which are necessarily destructive of life. It seems that the Romish missionaries sent out under the patronage of the Institution for A. Morgan, Bronson, White, Brantly, Hinton, the Propogation of the Faith, have taken the case of ing a Petition for the above-named object. these infants in hand, and claim to be doing a great deal for their salvation. The September number of the Society's periodical contains a full account of their operations, a few extracts from which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION-NO. 3.

God's holy Sabbath, in East New Jersey, was holden, by previous appointment, in the Seventh- obtained, while in other churches there are copies day Baptist Meeting-house at New Market, when on hand for sale which can find no purchasers. a discourse was delivered by Bro. Samuel Davison on "the Relation of Civil Government to the Law of God." The meeting afterwards resolved itself into a Convention for the purpose of considering and adopting a Petition to the State Legislature asking them to repeal those restrictions under which the observers of the seventh day now labor. Elder W. B. GILLETT was chosen Chairman, and Elder SAMUEL DAVISON, Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting with an ad lress relating to the object for which it was called A committee of three was then appointed, to prepare and report a series of resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting; consisting of David Dunn, A. D. Titsworth, and Randolph Dunham.

After retiring for a short time, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were received, and adopted with great unanimity :---

1. Resolved, That we feel a deep sense of grati tude to God for the civil and religious liberty State.

2. Resolved, That notwithstanding the rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of thi State for the free exercise of religious opinions, those who observe the seventh day of the week as the holy Sabbath are in a great measure prohibit- turn he called at Canandaigua as above stated. ed the enjoyment of those rights by the Laws of Mr. Lewis has the most entire confidence in Mr. the State.

3. Resolved, That although we differ in our views respecting truth and duty from the majority of the professing Christian world, nevertheless we feel bound to render faithful and strict obedience to wore a black broadcloth coat and pantaloons, a all the commandments of God.

gislation, but we have a right to ask for protection both in our civil and religious rights ; therefore, 5. Resolved, That we should without delay respectfully petition the Legislature to repeal and seventh day equal rights and privileges on the first gratefully received. Address, George I. Lewis, day as on the following days of the week.

6. Resolved, That the before-mentioned committee be re-appointed to draft and present to this meet-

Newport, R. I.

On the first instant, a meeting of the friends of to us, that in some of our churches copies of the standard Hymn Book are wanted but cannot be In such circumstances, he thinks it would be well for those who have books on hand to make the fact known through the Recorder, so that those who need them may know where to find a supply.

HYMN BOOKS.—A correspondent has suggested

Mysterious.-A statement is going the rounds of the papers, copied from the Canandaigua Re. pository, that two men, with three small children, and a two-horse wagon, stopped at Powers' Tav. ern, in the village of Canandaigua;-that the children were in the care of one of the two men named Wentworth, who declared his intention of departing in the afternoon train of cars for the East';-that after the cars had departed, it was ascertained that the children were still at the tay. ern, but their protector, and his companion who had charge of the team, were missing.

Mr. George I. Lewis, of Newport, R. I., writes to us, that his brother-in-law, Edward A. Wentworth, left Westerly, R. l., on the 26th of November last, for Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., intending which we and our predecessors have enjoyed, and there to take charge of three children of Mr. Lew. which is secured to us in the Constitution of this is-(the oldest a boy of seven years, the second a girl of five years, and the youngest a boy of three years)-and return immediately to his friends in Westerly. He has had news of his safe arrival at Wirt, and supposes that on his re-Wentworth, but fears that he may have met with some accident, which was the occasion of his mysterious disappearance. When he left home, he blue satinett double-breasted vest, red silk neck 4. Resolved, That we discard the idea of estab- handkerchief, a black seal-skin cap, and a pair of lishing any religious order or sect by human le- new boots with his name written inside. He had with him also a heavy blue overcoat, and a trayeling valise with the name of G. D. Cross printed upon it. His under clothing was marked "E. A amend the statutes so as to give all observers of the W." Any information concerning him will be

> "THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH."-A correspondent of the New England Puritan men-

There was on as an occasion fo and do nothing o ings of the week important. The and will undoubt time forward. The principal SENATE, was a d grew out of a sei

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Mr. Hannigan o Oregon to 54 ° trayal of our righ that. Mr. Calho solutions, and pro administration.w the 49th parallel, fil subject for ne debate on the sub

In the House nounced that the tions for the adm ham of Ohio, in similar to those i the Senate, decla gland about Oreg promise could b were discussed a speakers, among Besides this disc of general intere

ICE CUTTING joined description Knickerbocker I the speedy separ ful substance, tal may not prove u readers:---

A clear field has been chosen at a spot adjacen channel is cut a the ice is pushed in one direction wide, by means of are afterwards means of cross

ciety which overlooks the depravity of human nature; when he comes to put his scheme in operation, he will find that it needs the addition of a power which he has no means of obtaining.

If the men who talk so fluently about the perfectibility of human nature, and profess so much anxiety to make this a loving world, would ever see their schemes realized, they must introduce into them Christ and his Gospel, and place some practical reliance thereupon. This is the only element which can ensure success, and with this success is certain.

LEGALITY OF SUNDAY LABOR IN ENGLAND

In noticing the progress of Sunday desecration in Great Britain, we have had frequent occasion of late years to observe the running of railway trains and sailing of steamboats. In both these cases, necessity on the part of some, and the importance of healthful recreation to others, have been pleaded as reasons justifying the practice. It i not work, on the part of the many; and the advantage which these are supposed to derive, is regarded as sanctifying, to those having the manage. ment, the work they perform-having determined that the reasons for locomotion on the part of the many are sufficient to constitute a "work of necessity" to be imposed on those without whose aid they could not travel. Thus "monster trains" and pleasure sailing on Sunday excursions, are made to bear the aspect at once of "necessity and mercy." At all this, therefore, we have ceased to wonder. In extraordinary cases, also, we were aware that, in the present day, the most direct acts of ex tensive desecration were occasionally performed, without challange. In the formation of railways,

in all stages of their progress, and on the new Canterbury lines at present, large bands of men have tractors were apprehensive of failing in the fulfillment of their engagements, within the time specified in the agreement. We had lately, also, aris. all young persons, being represented as a convering out of railway speculation, a hurry of busi. sation between a father and his son. ness in posting on Parish Church doors the requirready to attest, if necessary, to their having seen, sions about points not necessary to salvation. such notices on said Church doors during the Sundays prescribed by act of Parliament. And, within the last few days, it has been announced in the newspapers, that "The Board of Trade, by the direction of the law officers of the Crown, will re ceive plans and maps, which by the standing orders of Parliament, must be deposited at the Board

And accordingly the loffices of all the clerks of the treasury throughout the country were ordered to be kept open for that purpose.

To the above list we will add one name, which certainly deserves a place among the wor thies who have written in vindication of Baptist sentiments. It is the name of JOHN MAUL DEN, a pious and worthy minister of the Gospel, who suffered much persecution for his non-conformity in the reign of King Charles II. He was pastor of a Baptist congregation which met in East Smithfield, (London,) and which was accustomed, when the times were such that they could not safely meet at their public place of worship, to meet

together privately at one another's houses. At length, however, under Act 23d of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Maulden was fined £20 per month, whereupon his goods were seized, and he sent to New Prison at Clarkenwell, where he remained for some time among felons. After his release, they built a meeting-house for him in Goodman's Fields, in which he continued to preach for some years with considerable success. Meanwhile the controversy respecting the Sabbath was attracting considerable attention among some of his ministe-

rial acquaintances; he was led to investigate the subject, and became persuaded, that it was the duty of Christians to keep the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. He straightway made known to his people this change in his sentiments, which resulted in his being separated from them, and joining the Sabbath-keeping Church of Mill Yard, in cost of a most triffing sacrifice. of the church, (which at that time held to a plurality of elders,) until his death, an event which took place in February, 1714, at the age of about 70 sometimes been engaged, notoriously, when con- years. The following are his principal books :----1. The Pious Young Man's Guide, or a compendious and useful Catechism for children and

ed Parliamentary notices by thousands, and the plores the unconcernedness of professors for real in the gentlest accents of compassion, offer the Sunday riding of Solicitors' clerks to see, and be and substantial religion, and their heats and divi-

3. A Threefold Dialogue, concerning the three chief points in controversy amongst the Protestants in our days, viz :- 1st. Whether the Holy Scrip- the child, and spill on its forehead some drops of tures do prove the doctrine of Free-grace or Free-will? 2d. Whether Believers' or Infants' Baptism be the ordinance of Christ? 3d. Whether the Seventh or the First Day of the Week be up to twelve at night on Sunday," the 30th of Nov. the Sabbath of the Lord ?-London, 1708-12mo.

ANNOYING AND FOOLISH CUSTOM.—The custom

One missionary, speaking of the great numbers that are left to perish in times of scarcity, says :-

"Not being able to save the life of the body of these little children, I have sought to procure the dolph Drake, a Committee to draft the Petition saving of their souls. Two well-trained men, having some knowledge of medicine, whom I have employed for the last eight months, have baptized six hundred and eighty of them, of whom more than five hundred have already gone to heaven.

The same missionary, speaking of the mortality among those baptized at Su-Tchuen, says:----

"We have remarked, that about two-thirds of the number of these children died in the year in which they were baptized. Thus, out of the number of 1844, sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three winged their flight, a short time after wards, to everlasting bliss. These happy souls thus regenerated by us in the saving waters of baptism, can they forget us? Can they lose the remembrance of that generous association which. under God, has opened to them the gates of hea

Dr. Pallegoix, the pious Vicar of Siam, has a few precious words on the economy of this mode of salvation. He says :----

" One of the physicians, whom we have at Juthia used to succeed in baptizing from 60 to 100 chil dren every year, so that, if I may be allowed the expression, a person would save a soul at Surely, Goodman's Fields. Here he remained as co-pas- there is no better mode of employing the alms of tor with Mr. Savage, or rather as one of the elders the Society. For some years past, the number of these little angels who have gone to heaven, amounts to from four to five thousand."

So much as to the amount of good done by these missionaries, and the economy of their mode of operations. Now a word as to the manner in which the rite of baptism is performed, and we will leave the reader to his own reflections.

"The baptizing men and women," says one account, "go out among the pagans without let-2. Imperfections Discovered; in which he de ting them know what their object is, accost them be permitted to enjoy equal rights and privileges children some pills, &c., 'often give the paren's a few farthings, always with great kindness of manner, and an expression of the liveliest interest in their situation,' &c., and then the parents 'willingly allow our people to examine into the state of water, which they declare to be good for it, while, at the same time, they pronounce the sacramental words.'."

"The nuns excel all others in their skill at managing the matter. They go out in all direcions, 'generally,' says the Rev. Mr. Fontaine, Missionary Apostolic, 'two by two, an old and a ed statutes as conflict with the Constitution may young one, and while the elder one enters into con- be repealed, and equal rights and privileges alversation, the other, who in good manners should lowed to all. And your Petitioners will ever which prevails in many churches of turning all leave her to speak, draws near the mother, who pray, &c. DEATH'S DOINGS IN 1845.—The following list her arms, and whilst she caresses, it succeeds in of distinguished individuals who were called to dropping on its forehead a little water out of a bottle, their account during the last year, will show that pose the custom had its origin in those days when which she keeps concealed in her long, wide sleeve." the destroying angel has been busy in the higher The editor of the Christian Watchman, after as well as the lower walks of life :---

The Committee thus appointed retired; and on tions an individual who had been not a little perreturning presented the annexed Petition, which was received, and after a careful consideration, herit the earth? The following incident solved adopted.

David Dunn and A. D. Titsworth were then ap- of the complete fulfillment of the promise :---

pointed a Committee to present the Petition for signatures to the friends' of the object in the County of Middlesex; and Randolph Dunham and Ran. and present it to the friends of the object in Essex and Somerset Counties, with instructions to wait upon the members of Assembly elect in their respective counties, and request them to present the same at an early period in the session of the next Legislature.

It was then ordered, that Samuel Davison, Randolph Dunham, and Charles H. Stillman, be a committee to prepare a report of this meeting and request its insertion in the next number of the Sabbath Recorder; after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

The Petition.

To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :-

Your petitioners, citizens of the County of Midllesex, &c., would respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, that their rights are not protectthe State. The Constitution gives to all equal privileges in the exercise of their religious principles. But the Statutes and Laws give to the maority only the free exercise of their religious opinions without proscription, while a portion of citizens have only been permitted to exercise the privileges secured by the Constitution in a very limited and prescribed manner. We now refer to the Statute entitled "An Act for suppressing Vice and Immorality," passed 16th of March, 1798. (See Elmer's Digest, page 586.) You will there discover, that the portion of the inhabitants of this equally the rights and privileges secured by the

Constitution, in the 4th section of the 1st article. The laws referred to we consider unequal and un just as well as unconstitutional. We therefore ask

for their repeal, that all who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath may with others. We claim this, on the ground of the Constitution, which allows of no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another, and requires that no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles; also from the fact that this country from European tyranny. As the laws of the State are now undergoing a revision, to make them consistent with the New Constitution, we

earnestly request that so much of the foremention-

" John H. Peyton, M. C. elect from do.,

plexed with the question, How shall the meek inall his doubts, by exhibiting before him an instance

'While musing on the subject, he had occasion one day to go near a low and mechanically wretched dwelling, from within which were audible affecting tones of earnest adoration. Curious and impressed, he listened, and at the same time, through some chink, beheld the suppliant. There, scantily appareled, and in a room nearly destitute of furniture, an elderly woman sat, with her repast in her hand; a hard crust and some water. It was over this store her devotion grew eloquent. She could not partake of it till her full heart had relieved itself in acknowledgment to God. With uplifted, tearful eyes, she said, "What, Lord! all this, and heaven tool"'

Two MEN DROWNED.-The Flushing Journal says, on Sunday three men started from General Skidmore's, Great Neck, on a sailing excursion to Throg's Neck, which, it is said, is quite a rendezvous for those who love to while away Sunday in a "cheerful glass of something to drink!" One of the party, it is said, was obliged to remain, on account of inebriation. The other two persons succeeded in getting into their boat, and proceeded on their return, but the boat overset when near ed and defended in common with other citizens of the shore, and the two, it is supposed, were drowned, nothing having been heard of them since. The boat, singularly enough, floated into the place from whence it started. The drowned men, we learn, were laborers in the employ of Gen. Skid-

We clip the above from an exchange paper, and submit it as a specimen of the numerous accidents which occur on Sunday. Whether the men who were lost owe their deaths to sailing on Sunday, or to their too free use of the "cheerful State religiously observing the seventh day of the glass of something to drink," is a question which week as the Sabbath, are not permitted to share we leave our readers to decide, confident that they will not differ much about it.

more:

THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

Three years since, said Dr. Tyng, I met in London, a little company of Moravians. I never see one of those blessed men without rejoicing at what God hath done by them. I met them on the eve before the Harmony sailed on her seventy-second voyage to the cold region of Labrador; there were present several missionaries about to go to those barbarous tribes; and there was the captain of the ship, who six and thirty times has crossed the sea. He spoke to us of the piety of the missionaries, their sufferings, and their labors. O, it seemed as if the spirit living God was there. It was marvelous to see how the sacred enterprise touched the hearts even of worldly men; the very insurance companies people have always been prompt in sustaining the reducing the cost of insurance, as if they felt that that ves-Constitution and laws of the State, and were de- sel was under the protection of Heaven. Seventy-two times cided and active in securing the freedom of our had that bark crossed the stormy icebound sea, and never once in peril, while hundreds were wrecked and lost among its billows, that dash to heaven, and freeze to icebergs on its stormy coasts.

This little persecuted people did not wait until they had wealth before they entered the work. Oh, no! they had not bread to eat, nor home to shelter them; and vet they went forth to conquer the world, and they more than any others have succeeded in the conquest. It has not been a sense of obligation that has led them onward, but a love to the work, and when we meet in another world those who have been enlightened and saved by our instrumentality, shall we not more rejoice in the smile of those redeemed pagans, than in the highest honors of the world? The spirit of missions is an expansive spirit. Behold Howard—he visits loathsome cells of pestilential dungeons, and is willing like the Savior to become a prisoner for prisoners, that prisoners may be free. Behold another consoners, that prisoners may be free. Behold another con-temporary with him. He climbs the height of ambition; he strives to plant the standard of universal empire on all the turrets of the old world. They die, the one on the shore of the Black Sea bidding his faithful attendant write only this Epitaph over his ashes, "A sinner saved by grace, though the world was echoing the praise of his self denial and philanthropy; the other, manacled upon his ocean rock. breathing out a spirit chafed to madness by disappointed ambition. How different the expansion of their spirits. Thus when covetousness looks from the hour of death upon its Age. Gen. Andrew Jackson, ex-President U. S., June 8th, 78 65 65 Hon. David W. Dickinson, M. C. from Tenn, April 27th. Douglas Houghton, Geologist of Mich., drowned,
Leverett Saltonstall, ex-M. C., Mass., May 8th, 64 when covetousness looks from the hour of death upon its gains, and counts its hundreds and thousands, and then looks Rev. Henry Ware, D. D., Prof. at Harvard, July 12th, 81 enough of such sick of such sic up to see that it has no portion beyond the grave; and when master's cause.—The Mercury.

most ease by me cakes thus cut ar ready mentioned river, where is s plete and perform task of raising th of an endless ch which, plying o at an angle of at en hold of as soc plane by graphe eight feet apart; iron tracks on th fall on to another moved so as to c building. The cakes seven feet at a very rapid r when cut that si five feet long. saw nine cakes at an average of make 2,700 lbs. tity of 800 tons hours by means attending this'm ployed have any the time it is first its appropriate d to attend for the and the power o horses.

SHIPWRECKS I Loss of LIFE. ult. says :---We regret to and property on received from Q

rived there on th three vessels on ed were the Mo and the Syrian.

The following Luce, 19th Dec I have learne bell, that there a a schooner wree ne des Monts. of the schooner:

Subjoined is a a merchant in th You will be news that has re

viz :---that four passengers of tw ed. One of the lass. The bodi found on the be

WRECK AND lowing is an ex by Messrs, Tet Dec., 1845 :----

"A boat, fro on board, got fe board perished. men have been and." Five vessels the Montreal, Byard, and a s ed, but of anot Several of the among them is of the schooner Wm: Byard's

he was not exp that sailed late

posed to be fast

NEWSPAPER in the North B

newspapers lee der, insomuch

ume of extract Specimens of t no loss to find e ing journals, w of Johnson, M.

But we imagined that in all such cases, indul- the gentlemen out of a seat when a lady comes is holding the sick child, or sits down near the gence was avowedly or tacitly extended; and that in, for the purpose of giving her the farther end of mat on which it is left; she fondles it, takes it in the slip, is most annoying and foolish. Some supa power of prevention existed, although its enforcement might be deemed inexpedient. Sure we are that many have been restrained by a fear of law, it was necessary to go armed to places of worship and to give the position of greatest safety to the who were not influenced by better considerations. most defenceless. If this be true, then the occa-But either we have been altogether mistaken in sion having ceased, the custom should cease also. our conception of the law, or Sunday desecration, Others suppose it originated in that feeling of rein England is assuming a new phasis-the prosecution of the most ordinary occupations in life, on spect for the feebler sex, which is encouraged by Sunday, being now sanctioned from the Bench, true religion. If this be true, we will venture to as no infraction of English law. A bill poster suggest a doubt whether those who come late to having been charged at the Guildhall, London, by meeting are entitled to any such mark of respect. the police, with posting immense-sized concert bills It is well known, that in England, where the peoon Sunday, (Nov. 23, 1845,) during church hours, ple claim a tolerable degree of religion and civil- and baptismal regeneration-all gone to seed to-Alderman Hughes said, that although it might be ization, no such custom prevails. Why may it discreditable for a person to follow his trade on the not be so in this courtry?

copying the foregoing, says :---

"Skillful nuns! What a multitude of souls they will send into Paradise! How are the la. Gen John B. Derman M. C. from John Mass., March 16th, Gen. John B. Dawson, M. C. from La, June 26th, bors of Carey, and Marshman, and Boardman, and Judson, in preaching and translating the Bible for the heathen, thrown quite into the shade ! But enough of such sickening perversions of the gosmischief they yield ! " Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, R. I.,

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

There was one holiday last week, which served as an occasion for the Senate to adjourn two days and do nothing on a third. Of course the proceed. ings of the week were not intensely interesting or important. They are now becoming important, and will undoubtedly increase in interest from this time forward.

The principal matter of general interest in the SENATE, was a debate relating to Oregon, which grew out of a series of resolutions introduced by steamboat Independence, put ashore at Island 65, Mr. Hannigan of Indiana, declaring our right to on the 15th ult., about a hundred passengers, Wregon to $54 \circ 40$; and that it would be a betrayal of our rights to take any boundary south of that. Mr. Calhoun took ground against the resolutions, and proposed a series declaring that the administration was justifiable in offering to take the 49th parallel, and that the question was still a fit subject for negociation. There was a warm debate on the subject, but no action.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, it was announced that the President had signed the Resolutions for the admission of Texas. Mr. Cunningham of Ohio, introduced a series of resolutions similar to those introduced by Mr. Hannigan in the Senate, declaring that negociations with England about Oregon had ceased, and that no compromise could be effected. These resolutions were discussed at considerable length by several speakers, among whom was John Quincy Adams Besides this discussion, there was but little done of general interest in the House.

ICE CUTTING ON THE SCHUYLKILL.-The subjoined description of the method adopted by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia for the speedy separation and transmission of this useful substance, taken from the Philadelphia Ledger, may not prove uninteresting to the majority of our readers:----

A clear field of ice in the centre of the stream has been chosen, leading from which to the bank at a spot adjacent to the capacious ice-house, a channel is cut about two feet wide, along which the ice is pushed after being cut. The ice is cut in one direction in regular cakes, eighteen inches wide, by means of a plow drawn by a horse; these are afterwards cut into the proper lengths by means of cross cut saws, managed with the utmost ease by men on the surface of the ice. The cakes thus cut are pushed along the channel already mentioned till they arrive at the bank of the mer. river, where is stationed a machine which is complete and performs in an admirable manner the task of raising the ice into the house. It consists of an endless chain put in motion by horse power, which, plying over a plane 40 feet long, inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees, the cakes are taken hold of as soon as they arrive at the foot of the plane by grannels placed along the chain, about eight feet apart; the cakes slide very easily over iron tracks on the plane, and on arriving at the top, obvious that the inmates of the house were interfall on to another in the interior, which can be moved so as to convey the cakes to any part of the building. The graphels being eight feet apart, cakes seven feet long can be taken up the ascent at a very rapid rate; but the cakes being unwieldy when cut that size, they are generally but four or five feet long. In the space of a single minute, we saw nine cakes deposited in the building, which, at an average of three hundred pounds each, would make 2,700 lbs. in that time. The enormous quantity of 800 tons was placed in the house in seven hours by means of this machine. One peculiarity attending this method, is that none of the men employed have any occasion to handle the ice from the time it is first cut until it is safely deposited in

WHEAT IN SWEDEN .--- A singular statement occurred, in the course of our reading the other day, to this effect : Nothing is met with in Sweden to this day, but rye cakes almost as hard as flint, as they bake only twice a year. In 1812, a baker

in Gottenburg received an order from the Captain of a vessel, to bake wheaten bread to the value of \pounds 1, or five dollars; but the baker alarmed at the risk, required security for the payment, since, had the bread been left upon his hands, he could not have disposed of so large a quantity in that town, notwithstanding it had a population of 23,000.

BRUTALITY.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle publishes a statement, which appears to be well authenticated, to the effect, that Capt. O'Harra, of the chiefly German emigrants-the bar at that Island being difficult to pass in low water-and that after landing them with directions to join the boat at a designated point above, he proceeded on his way, and left them on the beach, in the most inclement weather, without food or covering except the clothes they had on. Seven of them were found and taken from the beach by the steamboat Empress on the morning of the 16th. The others, it is presumed, had wandered off in search of food

and sheltering. PERMANENCE OF LIME AS MANURE.-J. Watson, in the Journal of the English Agricultural Society, states that a piece of ground containing 166 acres, on which little grew except heath, was more than doubled in value, by a good dressing of lime, applied on the top sward. This was done about 15 years ago, and totally eradicated the heath. "The lime to this day appears in full action, as its effects annually testify, from the richness and sweetnees of the herbage, the texture of which has been thoroughly changed by the action of the lime. The deep green hue and luxuriant appearance of this land in spring and autumn, form \$32,939-33. a striking contrast with those adjoining, which are still unimproved. The soil is a thin moorish

CUT FOOD FOR STOCK.—Col. Jaques, of Massachusetts, who is known as an economical feeder of stock, adopts the following plan, which we copi-

loam in a high climate, resting on the greywack

formation.'

ed some time since from notes furnished by him: "For 30 cows, cut with a machine 30 bushels for one feed; one-third of common English hay, one-third salt hay, and one-third rye or barley straw; add 30 quarts of wheat-bran or shorts, and ten quarts of oat and corn meal moistened with water. One bushel of this mixture is given to each cow in the morning, and the same quantity at noon and in the evening. In addition to this, a peck of from Baltimore, and a very eloquent man, is now

SIM MARY.

In 1721, the price of wheat in Illinois was 37 1-2 cents per bushel-it is now one dollar. Corn was 12 1-2 cents-it is now 70 cents. Cows were \$4 a head—they are now from 15 to 20 dollars. Pork

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the cultivation of ornamental plants by the nurserymen of England, from the fact, that at the celebrated Sawbridgeworth Nursery, owned by T. Rivers, a single "quarter of dwarf roses budded this year, contains 80,000 plants; and that in the same nursery, twenty-four persons were constantly occupied in budding roses, during the whole of the month of August."

The Boston Cultivator says, that one of the largest and most flourishing peach orchards in New Jersey, a few years ago, every tree of which was in good condition, yielded fruit in one year which sold for \$16,000.

The Sag Harbor Corrector says, that the wife of William Sherwood, died in that village lately from the effects of fright experienced at the late great fire at that place.

* A family of three persons, in Grafton county, N. H., have consumed 52 pounds of tea and 40 pounds of tobacco in a single year.

The Methodists are making an effort to raise a permanent fund of \$27,000 for their Biblical Instiute at Newbury, Vt.

As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

The whole amount contributed to the Bible Society last year from all sources was \$166,652; or this the North paid \$122,799 07-the Slave States

Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., a wealthy terminated her existence. and benevolent man, who died recently, has left in his will the following bequests :----

\$200,000 is given to Northampton for the es ablishment of an agricultural school, but not to go into operation until the above-named sum is doubled.

\$360,000 is given to eight towns, viz :---Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, Hatfield, Williamsburg, Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately, as a permanent fund for the benefit of orphan children and children of the poorer classes. The fund is to be managed by trustees.

\$10,000 is to go to the Colonization Society.

Rev. Joseph Cartwright, a colored preacher mangel wurtzel is given to each cow per day. preaching in Albany, and soliciting aid, for the This mode of feeding has been found to produce purpose of enabling him to purchase the liberty of nearly as much milk as the best grass feed in sum- three children, who are now in hopeless bondage. taking in which he has been so long engaged. The President has signed the Resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union; the act to trict in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, | for every kind of cutting instrument. and transmitted them to the President of Texas, by Capt. Todd, of the Texan Navy.

same day, Messrs. — Fierella and Gustavus Octavion had an affray at Palmo's, in which the folk papers, that on Monday evening last, the steamer latter used a cane and a knife. Fierella was held to bail in \$300.

The schooner Larch, Capt. Robinson, arrived was one cent a pound-it is now from four to five at Charleston on Monday morning from Port Paix, (St. Domingo,) in distress. He states that previous to his departure, the French army had returned from the Spanish part of the Island to the Cape; and that the Dominicans had taken a fort on the frontier and put the whole garrison, consisting of about 160 Haytiens, to death.

> On Sunday night last, a new building on Third street, Pittsburgh, occupied by Mr. Henry Nobles, Upholsterer, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been communicated by design. The building was insured. This is the first fire which has occurred in the burnt district since the disastrous fire of April last.

The Will of Abijah Fisk, of New Orleans, gives \$5,000 to the Public School Lyceum of the Second Municipality; and a three-sory brick building, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets to the city, to be used for a public Library.

In two or three years (1848) a man by the name of Thellusion, who will then be 28 years of age. will come into possession in England, of property to the value of 12 millions sterling, or about sixty millions of dollars! About 130 years ago, an ancestor died, directing that his property should accumulate until 1848, and then fall to the heir. Parliament tried to set aside the will at the time, but failed; they however passed an act that no some in approbation of the Board's report, some in-consuch will should be legal thenceforward.

The wife of Joseph Hill, aged 29 years, of Newton, N. J., was bitten in the hand, a short time since, by a hog, causing a wound which, in spite of every application, spread through and affected the entire arm, until finally the malignant virus reached the body, and entering the vitals the African females toward me : in sickness and in health,

sixteen inches long, which the Gazette of that place says was as sound, plump and green, as if just taken from the vine. Nathan Stowell, a veteran horticulturist of the same place, on the same day, presented to one of his lady patrons a dozen ears of green corn, preserved in as good condition for boiling as if gathered in summer.

The U. S. Gazette says, "A young friend brought to us a few days since, a copy of the Vulgate, printed in Venice about the year 1490, beautifully set forth with wood cuts, &c. The volume has no title page, but the imprint and some other particulars are appended in a paragraph to the

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.-It appears from the Nor-Osceola brought down the Potomac one hundred and fortyseven blacks, of various ages, to embark in the Roanoke for Liberia. Most of these were liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel Hooe, of King George County, Virginia, who lirected that some provision should be made out of his estate for their comfort and advantge after their arrival in the Colony. Mr. Hooe also emancipated by his will, more than two hundred other slaves, now in Mississippi and Alabama, but vigorous efforts are made to defeat the provisions of the will in those States. There is reason, indeed, to fear, that by the extraordinary laws of those States, the will may not be sustained, though there can be no doubt that Mr. Hooe, (who was a gentleman of great intelligence) evidently supposed that he had done all that was necessary to secure the liberty of his slaves. There is surely cause for regret, if a citizen of Virginia, owning slaves in Mississippi, is not permitted to emancipate them by removing themor directing by will, his Executors to do this, at the expense of his estate-to the free Commonwealth of Liberia n Africa. Masters should at least see that they are not

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD .- The Religious Herald, (Hartford) of the 20th inst., contains a long article, dissenting from the report of the Board on slavery. The editor publishes it it with prefatory remarks, in which he says:

ough investigation than it ever received before. The action of the Board seemed to be the signal for opening the seal which lay on many lips, and now on one side and on the other, some of the ablest men in the country are shedding the light of their wisdom upon the dark. places of this difficult problem; that is, how to bear the strongest possible testimony against the sin of slavery, without trenching upon the still higher claims of truth and righteousness. Dr. Edward Beecher and the Rev. Mr. Phelps are writing in the Boston Recorder; Dr. Woods and Dr. Pond are writing in the New England Puritan; Ecclesiastical bodies are passing resolutions, demnation; the whole subject is fairly before the public, and we may hope that the result will be that the truth, whatever it is, will be set forth so clearly, that no shadow will rest upon it hereafter.-[Exchange Paper.

AFRICAN FEMALES .--- I take this opportunity, (says Lander, in his Records of Clapperton's last Expedition,) of expressing my high admiration of the amiable conduct of in prosperity and in adversity, their kindness and affection were ever the same. They have danced and sung with Samuel Rinear, Jr., of Burlington, N. J., pre- me in health, grieved with me in sorrow, and shed tears sented a friend on Christmas day a watermelon of compassion at the recital of my misfortunes. When a boy, and suffering from fever in the West Indies, women of this same race used to take me in their arms, or on their knees, sing and weep over me, and tell me not to die, for that my mother would break her heart to hear the news; and, pointing to the ocean, they cheered my spirits by saying that it laved the shores of England, and that it . would shortly bear me on its bosom to my distant home. In fine, through whatever region 1 have wandered, whether enslaved or free, I have invariably found a chord of tenderness and trembling pity to vibrate in the breast of an African woman; a spirit ever alive to soothe my sorrows and compassionate my affliction; and I never in my life knew one of them to bestow on me a single unpleasant look or angry word.

> COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.-The Chief Justice of Dominica is a mulatto; the Attorney-General and the Judge of Appeals in Barbadoes are mulattoes; the Governor of Nevis is a mulatto. Thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West Indies are negroes and mulattoes; twenty-one magistrates are mulattoes; in the legislative councils and houses of representatives there are seventy-two mulattoes and two negroes making laws for their former masters. Two thirds of the military force are composed of African soldiers, commanded by white officers. The ministry is abundantly supplied with colored men; and the jurymen are almost all negroes or mulattoes.—Facts or the People. AN AFRICAN LAWGIVER.-King /Freeman, a native African chief of great power and influence, whose territory idjoins that of the Maryland Colonization Society, near Cape Palmas, has given a code of laws to his people. He is represented to be sagacious and intelligent, and after studying the laws and religion of his neighbors from America. he drew up a constitution by which his people are now go-verned. King Freeman has the honor of establishing a constitutional government in advance of several European monarchies.— Vermont Chronicle.

The whole question is now subjected to a more thor-

themselves enslaved.-Jour. Com.

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horses. SHIPWRECKS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE AND GREAT Loss of LIFE.-The Montreal Herald of the 25th ult. says:-We regret to record fresh cases of loss of life

to attend for the purpose of feeding the machine,

and the power of working it is furnished by two

and property on our stormy river. From letters received from Quebec we learn that a pilot had arthree vessels on shore, which he confidently asserted were the Montreal, the Sir Richard Jackson, and the Syrian.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Luce, 19th December :---

I have learned to day from Mr. Charles Campbell, that there are three square rigged vessels and a schooner wrecked between Mantane and St. Anne des Monts. The crews of one of the ships and of the schooner had perished.

a merchant in this city :---

You will be all sorry to hear the melancholy news that has reached us this morning from below. ed. One of them is the Montreal, Captain Doug- in the latter case, upward of five thousand slaves found on the beach with many others.

WRECK AND AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.-The following is an extract of a letter received at Quebec, by Messrs. Tetu & Co., dated River Ouelle, 23d Dec., 1845 :---

"A boat, from Green Island, with fifteen men on board, got fast in the ice, and every soul on board perished. It is also reported, that 16 seamen have been found frozen to death on Red Isl-

RIGHT.—The Journal of Commerce mentions the case of a colored waiter-a fugitive slavein attendance at one of the boarding-houses down town, who was recognized by a visitor at the house, a friend or relative of his master. The recognition was mutual, though nothing was said at the time. But the boy declined attending farther at the door, and his distress soon became so ested to ascertain the cause. There was nothing extraordinary in his story. He was a runaway slave, whose master lived in Tennessee: he had own sake. His language was, he " would rather be shot than taken," and the deep emotion of his manner evinced his sincerity. The impulse to aid him in the perpetuation of his liberty was so strong that, when officers called in the evening to arrest the fugitive, they were informed that his freedom had been secured.

GREAT SUFFERING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. -The New-Orleans Picayune says that there is great suffering among the German emigrants, at tain. its appropriate depot. Two men are only required different points on the Mississippi above Memphis. At Cairo there are some two thousand of them congregated—unfortunate strangers, who have been left there from snagged boats and

from the impossibility of ascending on account of the ice-and not only have they suffered incredibly from want of food and shelter, but a dy-

senters of a malignant type has broken out among them, carrying off great numbers. On an island, some distance above Memphis, upwards of one hundred emigrants have been left by the sinking rived there on the 21st of December, who had seen | of a boat, and they were said to be entirely destitute of both food and fuel, and without a boat

> to reach the shores of the river. ARREST OF SLAVE SHIPS.—The Sierra Leone

Watchman of the 30th of August, says: "Commencing from the period when the strength of the squadron was augmented by the addition of steam power, (being also the date of Commodore Jones's arrival,) in April, 1844. up to the last month, (June) so short a period as Subjoined is an extract from a letter received by | fourteen months, no fewer than between sixty and seventy vessels of various sizes have been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, for being engaged in the slave trade. Out of this number, not one has viz :---that four vessels are lost, and the crews and | escaped condemnation, either for being equipped passengers of two of them supposed to have perish- for the slave trade, or for having slaves on board

lass. The bodies of a female and child have been have been rescued, and emancipated by the courts in this colony." OLD TIMES IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Boston

Almanac for 1846 contains, in addition to the usual matter of Almanacs, a variety of interesting and curious relics from the early history of New England. The following specimens will amuse our readers, if they do not instruct them :---

one of the Elders of the church of Salem, hath Lake trade, that is, between Buffalo and Chicago, the French King the expected reward.—Africa's Lumin-

by the State of North Carolina for \$363,000, be-The road cost a million and a half dollars.

Carter, the Lion King, "has purchased the larnearly four feet long; his tail sweeps the ground; guished, returned voluntarily to their cells!

he is perfectly formed, and is regarded as the finest specimen of the horse ever seen in Great Bri-

The mineral discoveries in Northern Wisconsin | New York, has been established. are not confined to copper and silver only, but iron has been found in great abundance. The county uated, is one vast bed of iron ore.

population of the county is only 7,000.

The name of Mainwaring (Cheshire) is spelt one hundred and sixty-three different ways in the deeds, &c., belonging to the family, and can be spelt in two hundred and ninety-four different ways.

Another "Monster Steamer," intended to run between this city and Albany, was launched at the dock-yard of Mr. Brown, foot of 'I'welfth street, East River, on Tuesday. She has been christened the George Washington.

There is a proposition on foot to erect a monu- the Treasury has on hand about \$9,348, recomment to Roger Williams, on the ground selected for a public Cemetery near Providence.

An ordinance was enacted by the Legislative the State had not been received, &c. Council of Ceylon, in the month of December last, to provide for the total abolition of slavery in Ceylon, and the ordinance has been confirmed and allowed by the Queen.

On the 22d, a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Pursell, of La Grange, Ga., was so severely burnt by accidentally getting her clothes on fire, that she died in a few hours, after much intense suffering. death has been occasioned by fire.

The Montreal Herald notices a cheese, the production of the Ganaocque dairy, of excellent quality, weighing about 300 lbs!

broached and divulged divers new and dangerous | are said to have cleared from 20 to \$25,000 each | ary.

book of Esdras, which follows the Apocalypse.

A very strong glue is made by adding some Mr. C. has already expended \$2,000 to purchase powdered chalk to common glue when melted; his own liberty and that of three other children, and a glue which will resist the action of water and is now striving to complete the noble under- may be formed by boiling one pound of common glue in two quarts (English measure) of skimmed

When steel is alloyed with 1,500th part of platiextend the laws of the Union over the State of num, or with 1,500th part of silver, it is rendered Texas; and the act to establish a collection dis- | much harder, more malleable, and better adapted

The Philadelphia Tenth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Boardman, has just contributed \$5,500 The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was bought to the fund for the endowment of the Princeton Theological Seminary-and, we may add, that not been badly treated; he loved liberty for its ing the amount of the mortgage held by the State. of this liberal contribution \$2000 was subscribed by one individual.

> The Whitesboro Jail took fire accidentally. But gest horse in England. He has named him the village was soon alarmed, and by well direct-General Washington." He is twenty hands ed efforts the fire was got under. The prisoners, high, and looks as large as an elephant. He is a strange to tell, who were released, rendered effiblack gelding, beautifully dappled—his mane is cient service, and when the flames were extin-

> > The Albany Argus states that a daily line to Turner's Orange County, by stage, thence by railroad to Piermont, and thence by steamboat to

During divine service, on Sunday morning last, in the South Baptist church, Philadelphia, an acof Brown, in which the town of Green Bay is sit- cident happened to the furnace, which permitted the gas from the burning coal to escape and fill There has been raised in Rock county, Ill., this the building, much to the inconvenience of the conpresent year, 700,000 bushels of wheat. The gregation. Several ladies became insensible in consequence, and had to be carried into a neighboring house where medical aid was required to resuscitate them.

> The final report of the Committee appointed by the Councils of Pittsburgh, to distribute the Relief Fund, has been presented to that body and accepted. The committee stated that they had received from the Treasury of the Relief Fund, \$161,247 37, adjudged 1,310 claims for losses by the fire, and issued checks to the amount of \$160,-617, leaving a balance of \$630 37 in banks-that

mends the disiribution thereof, and that a balance of \$20,000, of the appropriation of \$50,000 from

EFFORTS OF THE FRENCH FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Monrovia, July 3, 1845.

We are positively informed, that Capt. Canot has induced the kings of Cape Mount to sign a treaty with Com. modore Bardice, commander of the French squadron on the West Coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade in that river; and it is supposed Capt. Canot will be rewarded by the French government with the cross of This is the fourth member of the family whose the Legion of Honor. It is also expected, that although the chiefs of Gallenas have directly refused to enter into any treaty with Commodore Jones, of H. B. M. Steamer Penelope, they will, on the return of the French Commodore from the leeward, enter into a commercial treaty, which, if not directly tending to the entire abolition of the slave trade, will bring a severe blow upon that abom-

inable traffic. Now, should this take place in reality, the

people who dwell in the south of Abyssinia, live in such fear and hatred of one another that they build their houses

as far apart as possible. Kidnappers often come to these

lonely houses, and steal the sleeping children from the side

of their parents. The kidnappers break through the walls

of the house at night, put a large stick upon the necks of

the parents, and take away their children. If the child-

ced across the upper part of the house, but kidnappers

find them there also. If the walls of the house are too

Review of New-York Market,---Monday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR AND MEAL-There has been but little done to-day, shippers not offering over 575, and holders asking 5 871, but exhibiting an inclination to accept 5 814. Small sales N. Orleans were made at 5 624. In Southern we hear of but small transactions. Good brands Georgetown, Richmond, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c. &c. are 5 75 @ 6, but irregular lots are picked up at lower rates. Rye Flour 4 25. Some supplies of Corn Meal are now on the market. Jersey is held at 4@4 25. Brandywine 4 371; hhds. \$18. Bag Meal is 1 184@1 25 for Yellow, and 1 374@1 44 for White. Buckwheat 1 874@2 per cwt. Western Ship Stuffs 17@18c, and dull.

GRAIN-We hear of little doing to-day, excepting one or two cargoes of Southern Corn for export, including 2600 bush. Old at 70c. weight. Some lots of Long Island delivered at the distillery sold at 70c. The market is very heavy. A lot of Barley was offered at 70@75c, without buyers. Canal Oats are 45@47c, and dull. A parcel of 1000 bush. Rye deliverable at Boston, brought 872 cts. HAY-The warm weather has rather weakened the

market, and we quote 90@100c. out of store. PROVISIONS-The inquiry for Prime Pork continues to be good. We quote one year old Prime quick at 10 25. Mess dull at 13 121/2013 25. Sour Prime 9 50@9 621. Beef is 7 75@8 50, and \$5@5 50, with moderate trade demand. Sour is selling at 2 874@\$3, and 3 25@3 50, and in demand. Prime Mess for export is \$14. Lard is

quiet at 81/2082c.-Sales 75 to 100 bbls at 82c. Butter and Cheese without particular change.

MARRIED,

At Upper Mystic, Ct., on the evening of the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blood, Mr. NICHOLAS V. ROGERS, of Pres ton, N. Y., to Miss CYNTHIA EDWARDS, of Mystic.

In Plainfield, N. J., on the 23d ult., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. ISAAC BROWN, of Brookfield, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH RANDOLPH, of the former place.

At New Market, N. J., Nov. 27th, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. JACOB GITFIELD, to Miss Louisa M. Wilson, both of Woodbridge.

At New Market, N. J., Jan. 1, by the same, Mr. Rich-ARD HICKMAN, to Miss HARRIETT MUNDAY, both of Metouchin.

DIED, In Hounsfield, of the croup, on the 25th ult., FLORENCE CELESTINE, daughter of Mr. Baily Green, and grand-child of Rev. William Green, aged 2 years and 10 months. The deceased was a sprightly and promising child, and filled a large space in the affections of a numerous circle of relatives. Her sudden death is to them a source of deep affliction.

LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, Samuel Davison, Joseph Goodrich, dick, James Pierce, Wm. Maxson, (all right,) Adin Bu SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.-It is not in Western Africa J. Shoemaker, Brayton Babcock, Reuben W. Utter, Geo. alone that the native tribes sell one another to the slave- Crandall, John Maxson. dealers. The same thing takes place in Abyssinia. The

Five vessels are wrecked in the St. Lawrence, the Montreal, Sir Richard Jackson, Syrian, Wm. Byard, and a schooner. The crew of one is saved, but of another, not one is left to tell the tale. Several of the bodies have been washed on shore; among them is a woman and a child. The crew of the schooner could not be found, and one of the Wm. Byard's men was so badly frost bitten that he was not expected to live. Many other vessels that sailed late from Montreal and Quebec are supposed to be fast in the ice somewhere on the river. more without license from the Court.

NEWSPAPER ELOQUENCE.-Rev. Dr. Chalmers, lace, to be worn upon any garment or linen, upon in the North British Review, observes : The very pain of five shillings for every offence, provided, newspapers teem with eloquence of the highest or- that a binding, or small edging lace, may be used der, insomuch that were one to compile now a vol- upon garments or linen. ume of extracts under the title of "Beauties or 5th day, 4th month. Catharfine, the wife of Specimens of the British Classics," he need be at Samuel Finch, being accused for speaking against no loss to find editorial articles in some of our lead- the Magistrates, against the churches and against ing journals, which outrival the finest paragraphs the elders, was censured to be whipped, and comof Johnson, Milton, or Addison. mitted till the General Court.

opinions, against the authority of Magistrates, as during the past season.

also writ letters of defamation of the Magistrates No less than 1313 emigrants arrived at Galveston during the week ending 29 November, of whom and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without retracabout 1000 arrived on the 25th. Many of them tion: it is therefore ordered, that the said Mr. were from Bremen. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction with-

The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, in six weeks, now next coming, which, if he neggives instances of the removal of warts by the ap. lect to perform, it shall be lawful for the Governor plication of the scrapings of carrots and salt. and two of the Magistrates to send him to some

ren cry, the robbers stuff a rag into their mouths to stop them. In many houses, the children sleep on beams plaplace out of this jurisdiction, not to return any The Senate and Chancellor of the State of New York, sitting as a high Court for the Correction of Errors, have decided that the General April 5, 1636. That no person, after one Banking Law of the State is constitutional and month, shall make or sell any bone lace, or other valid, by a vote of 15 to 7-thus putting at rest a long vexed question.

lose all its inhabitants soon; for one brother sells the child-Public fights and rencontres seem to be getting ren of another brother, and the people are stolen for fashionable in New York. On Thursday, as Mr. G. T. Barclay, son of the British Consul, was passing through Broadway near Eighth street, he was attacked and beaten by Cornelius Martin and to the highest bidders. The gospel seems to be the only was attacked and beaten by Cornelius Martin and Daniel Sharpe, who were committed. On the Daniel Sharpe, who were committed. On the other means have been tried in vain.-Youth's Miss. Rep.

RECEIPTS.

Milton, W. T .- Henry B. Crandall, \$6; James Pierce, Henry Green, \$2 each; Samuel C. Head, Amos W. Coon, Justus H. Potter, Barton Edwards, Thomas F. West, Elisha Coon, \$1,50 each; Adin Burdick, \$1. Friendship-Gideon C. Green, Reuben W. Utter, Dr. Brayton Babcock, Ezekiel R. Clarke, \$2 each. West Clarksville-George Irish, \$2; James R. Irish, \$1. Petersburgh-Luman Matterson, \$4; Daniel Maxson, \$2. Waterford, Ct.-Elias P. Haynes, Clark S. Rogers, \$2 each.

strong to break through, the robbers make a pit round the house, and set the house on fire; and when the people New-York-Abner Mills, \$2. run out of the burning house, they fall into the pit, and Middleport-Amasa Bowen, \$1. are seized with their children. The country is likely to

NOTICE. The Executive Board of the Seventh day Baptist Miswith Board will please make reports. W. B. GILLETT, Recording Sec.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

A Visit to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is in point of size and population the second City in the United States. It is situ ated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, near the junction of these rivers. It was founded by the peaceful and benevolent William Penn, in 1682, who purchased of the Indians the site, and marked out the plan of this extensive city, to which he gave the name of Philadelphia, or the city of love. Before the end of the year it contained eighty houses and cottages. It is one of the most regular and handsomely built cities in America; the streets cutting each other at right angles.

On Wednesday evening, the tenth Dec'r., the stage from Easton set us down in front of Congress Hall, where we took lodgings for the night. The next morning we made our way to the residence of our excellent brother Simpson, in West Philadelphia, where we met with a kind reception. After being served with a good dinner by his estimable lady, we signified our desire to visit the public places and works of the city; brother S. kindly offered to become our conductor; his generous offer was readily accepted and we set off, and after calling upon a friend or two, we made our way to the State House or City Hall, from the cupola of which we had a fair view of the city and its Liberties, the rivers and the surrounding country. From this place we took an omnibus for the far-famed Girard College, about two miles from the business part of the city. This institution is intended for orphans. It was endowed by the munificence of Stephen Girard who died in 1832, and left two the buildings, and supporting the College. The Institution is situated upon a beautiful elevation the city and the surrounding country. There are five buildings, the material of which is marble finely polished. The main, and centre building is supported by thirty-two splendid columns. The edifices are all enclosed, and the inside work is being rapidly carried forward. From the roof of the principal building a lovely and extended scenery spreads out before the eye which cannot fail to gratify and entrance the admirer of nature. While surveying this boon of benevolence, we could but rejoice in such a wise and humane provision for orphanage; still our rejoicing was mingled with sorrow, that the departed donor should have so drawn his will as to shut the Bible from the halls and instructions pocrisy of the parade. of this College, and exclude ministers with the message of mercy, and the promises of the God of the orphan from it. We think if he could return from the eternity of realities his first work would be to blot out that unfortunate clause.-We can but express our ardent desire that the proper authorities will change this arrangement. From this spot we directed our course to the Fair Mount Water-works on the Schuylkill river. A dam is thrown over the river ten feet high, this forms an extensive pond, from which the water is forced by machinery more than ninetysix feet almost perpendicularly into the distributing reservoir artificially constructed at the top of the bank, from which it is conveyed in pipes, amounting altogether to nearly one hundred miles in length, to all parts of the city. Four millions of gallons of water are used every twenty-four hours from this establishment. The artificial shades, walks, and fountains, together with the wild and romantic scenery of the river and its bank, make this a place of great resort in the summer for strangers, and those who desire relaxation and retirement from the business, heat, noise, and dust of the city. Then we passed over the wire bridge. This was indeed a curiosity. A brief outline of this fine piece of mechanism is as follows: There are ten principal wires, five on each side ; these are composed of numbers of small wires, these extend from one side of the river to the other, passing over suitable frames on both sides of the stream, and are then fastened in the ground or rock. Then smaller ones extend perpendicularly from the main wires to the cross timbers on which the floor is laid. The strength of this bridge was tried by placing forty, one horse carts filled with stone, so as to make each two tons weight; making in all eighty tons. The constructor then placed himself in the centre and gave three cheers; the carts passed off, and he took some sixty thousand dollars and went his way. This finished our first day's ramblings and observations. In the evening we attended religious service in the M. E. Church on the west side of the river, where a protracted meeting was in progress; heard one of the city ministers preach a good common sermon. Not much doing in the way of protracted meeting revival.

persons in the institution. We next visited the Philadelphia Alms-House. This is a magnificent and mammoth structure provided by the

city for its poor. It is decidedly the best constructed, and the best conducted institution of the kind that we ever visited. It is divided into different wards for the inmates. The blind, aged females, aged males, different classes of insane, different classes of diseased persons, all have their appropriate wards. Then there are the orphans department, the surgical rooms, the into greater susceptibility to infection, and diffuses apothecary's office, the lecture room, the chapel, the disease with frightful rapidity. The extenand various other apartments. These different sive prevalence of that terrible scourge through parts of this home of the poor are remarkably out many portions of our country, indicates the clean and comfortable; noble fires of stone coal. This noble institution really looked like the production of humanity and Christianity united.-

There are now in this house seventeen hundred and fifty persons living through the winter upon the tax imposed upon the laboring people of this goodly city, and many of them are permanently from a second attack, after having suffered one fixed there. Does it ever occur to the people invasion of natural small-pox, or having been who have so many paupers to maintain, to enquire after the causes of so much poverty and want? It strikes us that this ought to be done, and means used to prevent such a vast amount of taxation upon the laboring classes. As far as facts, adduced by the most profound investigators our knowledge extends, there are two leading causes, intemperance and the violation of the seventh precept of the Decalogue. Legislative bodies, the pulpit, the Church, public sentiment, one and all, should rise in truth and earnestness upon this subject and shut down these floodgates of vice, and arrest and dry up these streams of death in our land.

On Friday evening we called on our old friend George Storrs, who is preaching to a congregation in this city composed of some excellent millions of dollars for the purpose of erecting people, cured of the peculiarities of Millerism, still under the influence of some sentiments peculiar to brother S. He now strongly believes near the banks of the Schuylkill, overlooking in the literal return of the Jews to the promised preceding, frequently leaves the person insecure land. Whatever we may think of some of against an attack of varioloid. brother Storrs' theories, we certainly think him sincere, and in possession of a good heart. We accompanied him in the evening to the Union Church to listen to a lecture from Dr. Durbin, who is giving a course of short lectures upon the Jewish nation. His plan, so far as we could

From the Bordentown Palladium. HINTS ON SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

BY W. M. FAHNESTOCK, M. D.

Small-Pox is a highly contagious disease, and s mostly communicated by coming within the limited sphere of its influence. Cases may exist, under ordinary circumstances, in the midst of a dense population, with little, or scarcely any prejudice to the community at large; but it frequently becomes epidemic under certain statess of the atmosphere, which brings the human system existence of that epidemic variolous constitution of the air, which may spread it over every sectior of the land: and induces the writer to drop word in season and offer our immediate community a summary of the facts, connected with this disease, which have the greatest bearing on the welfare of society: as many persons labor under erroneous impressions respecting their immunity inoculated with small-pox matter, or been vaccinated with cow-pox; and especially as much distrust exists on the minds of many persons in regard to the protective powers of vaccination. From a careful examination of the accumulated and authoritative writers on Vital Statistics, derived from the Medical Reports of the National Armies, Public Hospitals, and Municipal Registrations, of all the countries of Europe, as well as the sparse returns of our own Union, we arrive at the following conclusions:

1. That the impression made on the system of many persons, by an attack of natural small-pox, does not afford perfect exemption from a second attack of that disease; but are still susceptible to a modified, yet often fatal, form.

2. That many persons who have undergone inoculation with small-pox matter, are likewise susceptible of varioloid of a dangerous character. 3. That vaccination with cow-pox, which has for nearly a half century, been generally esteem. ed as the most certain prophylactic agent, like the

4. That, where there has been vaccination with cow-pox, though it may not exempt the individual from an attack of varioloid, it modifies the violence of the disease and preserves life; there who had been previously vaccinated.

TALKING.—One half of the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half of the difficulty we get into as we go along through life is the result of our saying what we might just as well have not said. There's much wisdom in the old max. im, keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. There is, rely upon it. I do not know any body in any situation or profession of life to whom this advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that lawyers live by talking; that talking is their trade, and so on; but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it. To spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into a habit of dealing more in fancy than in facts, saying things about parties and witnesses, that do much harm and no good : and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet the words would run out of their mouth, by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without troubling their brains at all.

THE LOST CHILD.

A WESTERN SCENE.—About ten o'clock it was announced that O'Lary's boy was lost. He was a fair and lovely child, little Johnny, and had a gentle, affectionate mother, with an ardent and sacrificing love which few mother's ever fed. His father was a bold hunter-his horses and hounds and rifle, had more of his heart than all the world besides; but little Johnny nestled there: indeed he was a great pet with the neighbors, and won more caresses and more sympathy than all the rest of the children together.

Little Johnny was about four years old : he had been out in the field with his father and the black man, who were harvesting corn-had filled his little bag with roasting ears, and starred for home about two o'clock, P. M. On returning ing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. at night, they ascertained that the child had not been seen. It was nearly dark, but the alarm. was given, and some fifteen or twenty neighbors took their horns and commenced the search. The corn where he was last seen, was the first object, of course : here they took single rows, and scoured the field in vain.—They then scattered of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished through the adjoining wood; the father frantic, at a moderate expense. often calling out in a voice of thunder, "Ho! John-ho!-O, John?" Then fearing the boy might be alarmed and afraid to answer, he would soften down into the gentle, winning tone of the fire-side—" Johnny, Johnny my dear, father's

come." It was a cloudy evening; and though perhaps he had never bowed the knee "before La being, comparatively, but few cases on record of Jehovah's awful throne," he prayed-oh how Po persons having died from an attack of that disease | earnestly he prayed the Lord it might not rain | Me that night. The air was damp and chilly, so that, 5. That the ratio of deaths from second attacks if the child were alive, with his bare feet and comprehend it, was a broad one. The lectures of small-pox or varioloid, in persons who had the light jacket, he must be suffering cruelly from the Co

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

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W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages. W. C. KEINI ON, Frincipal, and Froiessor of Danguages. IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathemat GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences. J. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. O. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss C. B. MAXSON. Preceptress, Instructress in French, Italian Drawing and Painting.

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

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to all the students gratis.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Cerms; 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, commenc-EXPENSES.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano,) need not exceed \$70 00; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board them. selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trustees

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night with brother Storrs, and most of Saturday. At one o'clock of this day we witnessed the funeral ceremonies of Commodore Elliott, which we regarded as a farce and a mockery. The drinking, smoking, swearing, laughing, and turn out of infamous ones, was full proof of the hy-

[Cor. True Wes.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.-So far as happiness consists in the gratification of the animal appetites, man has no advantage over the brute. The wild ass can eat, drink, sleep, and gratify all other mere animal propensities. He can enjoy all this without any pain arising from solicitude and fear concerning the future, which constitutes a large portion of human misery. Wherein, then, has man the advantage over a brute on the score of happiness? In two respects, First, Man is capable of intellectual enjoyment, which tensive in proportion to the amount of his knowledge, enabling him to reap pleasures from things, places, countries, and worlds he never saw. This the brute cannot do; he can enjoy nothing beyond his reach.

Secondly, Man is capable of an enjoyment others resist both during a long period under frearising from right moral feelings, of which brutes are supposed to be incapable. Through the exercise of gratitude, he feasts on all the past bounties and blessings of Providence; through repeated attacks. hope he gathers pleasures from the fields of his future being; and through the exercise of love to his Maker, he kindles a joy that is as undying as the soul in which it burns, and as the object which excites it. Such are man's advantages for enjoyment over brutes, and it would be well for him if he improved them as well as the brute improves his.

Noble Daring.-During a recent fire in Buffalo, N. Y., while the fire was raging with its utmost violence, the shrieks of children were heard in the upper part of the building on fire. This appeal for help was nobly responded to by Capt. A., with some half-dozen others, who, nothing daunted by the flames and smoke that were issuing from every crevice, dashed into the building, and with triumph returned with the little sufferers- The feelings of the parents, on seeing their children so providentially restored may be imagined, but not described.

EMULATION AND ENVY.—A noble mind emulates merit, but low minds only envy it; the one seeks to rise by imitating merit, the other seeks

will be fraught with information. We spent the | natural disease, is infinitely greater than in occurrences after vaccination.

We do not stop to discuss one or two mooted questions involved in the foregoing propositions, viz: whether an impression from an attack of small-pox, from inoculation or vaccination, can be beside myself, had heard the cries of distress effaced from the system, so as to afford no immunity from a recurrence, or whether that impression is obliterated after a certain number of years. We are not treating with hypotheses, but are dealing with facts-not with our own predilections or

our own single experience, but with extensive, collated facts, by the tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. It may be sufficient, in explanation, to observe, that as a general law, an individual is insusceptible after an attack of smallsecond infection; but it is not any the less true, that this law is subject to numerous, very numerous exceptions. Repeated experiments on the and many facts prove that if not quite equal, still renders the harvest fields of his pleasures ex- a very large amount of those who have undergone small-pox, or small-pox inoculation, retain their susceptibility to a second impression.

The whole matter is resolved into a few words, viz: that some persons evince a persistent inaptitude to all variolous impressions throughout life, that they do not take small-pox nor vaccination;

quent exposures to the disease, and to vaccine infection, and then, become susceptive; and others again manifest so great a susceptibility, that no process, natural or artificial, secures them from

The practical inferences we draw from these well authenticated facts, and which we desire to mpress upon our community, to avert the approach of that fearful malady, or mitigate its viruence, should it reach our borders, are these : 1. That vaccination is the best protection from small-pox. It modifies the disease and preserves life, although it does not in all cases exempt entirely from an attack of variolous disease.

2. That re-vaccination becomes necessary to test the protection of the system.

3. That after re-vaccination, an individual may have a reasonable certainty of exemption from an attack of varioloid.

4. That re-vaccination should be resorted to by all persons upon whom it has not been repeated, whenever the small pox assumes an epidemic tion at one period who may have been exempt at another; and particularly as that liability is greatly increased by the existence of the variolous consporadic cases into epidemic prevalence.

The dictates of prudence, then, would be for every individual to subject himself to re-vaccination without any delay. Delays, under these circumstances, are dangerous. Security lies in immediate action.

Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 24, 1845.

cold. But the wolves!-ah, this was the fear, this the terror, which all felt, but none dared to breathe. A wolf had been seen prowling around the premises, indeed they had a common path Mid across the prairie, --- and the point where several | was a famous haunt for them; even in the midst of their anxious search, a distant growl would now and then burst on the ear.

The dogs were very eager in the field, especially wolf dogs. Winder, one of the best, would run no other trail O'Larry knew this, and watched with most intense anxiety, his every move. Other He scents-he scents-he runs-"Oh my God, he's got my boy !" He leaps from his horse, he Alle sees the foot print of his own dear Johnny in the Bing pox, or a perfect vaccination, to a recurrence of a gopher hill by his side—he tracks him to the Broc wood, and off from Winder's trail,-ah, now he breathes again.

The search was continued till midnight, when most extensive scale, show thirty to thirty eight a part thought it best to relieve their horses, and per cent, or one in every three, who have been, ap wait for daylight to begin afresh. But the fathparently, successfully vaccinated, still retain their | er, with three of his hunting friends. who had re susceptibility to variolous and vaccine impression; | solved not to eat or sleep till they had found the Ham boy, still kept on-sometimes riding, sometimes walking-calling and shouting. if for no other Hydr purpose than to keep the wolves at bay. At Meel length they stationed themselves within hearing | Mill distance of each other, and sat down to protect the child, or rush to his rescue, in case they should hear him attacked, to watch until the

morning. At early dawn, about fifty new horsemen arrived, and the search commenced anew. The field was examined for the track, which was Wat pursued with some doubt, as he had been there three successive days. On tracing the path

which led toward the wolf woods, the imprint of Johnny's little feet were again discovered, as he appeared to be running, and the mark of his bag dragging along by his side. Here the father's Adams-Charles Potter, anguish gushed anew, as the fears of the preceding night were justified and corroborated. Thev now agreed to take a station of about fifteen rods abreast, go up one side of the branch and down the other, until the whole surface of an extensive area (father than he could possibly have traveled,) had been explored. They had completed one side, and were returning, when Friendship-Zuriel Campbel

the signal was given—Johnny was found ! The Genesee—W.P.Langworthy noisy shouting and repeated peals of the hunter's winding horns, soon grouped the solemn cavalcade-But O'Larry, though foremost in the hunt fell back at the first note of the summoning horn. nor did he speak a word, or scarcely breathed, form; as the changes constantly taking place in the till he snatched his true Johnny from the arms human system, render an individual liable to infec. of his delighted bearer, and pressed him with fondness to his now bursting heart. The dear boy was found about two miles from home, in a thicket of hazles picking filberts, with his bag of Persia-Elbridge Eddy. stitution of the atmosphere; which fans otherwise | corn still on his arm. He looked bright and happy; and when asked where he was going, Scott-Luke P. Babcock. said, he was going home, but it was so far. - | South Brancn-R. T. Green

He said he hadn't seen any body, but he heard Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. some one call him, and that he was afraid, that he ran away until he was very tired, and then he laid his head down on his bag, and cried-

that while he was crying, he saw a big carriage

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