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#### EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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# NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 15, 1846.

# **WHOLE NO. 82.**

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED; OR. THE CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY, ANI THE UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTITUTION OF THE FIRST,

AS THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. BY JAMES A. BEGG, GLASGOW, N. B.

## SECTION III.

Institution of the Weekly Sabbath and its Design. Our inquiry at present is regarding the Sabbath in the first and chief of the senses in which the word is employed—that of the seventh day of the week-to which the name is, in a more limited and peculiar manner, applied, all the other, as we have already seen expressly stated by God to Moses, being "beside the Sabbaths of the Lord," immediately commemorative of His own rest.

In this investigation, seeking that we may be enabled truly to discern and to exhibit , the mind of God respecting it, we begin with a careful examination of the first text bearing upon the subject. As it contains much important instruction, we cite at length the words as they stand in our translation of the inspired account of the creation. Already had the forming hand of Jehovah been six days employed in giving form, and life, and beauty, to the world. For wise purposes towards man, He had already provided various means for the division of time. The succession of day and night was effected by the earth's motion on its And on the seventh day God ended His work ty and utility. which He had made; \* and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified that end. In the exuberance of His loving kindit; because that in it He had rested from all His ness, the Creator having made liberal provision of work, which God created and made." Gen. 1: food for man and beast-giving them "every herb 31; 2: 1-3.The record of the Sabbath thus occupies an every tree, in which there is the fruit of a tree

these fowls of the air, of diversified plumage, with against those who would deify, or give an eterniexpanding wing, at pleasure, flitting in regions ty of existence unto matter. The falsehood is not more peculiarly their own, skimming earth's sur- only repudiated in the Scriptures, but against this face, or soaring aloft, are still obedient to the in- atheism which has had a place in many of the stinct implanted by the all-wise Creator, and with- | forms of false philosophy, both of ancient and modout reluctance, own supremacy to man, to whom ern times, the Sabbath is the appointed testimony, dominion had been assigned.

The flowing stream and the rolling ocean are their practice to have exhibited. stored with their myriads of finny inhabitants. And not only does the ocean itself teem with life, then, more implied than the opportunity it brings but the bed and caverns of the deep are replete of rest to the body and refreshing for the soulwith the wonders of Almighty power, wisdom, more designed than that it should be a means of and love. The very bowels of the earth inclose promoting and cherishing faith in God, and sug most precious minerals, adapted alike to please and profit him who is called to praise the Lord for His ting apart a portion of our time for His servicewonderful works done unto the children of men. Powers are impressed upon matter, and knowledge is communicated to man of the laws by which all things are regulated, enabling him, by availing himself of these, and working in harmony with of the duty of acknowledging the God on whom imparts to our souls. the law of his Lord, to effect the most astonishing he is ever depending; and continual exhaustion results. All the achievements of science are but | reminds us of the need which the human frame has the fruit of walking in the footsteps of Jehovah; and profitably may we look into the ascertained truths of astronomy, mechanics, chemistry, and natural philosophy, with reference to the wisdom, the order, and the grace, of Him whose work and rest the Sabbath commemorates.

With love to his Lord, and attention to His work, Adam could both perceive much of Heaven's productions as various as they are, yet many of them axis; the moon's revolutions round the earth, dis- passing almost imperceptibly into each other, and of stupendous power-every where beholding the tinguish time into months; and by the earth's mo- he could admire the beau tiful and harmonious opetion round the sun, the annual changes of season ration which pervades the whole. He would also are produced. But, besides these divisions of time, discover in all around him, a mutual dependence so effected, the Creator has, by Sabbatic rest, estab- of the several parts upon each other, while the lished yet another, which no sensible change indi- whole were tending to one important end. He cates, but the observance of which requires an act would trace, through the various departments of of faith. To this we now refer. ""And God saw creation, the hand of wisdom which guides the vast every thing that He had made, and behold it was machine of universal nature-which at the first very good. And the evening and the morning gave motion to its wheels, and which evolves from were the sixth day. Thus the heavens and the many apparantly opposite principles and conflictearth were finished, and all the hosts of them. ing powers, a structure of the most exquisite beau-

of feathered songsters. Arrayed in their beauty, all His work," stands forth a witness for God, He had done, to testify of His finished work of all present must have been impressed with the creation-and it was not less becoming of a creature in the highest state of purity and blessedness, to commemorate with gladness of heart the workmanship of his Maker, and thus in sabbatic rest to point the faith of others to the fountain of purity and bliss. From the page of nature, Adam

could read reflected the glory of the great Creator, which the people of God ought ever steadily in and even thus be taught to give to Him the hom-In God's appointment of the Sabbath, there is, age of his innocence--- "for the invisible things of him from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead." Rom. 1: 20. Douldon buing And to viewith and 10 1 M. J. it. gesting the duty and the privilege of regularly set-Sabbath, therefore, in its regular return, is designed to form a continual memorial of the invisible God, by whom all things were brought into being, and and more contemplated for our race, than the adon whose blessed will they are ever dependentvantages with which it is fraught for the re-invigand, it expresses to all, in suitable exercise and oration of the corporeal and mental powers. Every man has that within him which teaches something form, the delight which the God of the Sabbath [To be Continued.

### MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORLD.

Meetings of great interest, with reference to the Sabbath was, however, designed, with this, to serve condition and prospects of the moral world, were held in the Bleecker-street Church in New York, In the Sabbath, there is, then, placed in the way on the first Monday in January, and attended by of men a memorial of the divine power, and wis the Secretaries of the various benevolent institudom, and goodness, constantly standing forth as a tions, together with pastors and members of sevpreservative from the false feeling of independence. eral churches. The following account of the meet-Knowing God as the source of life and sustentation in ing, we copy from one of the daily papers:---all the parts of creation -arrested by the monuments

After prayer and reading of the Scriptures by Dr. E. Mason, Rev. Dr. Armstrong presented little mosque, which I would suppose to be the traces of infinite intelligence and love-the creasome aspects of the world, full of encouragement | site of the house occupied by Mary and Martha; to Christian philanthropists. First, the late decision of the Emperor of China, removing the obstacles to Christian efforts in that vast country, and allowing his subjects entire toleration-whereas, formerly, death was the penalty for such as preferred Christianity. In Hindostan, too, the supreme authority of the land had, the past year, repealed the old Hindoo law which made the renunciation of caste in favor of Christianity a forfeiture of all property and other privileges, and had made all educated persons (Christians as well as others) eligible to the most important offices. Dr. Armstrong alluded also to the decay of false religions generally. Budhism, professed by more than 300,000,000, was very manifestly on the wane. The King of Siam, heretofore a very devoted Budhist, eighteen months since sent a messenger to Ceylon to inquire as to the state of religion. In August last, the messenger reported to him that Budhism was falling in that country, through the influence of the same kind of Missionaries that introduced the arts of civilization. On hearing this, such was the King's regard, and that of his family, for these improvements, that a brother of his, a Priest, voluntarily offered to build a seminary for the Missionaries, on condition that they would educate some of his people also. In Calcutta, great advance was making in education, in consequence of governmental encouragement to those best trained and qualified for civil offices. In one region of Peninsular India, as appeared from a recent communication, there had been an extensive renunciation of idolatry-about 2,000 families professing devotion, henceforth, to the true and only living God. Mohammedanism, too, was on the decline. In Turkey, the centre of its power, the Sultan was encouraging education, and adopting the improvements of Christian nations. In some sections of Persia, also, the government was appointing Christian Magistrates. The movements in Germany, France, Switzerland, &c., were also presenting most favorable indications that the Gospel was to have free course, and prosper. The Jews, also, whose conversion was to be as life from the dead to the moral world, were, in many cities of the old world, looking favorably towards Christianity. A number of them were now in a course of theological education at Edinburgh; and even in New York, a spacious building had appeared the last is reversed as respects the seventh day, whereon it | year, bearing the inscription, "Mission House for the Jews." He alluded, also, with great interest, to the movements for promoting general union among Christians, and to the breaking up of un- instance of his kindness : He observed one day, scriptural alliances between Church and Stateobjects of his solicitude to the care of the Creator, the noble example set in Scotland, and very recentrevival influence from on high, in the churches, and the need of greater union in effort, said that cheered to see how much was done and doing. The impression seemed deepening, that ' righteous-

thought, that a great and sublime work is in rapid development throughout the moral world-the more sublime from the reflection, that the more than electric power which moves and directs the whole machinery, has its source in the highest Heaven.

### BETHANY.

Bethany was a favorite resort of mine ; the affecting history of Lazarus was especially impressed on my heart, now that I was in the vicinity where the transaction took place. It is at present a wretched Arab village, situated about mile and a quarter from Jerusalem. The course I generally pursued in my visits to it from Via Dolorosa, and through the gate of St. Stephen on the east side of the city, over the brook Kedron, ascending the Mount of Olives by the same road which David went up when cursed by Shimei—this leads by the garden of Gethsemane, and the tomb of the blessed virgin crossed the place of our Saviour's ascension, and, on the descent on the other side of the Mount of Olives, entered the village of Bethany amidst the barking of ugly hyæna-like dogs, which are an abundant nuisance in Syria and Turkey, whilst at the same time assailed by children screeching "Hadjee Baugh-sheese." In a lane as you enter the vilage from the Jerusalem side, a lonely and neglected spot, the tomb of Lazarus is shown. A doorway of masonry covering the face of the rocky cavern. The original orifice may still be discerned against which the stone was laid. The cave is very deep, and as present is descended by a numerous flight of steps. St. John well expresses it when he says, " Jesus cried with a loud voice, Lazarus come forth." Farther on, in this most melancholy looking village, is a wretched though there are two large gable-ends of a once respectable-looking edifice, which are pointed out as having been their residence. This village of Bethany, the favorite resting-place of our blessed Saviour, I constantly resorted to every week whilst in Jerusalem. The never-to-be-forgotten circumstance of the resurrection of Lazarus, and the manner in which St. John describes it, together with its being the district from whence our Lord ascended, so interested my affections, that, in my walks about the city, my footsteps always tended hither. From the Bethany side of the Mount of Olives there is a fine view of the Dead Sea, over which hang the dark blue mountains of Moab. One would suppose he could just drop down from Bethany, and in an evening's walk reach the Dead Sea; yet it is twenty-two miles distant : the intervening desert is arid and desolate in the extreme, and, moreover, still considered dangerous from predatory Arabs. In the time of Lot, part of the vale, now a desert, was called Siddim, or Chalk, and this is still manifest where the chalky district commences on that side of the Mount of Olives which verges towards the desert of the Dead Sea. Sometimes I returned from Bethany to Jerusalem by the low road, round the Mount of Olives, through the village of -Siloam, crossing the valley of Jehoshaphat, and so entering the city near the spot where our Lord instituted the last Supper, which is on Mount Sion.—Burton's Voyage.

ture, man. We are therefore led at once, by the in-

divinely contemplated by the Sabbath. The reason of its appointment is, because that in it He had rested from all his work. "God saw everything that He had made, and behold it was very good." It was a scene over which "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Earth, sea, and sky, teem with the wonders and with the bounties of the Almighty, produced by His all-quickening word. The herbs and trees, of the field, with all their varieties of foliage, of flower, and of fruit, gratify the eye and the taste.

The beasts of the field roam undisturbed, and at large, in the pastures of their great Creator's wide domain. And while the earth waves with the luxuriance of plenty, the air is joyous with the choir whose joy, deeply felt, were not to pass unexpress been taught more and more to yield himself with "God saw every thing that He had made, ed. out reserve unto his Maker. With a heart right \* As it in no way affects the subject of our present inand behold it was very good ;" and a memorial of ary efforts, and other great benevolent operations the law of love gave man. with God, man's enjoyment in Him, so far from vestigation, I have not deemed it necessary to notice in Him as the Creator, and of this His creation, was for the West, so vigorously commenced about 20 the text the translation of this clause adopted by many rendering him independent of the fountain of life, commentators, "On the seventh day God HAD ended His now to be established, that not only Adam and his years since, been all delayed to this time! And would only teach him to prize it more highly, and work," instead of "On the seventh day God ended His from past success he derived encouragement to new wife, but that all their descendants, less near to the work," as if part of that work remained till the seventh to attach proportionate value to every means by day. Nor will I here do more than mention the statetime, though not less near to the realities and wonwhich the consciousness of this very dependence ment that the Samaritan Pentateuch, which is the oldest mighty aid. extant copy of the book, as also the Syriac and the Sep- ders of creation, as they were not less dependent was promoted. It was, therefore, worthy of a holy tuagint versions, all render here, "On the sixth day God ended His work." Boothroyd adopts this form of cor-recting the text. By either change, the meaning of the upon the love and tenderness of the Creator, might God, that while yet all was in rectitude-when also contemplate the wonders, and hear the sounds, every thought of man was directed aright, and passage would be more clearly presented, as the obvious and see the sights, which gave pleasure to the Lord every day was to him a day of holiness-still to truth of the creation's having been actually accomplished of all, and might, from age to age, with loudest in six days, would be expressed. claim for himself peculiarly, as well as to bless for notes, join in expressions of adoration and praise. † It certainly is not a little remarkable, that certain kinds the creature's good, a day separated from a comof seeds, which probably have lain deeply imbedded in Resting with complacent delight in His finished mon to a sacred use, making it a Sabbath of blessthe earth since the flood, vegetate when brought into a work, "God saw every thing that He had made, condition of enjoying the united influence of heat, moisture, ing to the children of men. and air. Sufficiently interesting, though less wonderful, and behold it was very good." Nothing needed It was also worthy of God, who, in the exercise is the well-known fact, that wheat which may have lain enamendment or improvement. It is all worthy of tombed in Egyptian mummy swaths for thousands of years, has in our own day, when planted in the earth, its Lord; and the Sabbath which He sanctified of His creative power, had brought a world into germinated freely and, bearing seed, has reproduced its and blessed " because that in it He had rested from being, to institute a day commemorative of what

There is in creation that which is adapted to the gratification of all our senses, furnished of God for bearing seed upon the face of all the earth, and

early place in the Book of God. It is the very first | yielding seed"-all nature smiled in its loveliness. of religious ordinances, its institution being coeval | Every herb, every tree, was perfect of its kind; with the history of the world's existence and our and already the beauty and the fragrance of the own; and it has, in the time and manner of its flower, and the mellowness of the fruit, in all their appointment, a stamp of universality commensu- diversified orders, with the teeming myriads of rate with the present features of both. After all living creatures, each in possession of that happithe inanimate parts of creation had received their ness which they were severally capable of enjoyforms, and the irrational tribes their being, on the | ing, may have arrested the eye, and affected the sixth day, man, the noblest work of the Creator, sense, and filled with gladness the heart of him to made in His own image, was created, and received whom in love the whole were given. All earth's the delegated authority of his God, for entire do- features of interest to the eye of intelligence, rising minion. On the day succeeding, God rested in from its mildest to its most majestic forms, complacency and delight in His work; and this, spoke of the presence and Godhead of Jehovahthe day of His own rest, He blessed and sanctified, and all creation's million voices, from the mutest as a day of weekly rest to His newly-formed crea- to the loudest of them all, may have been heard with admiration and delight by the yet sinless and

highly-gifted immortal, reflecting brightly his spired statement, to a consideration of the objects | Maker's image, brought last upon the scene, and placed there as Lord over it all under Him.

> And besides and beyond all of beauty and magnificence that immediately met the eye of Adam, as it roamed over creation's wonders, there were worlds upon worlds, and systems upon systems, too distant for even his undimmed eye to discover and myriads upon myriads of creatures, all instinct with life, within his own immediate range, too minute for the unnided eye to perceive, yet in their diminutive mechanism for maintaining and enjoying life, lay evidence of highest character of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness, when perceived. And the wonders which are revealed to us only by the aid of telescope and microscope, were fully seen, and duly appreciated by their great Cre-

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ture is directed to consider these as emanations of the mind of One who ever seeks the good of men, teaching him that the Almighty power and infinite wisdom which he recognizes and acknowledges, are those of a Father who wills his blessing in all things; and, specially, is he taught to perceive this in the law which enjoins the weekly suspension of his labors for the commemoration of creation work.

for periodical repose beyond erest of night. The

another purpose also.

It is needful for the creature, however high the station he occupies in the scale of intelligence, to emember his Creator, and his unceasing depend-

ence upon Him for all he is and for all he has. In the contemplation suggested by the regularly eturning Sabbath, this is vividly set before himfor all its associations remind us of the God whose inished work it commemorates, and whose rest it mparts. As a memorial to man of the world's creation, and reminding him of its preservation and his own from week to week by the divine care, teaching him to look to that God who "giveth to all life, and breath, and all things," the Sabbath not only affords opportunity of worship, but is a fitting means of impressing the mind, and of cherishing that feeling of dependence which is our only right condition, and which will be felt all the more sensibly according to our advancement in noral purity.

Now, to man in this righteous state, the Sabbath would come not only testifying of the duty of trust in God, but calling him also into the condition of practically proving the blessedness it brings. And Adam, even had he continued in innocence, accustomed to see a connection between his own care of Eden's garden and its fertility-observant of the fact that according as the soil was tilled and the tree was pruned, in that proportion was the amount and quality of the fruit produced—all which is true, as it respects " the six working days," to those who therein see and serve the Lord, that being the ordinance of God; as it is not less true that all this is the ordinance of God that man should rest—he was yet to be taught, in faith to resign his implements, and in sacred time entirely to commit the having in the Sabbath a memorial of a previous ly in Switzerland.

fruit, were alike without existence, and having also in it a reminiscence of the God by whose fiat they were brought into being.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.—Fenelon was a Roman Catholic, and Archbishop of Cambria, in France. He was a man of the finest feelings, of the greatest benevolence, and he uniformly practice ed the law, "overcome evil with good." He was kind and affable to the lowly, mild and courteous to the ignorant, philanthropic to the miserable, and ever gentle both to friend and foe. The consequence was, that he won all hearts. His diocese was often the theatre of war-but the English, Germans, and Dutch, even surpassed the inhabitants of Cambria in their love and veneration for him. At such times, he gathered the wretched into his residence and entertained them; for his known goodness had surrounded him with a power which even contending armies could not resist; and the consequence was, that his dwellings were safe, even when towns and villages were lying in smoking ruins around him. The following is an that a peasant, who had been driven from his home; and to whom Fenelon had given shelter. ate nothing. He inquired the reason. "Alas!

Rev. Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Home Mission | my lord," said the poor man, "in making my time, when both soil and tree, as well as work and Society, while he deplored the general want of a escape from my cottage, I had not time to bring Not only have the herbs and trees a present value off my cow, which was the support of my family. of ornament and use, but have had each given to The enemy will drive her away, and I shall never it, its respective seed, productive of its individual external prospects, in general, were very encourag- | find another so good." Fenelon, availing himing at home, as well as in distant lands. He had self of his privilege of safe conduct, immediately species, all having impressed upon them their And being thus called to trust in God, and findrecently traveled 4,000 miles at the West, and was set out, accompanied by a single servant, and power of propagation for the after continuation of ator, and the commemoration of their creation is ing the blessings of obeying the divine call to rest drove her back himself to the peasant. By thus their species. † all embraced in the sabbatic rest. walking according to the law of overcoming evil and realizing the divine goodness, and the unceasman, there was one eye of infinite intelligence, and ing care exercised in his behalf, both through the ness exalteth a nation.' True religion might be with good, he gained the affection of all. The one heart of infinite beneficence, whose interest and every-day work of his hands, and the interruption said to have gained the day; and if we were per- peasantry loved this hands, and the interruption long of that work, might man even in moral purity have severing in duty, the nation was safe. He show- after his death, their tears would flow when they ed, in affecting colors, how very different would said, "There is the chair on which our good Archhave been the aspects of the West, and the pros- bishop used to sit in the midst of us ; we shall see pects of the whole country, had the Home Mission- him no more." What a crown of unfading glory [Montgomery. SACREDNESS OF TEARS .- There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, zeal and effort, and to fervent supplication for Al- but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the mes-Rev. Dr. Adams said he was highly gratified sengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contriwith the encouraging aspects that had been pre- tion, and of unspeakable love. Oh! speak not sented. "We are saved by hope." And we are harshly of the stricken one-weeping in silence ! authorized to expect far more copious blessings Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter, from on high. This was in accordance with the or intrusive footsteps. Scoff not if the stern heart analogy of nature and Providence, as well as Rev- of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of symelation. Great movements were seen in all de- pathy-they are what help to elevate him above partments of life, and they were to be looked for the brute. I love to see tears of affection. There in humble faith and prayer, in reference to the are painful tokens, but still most holy. They is kingdom of peace, which is to bless the whole earth, pleasure in tears an awful pleasure ! If there as well as to exalt our nation. were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should Very interesting addresses were made in the af- be loth to live; and if no one might weep over ternoon by Rev. Messrs. Reid and Thompson, and my grave, I could never die in peace.

### THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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New York, January 15, 1846.

Sabbath," it was a disputed question as to what first day, as the five following days of the week, character the Convention ought to assume ;---some by his holy law." To compel a people to do that affirming that they were there as Christian men, and the representatives of Christian societies; and | trary as to forbid them to do what they feel in conthe majority declaring by vote, that they considerscience bound to perform. It is a poor apology ed themselves only as a civil, and not as an ec- for liberty, to tell the people of Pennsylvania, you clesiastical body. But if we consider the facts of may keep the seventh day, if you compel them, the case, it will appear plainly, that the minority contrary to their conscientious belief, to keep also fices for the purpose of cultivating them, is genwere right in what they affirmed on this point, and the first day. the majority wrong in the *pretense* which they made. The meeting was called by a religious society-the Philadelphia Sabbath Association. It was called for a professedly religious object; tablish the religious tenets of a religious party. for the preamble of the report of the business committee, which was adopted by the Convention, says | if it were ninety-nine-hundredths of the people of Christian Sabbath." It was composed of profess. of the statute. The Constitution says, "NO preedly Christian men; for they declared by vote, ference shall be given by law to ANY religious that "We believe a faithful observance of the establishments or modes of worship." What is Lord's day . . . . . is obedience to the comthey were an ecclesiastical body or not, that they were organized and acting as a religious body, and rection of the Saviour of mankind. For what for a religious object. They were the representatives of a religious party, seeking to control the a tenet exclusively religious, and that at the ex- society; but so has every other institution of repense of the rights of another religious party; which is contrary to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

By referring to the published report of that meeting, it will be seen that the resolutions reported by the business committee, although all en- compelled the other; and under, the Constitution tertained by the meeting, were not all carried of Pennsylvania, it would be as consistent to comthrough—the third and fourth resolutions being pel this as that. abandoned after considerable debate, but abandoned, as it would appear from the speeches made on the occasion, on the ground that the law of 1794 Pennsylvania, said respecting this section of the would be sufficient to cover all the objects of the friends of the Christian Salbath, if properly enforc- of conscience above the reach of human authoried, without further application to the Legislature; ty. It can exercise no power over this right. It that is, to compel the religious observance of the cannot control, and indeed cannot interfere with it. first day by the prosecution of those who The authority of the Executive branch of the govthe third and fourth resolutions. This resolution advises application to the Legislature for an Act, merely "to relieve canal and railroad companies from penalties for not performing certain acts on jectionable; nay, it would be commendable; beday of the week which he or they may consciencase now stands, it is to be regarded as a mere compromise of measures to attain a favorite obnever cease to agitate the subject until this favorite object is accomplished ! But let them look to it; there were once forty men who made a vow Paul, yet Paul escaped their hands. The law of 1794 inflicts a penalty of four dollars for every offence against Sunday-keeping, (or rather Sunday-keepers,) to be levied upon the goods and chattles of the offender; and in default thereof, imprisonment for one week; and says, there is no exception in favor of Jews or Seventhday Baptists. No law could be framed more palpably contradictory to the Constitution of Penn. sylvania, or more flagrantly opposed to the rights of conscience; and yet Judge Parsons and a large number of the clergy of Philadelphia are moving heaven and earth to have this law enforced! What do they mean ? Have they excluded the statute for Sunday-keeping, and protect them Jews and Seventh-day Baptists from their catego. from suits at law, and civil and military service, ry of humanity? If they have, their Creator has on the seventh day of the week which they ob. not, nor has the Constitution, nor the people of serve as the Sabbath. A more peaceable or up-Pennsylvania. Whatever has been done in past right class of citizens is not to be found in the same spirit, and pursue the same course, and that ages, it is not possible now for all the parsons in State, and their rights will be respected where Philadelphia long to withhold the just rights of a they are suitably represented. peaceable, upright and injured class of citizens. Things were often done in times past, when people who were most interested in them knew not of afford to have it disregarded for the gratification it; but there is now a vigilant press to guard the of any religious party whatever. She has a fair rights of an injured people, and guarded they name for religious freedom. From her commence. will be; The law of 1794 is as plainly unconstitutional ous persecution; and she may not suffer it to rage as it is possible for an act to be. The Constitu. against the Sieben Tæger, whose fathers nursed

conscience." Yet the law above-named seeks to Although there may be but little sympathy with interfere with and control the consciences of all the religious peculiarities of those who observe the those citizens who religiously observe the seventh seventh day, they will find many advocates of

day of the week. It says, contrary to their conequal rights, who will favor their cause so soon as sciences, "You shall religiously observe the first it is fairly presented. We trust, therefore, that they SUNDAY LEGISLATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL-NO. 4. day of the week, notwithstanding you have reliwill make a general and vigorous movement to In the late Philadelphia Convention for pro- giously observed the seventh day, and believe that effect this just purpose, and that all other Seventhmoting the "proper observance of the Christian your Creator has authorized you to secularize the day Baptists in the State will unite with them in a respectful application to the Legislature during the S. D.

present winter. which is contrary to their consciences, is as arbi-

It would be more tolerable, if this compulsion

### DEACONS WANTED FOR THE WEST.

The duty of ministers of the Gospel to cast their eyes over the waste places of the West, and in some cases to make great personal sacri-

erally acknowledged. Yet there is another class of religious men, equally needed, and who might

be equally useful, concerning whom the same were exercised for state purposes; but it is the obligation is not near as widely felt. We refer more odious and flagrant, because it is done to esto such pious and discreet brethren as are quali-That party may be the majority in the State; but fied to fill the office of deacon. It is well known, that comparatively few men of this stamp are it was "to promote the proper observance of the the State, it could not affect the constitutionality found in the far West, while some of those who are qualified for the station by education and experience, are so completely secularized in mind and habits as to render them quite unavailing. the religious observance of Sunday but a mode of The consequence is, that the responsibilities and duties usually devolved upon deacons, are either be instituted and observed in honor of the resurwholly neglected, or are transferred to the minister, who is thus compelled to neglect his pastorpurpose does the statute enforce it? Is it a civil al duties, or submit to an amount of labor which or a religious object? Religious, doubtless. It is ruinous to his mental and physical health. It civil power of the State to establish and enforce may have some bearing upon the welfare of civil is impossible to estimate the good which might be accomplished in that new country by a supligion, and notwithstanding this, it is as excluply of men, with such business habits as would sively a religious institution, a mode of worship, qualify them to take charge of the temporal inas is the observance of the Lord's Supper. In terests of the churches, and such spiritual graces past ages, and in other countries, it has been so as would fit them to superintend the Sabbathregarded; and the code which compelled the one Schools, Bible-Classes, and benevolent opera-

tions of the day. They would greatly augment the usefulness of the ministry, and might each dient for a spring term. become a nucleus around which to gather the el-

ements of a wide-spread and salutary moral inmenting upon the religious rights of the people of fluence. Let some of the "good men and true" who throng the eastern churches, and whose dissatisfaction with their present situation leads them to contemplate radical changes, lay these considerations to heart, and in making their changes inquire not only where their personal interests will be best secured, but also where they can do most to build up the waste places of Zion. If they would act upon this plan, a pressing want would be supplied, and their own true interests in the highest degree promoted.

# THE DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

#### ALFRED, Jan. 6, 1846. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I send you the following communication from the Rev. James R. Irish to me, as Agent of the Stockholders of the De Ruyter Institute. Will you please give the same a place in your paper? after which he spoke for about two hours in behalf It may be proper here to say, that the De Ruyter Institute having been sold a year ago last July for its debts, it has since been redeemed by a number of the members of our denomination; and as the result of their liberality, is about to be re-opened for the instruction of our youth, with the prayer and hope, that it may yet subserve the great end for which it was first erected.

Something farther may be looked for on this subject before many weeks.

> Respectfully, LUCIUS CRANDALL.

WEST GENESEE, Jan. 4. 1846. BRO. CRANDALL-Agreeably with your request, I take the earliest opportunity to forward on Monday, when Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman to you an answer to your proposition in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported of the Stockholders of the De Ruyter Institute, for me to engage as Principal of the same.

Though I have reason to fear that I am une qual to so responsible a charge, yet I am impelled by considerations which you have urged. and such as are suggested to my own mind, to Monday of February. Mr. Dav's of Ky., also devote myself to the work. I do this with a confident expectation, that the undertaking will be seconded by the UNITED co-operation of the denomination in that vicinity, and others interested in the prosperity of De Ruyter Institute. Gurdon Evans will join me as a co-laborer in the charge. A Preceptress is not yet engaged but we hope to secure one that will be qualified to redeem all reasonable expectations in relation S. C., was one of the warmest opposers of it. to that department.

Patrons of the Institution that, by Divine permission, we will be in readiness to wait on them and their youth as early as may be most expe-

> Yours in the Gospel, JAS. R. IRISH.

German Jews and the Sabbath.-A paragraph has appeared in several papers, stating in sion when the House adjourned on Saturday. effect, that a considerable number of the Jews in Germany have abandoned their Sabbath, duced, among which was one for the prospective and determined to have service performed in the

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Ky., addressed a very arge and respectable concourse of the citizens of New York at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening last. He was introduced to the audience by Horace Greeley, Esq., with a few words of allusion to his past history and present attitude. of the policy, necessity, and justice of emancipat. ing all who are held in bondage except for their own crimes. His address was warm and fervent, and in some parts eloquent. It was received with enthusiastic cheers by the largest addience ever crowded together in the Tabernacle.

# DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The SENATE seems to have but little public business before it at present, and therefore spends most of its time in executive sessions. Nothing of general interest was done last week. In the House of Representatives there was a warm discussion about Oregon, which occupied a part of every day last week. It commenced a resolution advising the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Joint Commercial Occupation, which he moved to make the special order of the day for the first read a minority report, declaring that the House has nothing to do with the business, but that the subject is a proper one for the action of the President and the treaty majority of the Senate. I am happy also to inform you, that brother Mr. Adams of Mass., Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and several other distinguished Representatives, spoke in favor of giving the notice. Mr. Rhett of The notice seems to be regarded as necessarily You may then say to the Stockholders and leading to a war, and various mercenary motives are charged upon those who are in favor of it. Some western men are charged with favoring it for the purpose securing the election of a western President in 1848. Some northern menare charged with favoring it for the purpose of having a war which will give the slaveholders trouble, etc. etc. The subject was under discus-Several notices were given of bills to/be intro-

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shall perform any secular labor on that day ! ernment cannot do it. They cannot do it singly, This movement was effected after a lengthy nor can they by their united authority do it. And discussion of nearly two days continuance, why? Because their authority is human, and by Dr. Durbin's introducing a resolution, incompetent to perform any such purpose. It is which was finally adopted as a substitute for declared incompetent, not in particular cases, but it is declared that it cannot be done in any case whatever."

Judge Banks, in court at Easton, when com-

Constitution-" This provision places the rights

If Judge Banks' opinion be correct-(and it is a common-sense one)-then the efforts of all the the Sabbath day." This, of itself, would be unob. Sabbath Associations in Pennsylvania will be in vain to enforce the law of 1794, although it be not cause every-individual and every chartered com- repealed; for this declares that all the authority in pany ought to be left perfectly free to observe any the State is incompetent to interfere with the rights of conscience. Yet to compel a Seventh day tiously believe to be sacred unto God. But as the Baptist to religiously observe the first day, is to interfere with the rights of conscience; for he believes that the God who sanctified the seventh day, ject; it is an endeavor to remove a legislative ob- secularized the first day, and that to put this in stacle to the universal enforcement of the unre- the place of that, is an offence against his holy pealed law of 1794. It is not for the sake of re- law. With Judge Banks' view of the meaning of lieving the burdened consciences of men earnest- the Constitution, it would be impossible for any ly desirous of observing the Lord's day, but un- unbiased court to convict an intelligent Seventhder legal compulsion to violate it. There are no day Baptist of offence against the first day, comsuch men in Pennsylvania. It is opnional with monly called Sunday. If he made a proper repevery man whether he will enter or continue in a resentation of his case, he must be acquitted, besituation or office in which he must necessarily cause the Constitution, which the courts are sworn violate any [religious obligation. Dr. Durbin's to defend, declares that no human authority what resolution is a manœuvre to draw the Legislature ever is competent to intefere with his conscieninto a position, in which a certain religious party tious refusal to observe that day. Every man has can say to the civil authorities, "Now you must a constitutional right to omit to do what his conenforce the law of 1794." And the boatmen and science forbids, as really as he has to do what his railroad men, travelers and laborers, with con- conscience obliges him to perform, provided it is science or no conscience upon the subject, must not prejudicial to the just rights of others. lay by their occupations upon that day to please Now the non-observance of Sunday by one citithose who are determined to enforce submission, zen is in no way prejudicial to the just rights of willing or unwilling, to a fovorite dogma, despite another citizen; because the non-observance of it the Constitution of the State, and the rights of by one does not hinder or incapacitate the other others of their fellow citizens. It is understood, for its observance. People attend church on every that certain men have made a vow that they will day of the week, when all mechanical and manufacturing operations are in full clangor; and the observers of the seventh day keep it as a holy day, while the multitude of their follow citizens are in that they would never eat until they had killed full pursuit of their common avocations. Let these views of the matter be widely disseminated,

and the law of 1794 must become inoperative upon all conscientious observers of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Let them hereafter assert their constitutional rights with all the confidence of up- not be so. If there is a small church of twentyright and just men, and they must be awarded them.

We would not, however, throw a single doubt upon the justice of the Legislature of Pennsylva. nia. Let the subject be fairly and respectfully laid before them, and whether they repeal the law or not, they will unquestionably pass a law to exempt Seventh-day Baptists from the penalties of

THE CHURCH IN RICHLAND, N. Y .--- We are glad to learn, that this little church, which was organized about a year ago, mostly of persons who had recently embraced the Sabbath, is in a prosperous condition. By a letter from their pastor, Eld. ELIAS BURDICK, we are informed that kind Providence has favored them with a comfortable house to worship in, which is owned by them in company with the Methodists, being occupied by one congregation on the Sabbath, and by the other on the first day. It was dedicated on the 14th of October last, by appropriate and interesting services, in which Eld. Joel Green of Watertown, and Eld. Holmes of Mexico, participated.

+THE REVIVAL IN SCOTT.—Several weeks ago we published some account of an interesting revival in the Sabbath-keeping Church at Scott, N. Y We rejoice to learn, by a letter from Bro. Luke P. Babcock, that the work continues, and increases in interest. There has never been a time of deeper feeling, or a more encouraging state of things in the church. Thirty-four persons had been baptized when the account which we published was written; twenty-seven have since been baptized; making sixty-one in all to whom the ordinance has been administered.

SYSTEM IN GIVING .- The following paragraph was evidently written by a man of experience and observation. We wish its thoughts could be indelibly impressed upon the mind of every member of our churches. Then would there be less occasion for missionaries at home, and no difficulty in supporting them abroad. Read it carefully, and answer to yourself candidly, whether you are justly chargeable with neglecting the duty of which it speaks :---

"The duty neglected in a great many cases is to teach young churches to adopt a regular system in their operations. I have seen this duty neglected more than almost any other. It should five members, collected in a new country, where none are rich, and all find enough to do to live and meet their wants, even here the members of the

small and poor church should be taught to pay as freely and as regularly for the support of the public worship of God, as they do to support their families, improve their farms, or erect their build- nor) from the Harbor." Those who think that ings. If they are not taught this when poor and Magazines, to be tasteful, must be filled with light few, they will not attend to it when they become reading and useless trash, should examine this. come over a covetous church. If a young and poor church do all these things systematically and punctually, as far as they are able, and increase their contributions as their wealth increases, those who unite with them will imbibe the church will prosper. To teach and preach these things, is the minister's duty."

Synagogue on Sunday. An Israelitish correspondent of one of these papers speaks of the subject as follows :----

rom an exchange paper, setting forth that the try ! Jews in Germany had substituted Sunday for Saturday, as their Sabbath. A few in Frankfort, anxious to accommodate themselves to the business facilities of Saturday, have made that change, but not the Jews in all Germany. There is no human power which can change the laws and ordinances of God, and every sensible and true Christian will admit that Saturday is the Sabbath of the Lord, as laid down in the commandments, and Sunday is the Sabbath by adoption-the Sabbath of the Christian Church. When the Jews give up keeping the seventh day, they surrender the great pillar of their faith, and none will regret it more than true Christians. I have no belief that it ever will be abandoned."

repay his subscription fourfold. There are but

"Every one who takes a weekly newspaper,

(and some one in every family ought to take such

a paper,) should carefully preserve its successive

numbers, and every two or three years get them

bound. Every man who does this, leaves a valua-

ble book to his children, who will respect his me-

mory and value the bequest more than ten times

its cost. A volume of newspapers sixty years

old, would now sell at more than cost any where.

A newspaper is the very best history of the times

which can be found; and after a long lapse of

time they are resorted to by scholars and antiqua-

rians, with great interest."

and you will in the end find it so :---

keeper TAKING NEWSPAPERS .-- Many persons speak

abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia another to grant every white man, who may be willing to work it, 160 acres of the public land. Mr. McConnell, of Ala., moved a series of resolu-"I perceive that you have made an extract tions for the annexation of Ireland to this coun-

### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK convened at the capitol in Albany on Tuesday the 6th inst. In the Assembly, Wm. E. Crain, of Herkimer, was chosen Speaker; Wm. W. Dean, of Otsego, Clerk ; S. S. Wood, of Westchester, Sergeant-at-Arms; and H. G. Pope, of St. Lawrence, Door-

After the usual formalities, the Governor's Message was received, read, and ordered to be printed. It is a lengthy document, which most of our readers in the State of New York will probably receive through some other medium,

and will not therefore thank us to publish. The of taking newspapers just as though they really Governor gives a cheering account of the state thought the money expended for them was so much of Common School Education, and of the various given outright to the object for which the paper philanthropic institutions, and represents the past was established. We think differently, and should | year as having been one of very great prosperity heartily recommend the discontinuance of any pain nearly every respect. per which does not furnish to every subscriber, in

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, several nothe course of a year, sufficient valuable matter to tices were given of intention to introduce bills, which indicate that the Legislature will have no few papers which will not do this. Only comply lack of business for the winter. Among these nowith the following directions of a cotemporary, tices of intention to introduce bills, was one by Mr. COLLINS, of Allegany County, to amend the Act

of 1839 relative to the Seventh-day Baptists. We are glad to see that this subject is brought up at so early a period in the session; and we are assured by those acquainted with Mr. Collins, that he will spare no effort to secure that attention for his bill which the subject of it deserves.

On Wednesday resolutions were introduced in the Assembly, and unanimously adopted, approving the present low rates of Postage, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, to use their best endeavors to prevent an increase

The Anti-Rent discussion has commenced in earnest, and bids fair to occupy a prominent place this winter.

JEWISH WORSHIP IN ALGERIA.—The Moniteur publishes a royal ordinance dated the 9th ult., instituting an Israelite consistory at Algiers, and two provincial consistories at Oran and Constantine. The authority of the first is to extend over all the French possessions in the North of Africa, THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE for January and that of the latter is to be confined to their reontains its usual variety of religious and literary spective provinces. The Algerian consistory is matter, with a fine plate of "Smyrna (Asia Mito be composed of four lay members and a great rabbi, and each of the provincial consistories of three lay members and a rabbi. The lay members of the former, directly appointed by the King, are to retain their functions during four years, and those of the latter during three. The salaries of the great rabbi and the provincial rabbis, as well as the cost of the administration, are to be paid by the State. The members of the consistories, on the day of their installation, are to take the following oath : "Before the Almighty God, creator of heaven and earth, who forbids His name to be taken in vain, and punishes perjury, I swear fidelity to the King of the French, obedience to the laws, ordinances and regulations published, or which shall hereafter be published, by his Government." The duties of the consistories are, to maintain order in the interior of the synagogues, to prevent the formation of private religious meetings without a special license, to appoint the ministers and other agents of the temple, particularly the schohets; to attend to families sending their children to the the asylums and schools; to encourage Israelites to exercise useful professions, and to devote themselves in particular to tillage, &c.

sissippi on the 1 on board, 40 of ished.

> Dr. Maclay, w struck, jumped f the cabin, breast his night clothes on the hurrican o during one of the Several of the as to render the

Burns, of Newpo after reaching the appear, Dr. Mac and exposed to the his vigorous const of endurance, esc

A NEW WAR ling, manufacture instruments at Ne the Eagle, invent be used in war, f armies, &c. It and ball, to be the may be so constru cannon or musket either, or thrown strikes an object, tion in every direc ently powerful to distance of two mi

A PROFESSOR U obysician to the In length been appoin The Andersonian royal charter. Tw hundred of whom the books, and it er more ancient Unive versity in Europe expressly for Phre Heidelberg will be

SMALL POX IN hundred deaths fro have been reported variously estimated One fact related to worthy of note. sick with the smalllook it, although his vinated, and were al and the smaller one was a thorough vent very day, and a slo us bed of tarred ro gious effect of the argues that by perfe that disease to any revented. A COLORED COLO

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MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—A series of thirteen missionary meetings were recently held in different Baptist churches of Philadelphia, which were attended by the returned missionaries, Messrs, Judson, Kincaid, and Abbott. They resulted in securing collections and subscriptions to the amount of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Pennsylvania has as just and liberal a Constitution as any State in the Union, and she cannot ment, rarely has her soil been polluted by religi-

Darius Mead, 141 Nassau street.

THE MOTHERS' MAGAZINE, published at the same office, and edited by Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, Rev. D. Mead, and Rev. D. Clark, contains many articles well adapted to the class of persons for whom they are designed.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.-The two some-No. 2 of THE PULPIT, a Monthly Publication, what noted anti-slavery lecturers, Stephen S. Foscontaining Sermons, Sketches and Plans of Serter and Abby Kelly, were joined together in "the mons, from living ministers, with other miscellabands of holy matrimony," at New Brighton, Pa., neous matter, has just been issued by O. Scott, on the 21st ult. from No. 5 Spruce street.

"SABBATH CONVENTION."-We see it stated in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE for this month has tion says, "No human authority can in any case and fed the dying patriot who was wounded and have called a Sabbath Convention to be held in Societies for promoting Christianity among the Mobile on the 26th of February next. Jews. Published at No. 23 Nassau street.

|   | $\mathbf{T}$ ]   | HE SABBATH RECOR   | 119It up in<br>ies high.<br>yards of<br>D lbs. of<br>Witch, becoming restive, pushed its owner, who<br>was walking with the bridal over his arm by its<br>sorders.<br>until it<br>with the<br>t New-<br>Watson,Ist of the class of venerable divines who for so<br>long a time were an ornament and an honor to<br>old Berkshire.LETTERS.At Lima, Iowa, a few days since, Dr. Blue, a<br>which, becoming restive, pushed its owner, who<br>was walking with the bridal over his arm by its<br>side, against the hind wheel of a wagon they were<br>horders.D. Coon, Lucius Crandall, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Samuel<br>Davison, Hiram P. Burdick, A. L. Latham, Lester T.<br>Boyson, Hiram P. Burdick, (reduce in such cases as<br>was walking with the bridal over his arm by its<br>side, against the hind wheel of a wagon they were<br>passing.D. Coon, Lucius Crandall, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Samuel<br>Davison, Hiram P. Burdick, A. L. Latham, Lester T.<br>Boyson, Hiram P. Burdick, (reduce in such cases as<br>Watson, Witch, becoming restive, pushed its owner, who<br>was walking with the bridal over his arm by its<br>side, against the hind wheel of a wagon they were<br>passing.At Canonsburgh, on Tuesdey last, one of the<br>buildings of Jefferson College was blown down,<br>and now lies a mass of ruins, and the apparatus<br>and all the other valuable property which it con-<br>tained was destroyed. The loss must be veryAlfred—Paul C. Witter, Albert Potter, Nathan Wardner,<br>\$2 each ; Dea. Amos Crandall, \$1.<br>Clarence—Hannah Eldred, \$2.<br>Paquetanock, CtJonathan Nash, \$2.  |   |  |  |
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| manual Martallinesses   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| General Intelligence.   | by a fit and fell forward into the fire. The   | SUMMARY.   | last of the close f  |   |  |  |
|   | funeral sermon was pronounced by Rev. E. G.<br>Carpenter.  | A Woolen Factory has just been put up i  | long a time wore on  |   |  |  |
| LATER FROM SIERRA LEONEWe have re-  |  | Richmond, 420 by 45 feet, and four stories high  | old Berkshire  | LETTERS.  |  |  |
| ceived advices from Sierra Leone to the 30th  |  | It is capable of manufacturing 2,000 yards of  |  | D. Coon, Lucius Crandall, Wm. M. Fahnestock   |  |  |
| August, and the information in regard to the  | SPECTRAL VISION.—A gentleman of this city,   | flannel per week, and working up 210,000 lbs. o  |  | Rogers Luko D. Datas L. L. Latham, Le   |  |  |
| slave trade is very interesting. It appears from  | known for his intelligence and enterprise, for   | wool per annum.  |  | I tion of an intervent of the need not make the   |  |  |
| a list published, that during the period between  | years past has been entertained with a singular  |  |  | you mention sconding to a such (reduce in such (  |  |  |
| the 1st of April, 1844, to the 17th of May, 1845,   | spectral visiter, whenever he enters a certain gate  | Headly, in his "Letters from Italy," state   | s was walking with the oridal over his arm by its  |   |  |  |
| sixty vessels were captured, on board of which  | in front of a relative's house on Washington-st.,  | that there is a Lake near Tivoli which has the re  | - lorder against the hind wheel of a mean of   | I RECUIDMO  |  |  |
| nearly 5000 slaves were found; five of these  | bordering on Roxbury. He is met by a large,  | markable property of petrifying its own borders  |  | Alfred—Paul C. Witter, Albert Potter, Nathan W  |  |  |
| vessels were destroyed and the remainder con-   | full-faced, florid-complexioned man, dressed in  | It is thus gradually contracting its limits, until i   |  | Nouth Righland W Tr   |  |  |
|   | a broad-brimmed white hat. This occurs at all  |  |  | Menter, \$2 each.   |  |  |
| Among the slavers captured was the "Afri-   | hours of the day. The spectre recedes from him   | Yankee enterprise seems to keep pace with the  | i may not the analysis of thing and the state of the stat | Scott-Anson L. Whiting \$2: John Banhan 21 A.   |  |  |
| cano." At the time it was taken there were  | as he advances, and near the front door is lost in   | I timon "I'bo brig Danna ia wash lasili ar   | and an the other valuable property which is  | D   |  |  |
| - 589 OF Which himber 28 diad on her neggage to l   |  | I hurryport for the Columbia signal D TTT  | tained was destroyed. The loss must be   |   |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| there initia men wore hurried into eternity. It i   | and out of mis garments, and now re-   | I Dersong desirous of going out can le it  | oroginal 10 mas  | NEW SUBSCRIBERS.  |  |  |
| appeared that there were two distinct tribes  | gards min as an old, familiar acquaintance. The  | cessary particulars of price of passage, &c., by   | A Stata Tomana G   | Alfred. North Adams.  |  |  |
| among the near or and during the night they i   |  | 19 ddrogsing Mogers Cushing and Lil at   |  |   |  |  |
| commenced quarrelling, and being mutually ex.   | it is evident that a morbid action takes   | buryport. Mass. post paid  | The residue of the back in the lines of the second se   | Figure Vy escolt.   |  |  |
| asperated commenced beating each other with   | place in his brain, through its connection with  | The export of New York for the month of De-  | all the Temperance Associations throughout the   | G. Evans.<br>Almond.<br>Middleport.   |  |  |
| billets of wood, and whenever opportunity offer-  | the optic aparatus—and that the spectre is repro-  | cember, was as follows :   | State are to send delegates with reports, embrac-  | Jesse Teft, Sen., Amasa Bowen.  |  |  |
| ed, strangling each other. The next morning   | duced by local causes existing at the gate, which  |  |  |   |  |  |
| thirty were found dead, and within two days after   | cannot yet be explained.   | St. Jago, 23 0   | to the various associations, and other information<br>proper to lay before the Convention.   | John L. Burdick.  |  |  |
| five more died. Five hundred and twenty-four  | [Boston Medical Journal.   |  | respective the Convention.   | Abram Andrus.<br>Dea. Lyman Pratt,<br>Abram Andrus.<br>South Richland.<br>Richard Menter.   |  |  |
| were at length landed, and the Watchman says:   |  |  | The receipts at the Anti-Slavery Fair at Fan-  | inter.  |  |  |
| An eye witness informs us that the poor crea-   | ARTIFICIAL STONE The process by which  | Demarara, 147  | Curr IIan, amounted to three thousand used it  | Beview of New York West   |  |  |
| tures were so thirsty that they drank the water   | this is made, is to pulverize the flint, granite or  | Total, 1,297   | dred dollars, being a thousand dollars more than   | FIGUR AND MULT  |  |  |
| out of the ends of old canoes, which were hauled  | marble used, and to work it up into a thick paste.   | Previous six months, 14,979  | the receipts on any previous occasion.   | market and the demand for   |  |  |
| up on the beach, surrounded them like so many   | This paste is placed in moulds of any design;  | , 1,0,0  | The Minister of War in Prussia has address 1   | Genesee we quote 5 75@5 874 there had   |  |  |
| hounds after a hard chase, each pushing the other   | and upon being subjected to the action of an   | Total for seven months, 16,276   | The Minister of War in Prussia, has addressed<br>a circular to all generals holding command, stat-<br>ing that the king, in order to promote sobriety has  | the lower rate for shipment. Orleans is held at   |  |  |
| for a drop of water. On reaching the African  | oven, the contents of the moulds become vitrified.   | Ma Varbi baran indiana, 10,270   | ing that the king, in order to promote sobriety, has   | Good brauds Georgetown Pickern is 5 50@5  |  |  |
| yard, they were supplied with water which they  | Thus the most compact and beautiful designs in   |  |  |   |  |  |
| drank out of mess-tuns with avidity. There was  | slate, granite or marble are produced, applicable  | of Sciences at Paris, that he has discovered a pro-  | ing that the king, in order to promote sobriety, has<br>ordered that every soldier in confinement, in camp,<br>in bivouac, who may be willing to give up his al-<br>lowance of brandy, shall receive the value in mo-  | sales 300 bbls. Meal is still inquired for for shi  |  |  |
| no Slave Deck on board of this vessel, and sev-   | alike for ornament or for substantial purposes.  | cess for rendering quicksilver so solid, that medals   | in bivouac, who may be willing to give up his al-<br>lowance of brandy, shall receive the value in mo-   | and 1000 bbls. Brandywine and 200 bbls. Jersey  |  |  |
| eral of the poor creatures got jammed between<br>the casks and were severely bruised; these | and is as  | can be struck from it without any addition of other substances.  | ney.   | afloat. Bag Meal 1 95 1 44 for Will   |  |  |
| casks formed their beds to lie upon.  | aurusie as mile.   |  | A here of the golden reasons bread by  | Western Ship Stuffs 15@18 cents. Buckwheat  |  |  |
| The officer of the Navy, who brought the  |  | The botanist Gaubert, in a recent sitting of the   | A hen, of the golden peasant breed, belonging<br>to Mr. Richard Barnes, of Treals, which has been  | plenty at 1 874 per cwt.  |  |  |
| 0 Africano. Stated that the townships of T  |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| the slave coast, have been completely destroyed   | establishments on places six water-Cure  | markable mortality of the trees in the Parisian  | to Mr. Richard Barnes, of Treals, which has been<br>brought up a pet ever since it was a chicken,<br>comes regularly into the house, and lays its egg<br>on the lap of a child four years old. If the child  | Southern at 67c. weight. Rye is nominal at 70c  |  |  |
| A Chief, who was banished from Large by the   | treated more or less thoroughly according to the   | Boulevards to the nightly illumination with gas,   | on the lap of a child four years old. If the shill   | Barley is dull at 69@72 cts. Canal Oats 49@50ct   |  |  |
| Killy about tilley years ago, remirned in 1,1,-1  | Hydropathia System land 1 (11)   | since the trees as well as living creatures need to  | on the lap of a child four years old. If the child<br>is absent, it deposits it on the chair wherein the<br>child is approximately in the chair wherein the  | SEEDS Clover continue   |  |  |
|   | New York city Dr. Lool Shorns, Dr. Hallen  | repose at night.   | child is accustomed to sit. After it has laid its  | SEEDS—Clover continues very dull, and prices<br>rom 10 to 11 cts. with not much offering below 11<br>We note sales of 100 too flow 11 |  |  |
| the reigning King and his people, and took pos-   | Vt. Dr. R. Wesselboff, New Lobaran N. V.   |  |  | We note sales of 100 tcs. Clean Flax at 11 25. The sale of Rough Flax in hulb   |  |  |
| session of the rivers and town of Onee. It is   | D. Cambell: Northampton Mass Devid Day   | The Rochester Democrat says, that Mr. Daniel<br>Sinclair, of Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y.,<br>has a sheep in his possession sintered. | egg, it is indulged with a few pieces of oat cake, or wheaten bread.   | ale of Rough Flax, in bulk, was at 128 cts.   |  |  |
|   | $V_{1} = S_{1} = C_{1} = C_{1$ | The wonced in the Dussession styleon too to the to   |  | METALS-Scotch Pig Iron is held at \$36 cash.  |  |  |
| persons were stain, and during several nights if  | LISON CO Miggigginni D. D. J. J.   | winch has never latted of shearing sixteen nounded   | and the security we persons in a   | t \$30 for Anthracite and \$35 for Changed  |  |  |
| me glare of burning towns infuminated the air l   | here are already in and  | of wool, and raising two lambs annually. The   | 22 years have been licensed to sell intoxicating<br>drinks. Five abandoned the business without  | nominal.  |  |  |
| for miles around.   | periodicals devoted mainly to the applant  | mother of this sheep was butchered in hersisteenth   | unings. The abandoned the business without   | HAY - A sale of 400 or 500 h-1.   |  |  |
| · a   | and defence of the mainly to the explanation   | your and mighted in  | any gain to themselves, but having occasioned is   | Southern shipment at 95 cents. The market ranges 0 to 95 cents for fair parcels.  |  |  |
|   | Courpel' of this city and (Cu. M. Water-Cure   |  | great loss to their industrious neighbors "I won the   | a to to conta tor fair parcels.   |  |  |
|   | $\mathbf{U}$ Draitedoro Vr + ond Systematic O 1 - $\mathbf{v} = 1$   | The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas estimates   | ty were still living, when the account was taken, I all drunkards, and poor, and most of them a charge la  | ork has been made on private terms. The main  |  |  |
| and respected dergyman, who have been for the list  | ssued a Prospectus for a third. These for  |  |  |   |  |  |
| last few days in painful anxiety as to his fate w   | would soom to indicate the unit. I nese facts  | - ~ v, voo barrels. Of this quantity 22,000 bar.   | with their families upon the town. Four had died   | ness at 13 50. Beef is 7 75@8 50, and \$5@5 50  |  |  |

last few days in painful anxiety as to his fate, would seem to indicate that the Water-Cure is rels have been sold mostly on Eastern account, and drunkards and poor. that he is one of those who escaped with life rapidly gaining ground in this country. from the wreck of the steamer Belle Zane, which

are waiting shipment, leaving about 6600 barrels on sale.

We published a statement of the Commerce of is \$14 00. Pickled Meats are nominally 74c. for Hams. the New York Canals for 1845, as compared with

Mess at 13 50. 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, aud in demand. Prime Mess for expor,

for Shoulders. City Smoked Hams are 91@11ct Shoulders 7c. Sides 8c. Beef 63 @7c. Lard is quiet at the previous year. The business of 1845 exceeded  $8\frac{1}{4}$  @84c. Sales 150 kegs City at 9 cts. Butter and Cheese without particular change. Western Dairy Butter is 13@ 16; Ohio 111@12; Cheese 7@71, with light demand.

of Columbia. who may be public land. eries of resoluto this counconvened at he 6th inst. Herkimer g, of Otsego Sergeant-atrence, Door-MANNA ... Governor's

under discus-

on Saturday.

ills to be intro-

the prospective

dressed a very the citizens of inacle on Monuced to 'the' auwith a few words present attitude. o hours in behalf of emancipat-

except for their. Im and fervent,

e received with audience ever

ittle public and therefore cutive sessions done last week. IVES there was which occupied t commenced rsoll, Chairman ations, reported it to give notice on of the Joint he moved to y for the first s of Ky., also that the House but that the action of the of the Senate. of Ohio, and presentatives, Mr. Rhett of pposers of it. as necessarily cenary motives in favor of it. with favoring it tion of a westnorthern men be purpose of ne slaveholders

dered to be which most • York will her-medium, ublish. The of the state fathe various sents the past at prosperity

several noroduce bills, vill have no ong these nos one by Mr. pend the Act ay Baptists. is brought up and we are Collins, that attention for ntroduced in pled, approvand instructof the State rs to prevent

billin 6as mmencedlin minent place trant. he Moniteur Me 9th ult. Algiers, and nd Constanextend over

h of Africa, to their reconsistory is sand a great

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luring four three. The

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The Hoties

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during one of the coldest nights of the season.

and exposed to the terrors of such a night, from | Poles. his vigorous constitution and wonderful powers of endurance, escaped with trifling injury.

A NEW WAR INSTRUMENT.-A Mr. McDow- Neapolitan chemist, has discovered a healing ling, manufacturer of Surveyor's and Nautical agent of such marvellous power as to be capable instruments at Newark, N. J., has, according to of closing up wounds in arteries-even the largthe Eagle, invented a very formidable missile, to est of them. Two sheep were taken, at a public be used in war, for the destruction of vessels, institution in Paris, and the corotid artery in each armies, &c. It consists of a conbustible dart severed; one of them was treated in the regular and ball, to be thrown together or separate. It way, and the other with the Bocchiere water. may be so constructed as to suit the bore of a The first one died, but the other one was running cannon or musket, and can be discharged from about and eating grass within twenty minutes either, or thrown by hand. When the dart after the operation, and this caused the famous strikes an object, both explode, causing destruc- Lisfranc to say, "Gentlemen, here is a result tion in every direction. It may be made suffici. which may be summed up in two words-here is ently powerful to destroy a vessel of war at the life, and there is death." Other extraordonary distance of two miles.

hysician to the Infirmary of Glasgow, has at ventor, has in all cases to which it has been apength been appointed in a chartered University. plied stopped hemorrhage within twenty minutes. The Andersonian University of that city has a 10yal charter. Twelve hundred students, four hundred of whom are medical students, are on leidelberg will be the next example.

SMALL POX IN PHILADELPHIA.-About one hundred deaths from small-pox in four weeks variously estimated from six to ten thousand. as a thorough ventilation of his house and room | native soil, and we cannot, therefore, place any ery day, and a slow fire in his room and under more dependence on them than on our civilized bed of tarred rope, which killed the conta- and christianized Neshanocs and Pink-eyes. But ous effect of the disease. From which he if in their native clime they propagate themselves

COLORED COLONY .- The Detroit Daily Adertiser states that a project 1s on foot to estab-

was overturned by striking on a snag in the Mis. | COMPLIMENTARY TRIBUTE.-The King of Pruson board, 40 of whom are supposed to have per- medal for "scientific merit," as a testimony of jority of 50,952.

His Majesty's appreciation of Dr. H.'s services Dr. Maclay, who was in bed when the boat in the cause of the Institutions for the Blind, and struck, jumped from his berth and waded across of his method of instructing the deaf and dumb, the cabin, breast deep in water, and with only who are also blind. The medal is of gold, of his night clothes on. He with others floated up- large size, and beautiful workmanship. On one on the hurrican deck for more than four hours, side of it is Apollo in his chariot, with four horses, Several of the passengers were so badly frozen the head of the present King, with the legend as to render their limbs useless, and Robert Fieidr. William IV. Koenig von Preussen. It is postage. Burns, of Newport. R. I., was frozen to death not a little singular that this tribute should come after reaching the shore. Incredible as it may from the country in which Dr. Howe was imprisappear, Dr. Maclay, although at the age of 69, oned in 1830, for his interest in behalf of the

A MIRACLE.-The Editor of the French

Courier, of this city, says that M. Bocchiere, a cures, and among them that of spitting of blood,

are mentioned as among its virtues. This water, A PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY.-Dr. Weir, the composition of which is a secret with the in-It entirely heals blood vessels/

The Potato Rot, if it comes to be a permanent he books, and it enjoys all the privileges of the disease, will produce results, by far more immore ancient Universities. This is the first Uni- portant than a political revolution that should versity in Europe that has established a chair change every government in Europe. The expressly for Phrenology. It is expected that Buffalo Commercial is of opinion, that, by long propagation, by tubers, the potato plant has come

to its extreme old age, to be followed by dissolution. This hypothesis is not impropable. We

know that fruits, after long propagation by slips have been reported in this city, and cases cured and buds, run out-becoming seedless and valueless. The Buffalo Editor suggests, as a remedy, ne fact related to me by a merchant here, is that resort be had to the original tubers, to be worthy of note. He was suddenly taken very taken from their native soil in South America. ick with the small-pox; but none of his family We are not informed whether, in their wild state, tok it, although his children had not been vac- they are continued in existence from year to inated, and were allowed to come in his room, year by tubers, or by seeds, or by both. If by d the smaller one on his bed. The preventive | tubers, they may have run their course in their

Toledo Blade.

Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Grand River in Michigan. An agent from terian church in that place, is not less known as Edmeston—Enhraim Max PENNSYLVANIA There are three Printers in the United States Friendship-Zuriel Campbell Crossingville-Benj. Stelle The Warsaw Signal says: Two Catholic enia, Ohio, has been out to look at the country a collector of antiquities and autographs, than as Senate, Messrs. Cameron, Westcott and Niles. Genesee-W.P.Langworthy |Condersport-R. Bahcock, Priests passed through this place on Monday last, and make a report to his brethren in that State. an eloquent preacher. His collection of 15,000 Hounsfield-Wm Green, The purpose is, to buy a large tract, equal to rare pamphlets was given some time since to the J. A. R. Greenman on their way to Nauvoo. Their object was to as-John Utter, Jr certain the particular nature and amount of prop-The of the organized counties, and settle it ex- Theological Library at Princeton, and his auto-MARRIED, Independence-SS Griswold VIRGINIA, John P. Livermore. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. clusively with the colored race. They think in graphs would fill a very respectable private li. erty which the Mormons wish to dispose of to their In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 22d ultimo, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Rowse KINYON and FANNY BRIGHTMAN, all of the Lincklaen-S. M. Burdick. this way the Legislature will be forced to give brary. He has several thousand of them, among New Salem-J. F. Randolph Church, and on what terms it can be bought. Leonardsville-D. Hardin. them political and municipal rights and privileges. which are Calvin's, Bunyan's, a large number of Board of Foreign Missions amounted to \$20,003 above place. Lowther's Run-Asa Bee. Newport-Abel Stillman. Also, by the same, on the 4th inst., at Stonington, Conn., The colored people have a large and flourishing European kings, and all the signers of the Amer- 26. Legacies, 44,805 18. Total of donations New London-C. M. Lewis. DANIEL L. BABCOCK and MARTHA CHAMPLIN, all of the OHIO. <sup>[0]</sup>ony in Mercer county, Ohio, which has been ican "Declaration." Some time since he re- and legacies, \$64,808 44. Total of do. from Au-Otselic-Joshua Clark. above place. Bloomfield-Charles Glark. Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. Also, by the same, on the 5th inst., WM. R. BURDICK Northampton-S. Babcock. quested the autograph of Franklin from an an- gust 1st to November 30th, \$105,557 03. Preston-Clark Rogers, Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. and CATHERINE CHAMPLIN, all of Stonington, Persia-Elbridge Eddy. cient Professor of Natural Philosophy, of which MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a he had possessed himself before. "Oh! you In our marriage list a few weeks ago, appeared Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. MICHIGAN. FJohn Bromfield has presented to the Boston the name of GEORGE A. LANPHEAR ; it should have been Eaton, of Exeter, was found by her hus- have one already," said the Professor. "No Richland-Elias Burdick. Oporto—Job Tyler. Athenæum the sum of \$25,000, three-fourths of Scott-Luke P. Babcock. and, burned almost to a cinder ! Mr. Eaton had matter," replied the determined collector, "I GEORGE C. LANPHEAR. Tallmadge—Bethuel Churc the income of which is to be expended in the pur-South Brancn-R. T. Green been married but twenty-four hours, and having want it for exchange-one Benny Franklin in Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. chase of books to replenish the Library of the In-WISKONSAN. <sup>ccasion</sup> to leave his house on business, returned Europe is worth two kings!" One of the dain-DIED, Watson-Wm. Quibell. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. stitute-the remaining fourth to be added annual about three-fourths of an hour, and found his tiest compliments ever paid to a Boston printer's At Waterford, Ct., on the 4th inst., ELIZABETH GARD. W. Clarksville-J. R. Irish. Stillman Coon. NER, consort of Benjamin Gardner, (formerly wife of ly to the principal. , whom he had just before left in good health | boy. Ezekiel Tinker, deceased,) in the 79th year of her age. Boston Transcript. IOWA. RHODE ISLAND. <sup>spirits</sup>, in the dreadful condition above de-Having patiently waited her appointed time, she died in We understand that the venerable Rev. Dr. Westerly-Alex. Campbell, Fredonia-M. Wheelock. There is a mystery hanging over the we have seen it stated that 1556 papers are to see his three-score years and ten, and during which she lived, to mount their loss. A funeral discourse the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary ser the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary ser be unfolded. The proba-published in the United States, and but 1891 in the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary ser be unfolded. The proba-published in the United States, and but 1891 in the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary ser be unfolded. The proba-published in the united besides hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. She has S. P. Stillman. ILLINOIS. Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick. ames Dunham. mon of his settlement in that place. He is the God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever." **TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST** 

sissippi on the 18th of December, with 90 souls sia has transmitted to Dr. Howe of Boston, a of biennial sessions of their Legislature by a ma-The people of Alabama have decided in favor

> Copper 100 parts, tin 14 parts, when hardened and tempered after the manner of the ancients will yield an edge nearly equal to that of steel.

The Ohio House of Representatives have passed resolutions, by a unanimous vote, requesting with the zodiac at their feet. On the reverse is their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against an increase of the present rates o

> The Massachusetts Ploughman says, the art of engraving on glass, has considerably advanced of late in Europe, and has become as easy and shop where the bristles were kept, unperceived complete as on copper or steel.

There are 900 different kinds of roses; pinks

The North British Review, in an article on phrenology, delivers the following judgement :----We have been compelled, therefore, to regard phrenology as the twin-sister of animal magnetism; and, hanging phreno-mesmerism as a millstone round their necks, we willingly cast them into the sea."

The public printing at Washington is estimated to be of more pecuniary value than the office of President of the United States. From 1834 to 1840, inclusive, the printing amounted to \$2,168,-661, which at ten per cent., the estimated profit, would give \$167,464, or \$66,780 annually.

The Chinese make the sheets of their tea chest lead in the following manner :--- Two men have caldrons of melted lead constantly ready; one sets beside a smooth flat stone, several feet across,

with another flat stone to wield when necessary. The other man pours out a quantity of the melted lead on the stationary stone; when the moveable stone is instantly placed upon it, pressing it out into a thin sheet; they are made very rapidly.

When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

The wheel of fortune turns more capriciousl than the wheel of a lottery. We perceive that a banjo player and negro singer named Neil Jamison has gone to Scotland to receive a legacy of £50,000.

There are eighteen persons now under sentence of death in the United States. All these unfortunates, according to sentence, will be executed before six months have elapsed

A juror in one of the Philadelphia courts, was taken down by the small pox while hearing evidence.

<sup>tgues</sup> that by perfect cleanliness, the spread of by seeds, the remedy of resorting to them for a We learn from the Colonization Journal, that Adams-Charles Potter, at disease to any alarming extent would be new start in life, may prove valuable. In a certain part of Massachusetts, where the Waterford-L. T. Rogers, Judge Leigh, the executor of John Randolph, has small-pox prevails to some extent, the keeper of Alva G. Green. Wm. Maxson. revented. The native potato is found growing in the purchased a large tract of land in Mercer County, a public tavern, notwithstanding he had a malig-Alfred-Maxson Green, Ohio, on which to locate the slaves, some 300, nant case of the disease in his house, admitted a rocky cliffs on the coast of Peru, its blossoms James H. Cochran, NEW JERSEY. Hiram P. Burdick manumitted by that remarkable man. A large bridal party on a wedding tour. The bride New Market-W. B. Gillett. always white. Samuel Russell. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth. quantity of land in Mercer county, comprising caught the infection and in the course of ten Berlin-John Whitford. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. ish a colony or community of the colored peothree or four townships, is now owned nearly alto- days was a corpse. AN AMERICAN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR. - Dr. gether by colored persons. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Salem-David Clawson: ple on the State or government lands north of Sprague, of Albany, the rector of the Presby

that of '44 by more than thirteen millions of dollars, and according to the best estimates the aggregate value of the property which has passed over the canals both ways, is equal to the whole amount of Imports and Exports at this Port, and only about \$16,000,000 less than the entire Imports of the United States.

with their families upon the town. Four had died

A negro named Thomas Thompson, who had

been discharged from the State Prison at Charlestown, broke into his old quarters and stole therefrom sixty-four pounds of bristles and a brush, valued at \$150. He scaled the outer walls by some means or other, and then broke into the by the keepers or watchmen. He was taken booty. We have often heard of people breakof Jack Shepard.

A fire kroke out a little past 12 o'clock on of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with ad-Tuesday night, in the extensive building at the vantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual sub-Depot of the Concord Railroad Company, occupied by Messrs. Gilmore & Clapp as a Grocery dissecting room. establishment, and by the Railroad Company as a Car House, which, together with most of their contents were consumed. Loss \$70,000.

A fire broke out in the town of Rome, in this State, on Tuesday morning, which laid thirty buildings in ashes, and destroyed a considerable | best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other counamount of property. The extent of the confla- | try. gration was owing to the inefficiency of the Fire Department.

It is rumored that Mr. Gough will shortly change his vocation as Temperance Lecturer to that of the Orthodox Congregational ministry. He intends to spend the remainder of | to all the students gratis. the winter in the South.

"Conscientious Fullness" is the phrase employed by the Morning News to describe the tedious prolixity of the Governor's Message.

The receipts of the last Fair of the American Institute were \$12,600 43; Expenses, \$8,098 22 -leaving a balance of \$4,502 21-\$4,000 of which is invested in Bank. During the Fair, 35 new members joined the Institute.

Mr. Connor who was so dreadfully injured some four weeks since, on the railroad, as to be obliged to suffer the amputation of both legs above the knees, we saw riding in a sleigh thro' our streets to-day, looking as "hale and hearty' as ever. The accident occurred on the 6th of Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder. December. On the 25th, only 19 days subsequent, he attended Christmas services in St.

Anne's Church. Lowell Adv.

# ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board\_of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages. IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal. and Professor of Mathemat GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiolc STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss C. B. MAXSON. Preceptress, Instructress in French. Italian, Drawing and Painting.

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

From the very liberal patronage extended to this Instiution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing ite by the keepers or watchmen. He was taken facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and by a watchman of the town in one of the back Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus streets, else he might have escaped with his tration of the different departments of those Sciences, The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of ing out of prison, but never heard of one break- whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those ing into a prison before. The feat was worthy above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student

ject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the

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

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

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THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Terms, as follows :- The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. EXPENSES.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano.) need not exceed \$70 00; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board them selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL. at a moderate expense.

President of the Board of Trustees

NEW YORK. CONNECTICUT. Aystic Br.—Geo. Greenman

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

## Misellaneous.

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#### THE SAILOR'S BRIDE.

She sat in her chamber, her countenance beaming All radiant with joy, an expectant of bliss; From her dark flashing eye, true love's light was gleaming The sunshine of hope, as it glanced upon his.

The quick beating pulse, love's soft music, was stirring The heart with its melody, thrilling and rare; As she leaned on his bosom, no impulse demurring And heard the fond words, he was free to declare.

To-morrow I leave thee, to traverse old Ocean, To buffet his billows, and struggle with storm ; The last time, to witness those scenes of commotion, Apprehensive of which, thou art filled with alarm.

But my heart remains with thee, and my mind will oft dwell On thy love, far away on the watery waste, And O how delighted, I scarcely need tell, Will my heart be, when we again, homeward bound haste.

He departed in sadness. Deep sorrow came o'er her. The darkest forebodings be-clouded her mind; Yet fond hopes of the future, failed not to restore her, To love's joyous feelings so gentle and kind.

In confidence soothing, hope bloomed forth in beauty Its fragrance shed perfume and pleasure abroad, She cheerfully moved in the pathway of duty, And trustfully leaned on the promise of God.

Time pass'd slowly onward. Days, weeks, months and years Roll'd by, but no tidings from him far away. Fond hope, long enduring, at last disappears, And her joys withered all now fade and decay.

That nobly built vessel, so gallant and bold With streamers and canvass, broad cast to the wind Had foundered at sea, though her fate was untold, For no vestige of vessel or crew, could they find.

How awful their fate, who thus sunk in the wave From the mid-day of life to the darkness of death, With only a moment, God's mercy to crave Ere the deep and dark waters deprive them of breath.

Thus he died whom she loved, but should see never more, With a last thought of FREELOVE, a widow, alone Thinking still of her WILLIAM, hoping on as before Against hope, ere the whole dreadful truth became known

Go on, ye servants of the Lord. In the morning sow your seed, and in the evening withhold not your hand; for you know not which shall prosper, this or that, or whether both shall be alike good.

#### THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Marseilles, every link of affection was broken ;---the father turned from the child—the child from the assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to a great part of life. hold a consultation on the fearful disease, for develope—an operation which it was impossible to attempt, since the operator must inevitably bethe customary remedies.

Suddenly a surgeon, named Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, some poetry descriptive of such a sight. rose, and said firmly--

"Be it so; I devote my life for the service of my country. Before this numerous assembly, I promise, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down, as I proceed, what I observe."

He left the assemb-y instantly.-They admire him—lament his fate, and doubt whether he will persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, animated by all the sublime energy religion or patriotism can inspire, acted up to his word. He had married, and was rich; and he immediately made his will, dictated by justice and piety.

A man had died in his house within twentyfour hours. Guyon, at day-break, shut himself up in the same room. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm and collected. Kneeling before the corpse, he wrote ;--" Mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without horror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of a glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible plague which destrovs my native city, thou wilt render my sacrifice useful.—Oh, God! Thou wilt bless the action Thou thyself has inspired." He began—he finished the dreadful operation -and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He then left the moom-threw the paper you ever go into a factory, where they weave tives sitting on the ground before his dwelling. into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought cloth, and see how swift the shuttle flies ? Job He asked what made them sit there so early. the Lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours- says, "my days fly swifter than the weaver's They said, "We have not been able to sleep all a death ten thousand times more glorious than shuttle." What is your life? It is even as a night: we were in the house of God yesterday: the warrior, who to save his country, rushes on vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then van- we thought, when we were pagans, that it was the enemy's ranks—since he advances with hope isheth away. Did you ever go out in the morn- right to steal when we could do it without being ther any trouble. [London Child's Companion. at least, and sustained, admired and seconded by ing when a fog or vapor hung over the river, found out. Hiro, the god of thieves, used to asthe whole army. of their duties, while the fears of their fellow citizens are prompting them to fly from contagion, display that moral courage which is as far superior to the physicial energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as mind is superior to matter.

FOR THE CHILDREN. THE BLESSED DEAD.

BY REV. WM. H. BREWSTER. (Preached to the Sunday School of the W. M.

Church, Fountain-street, Providence, R. I.) Rev. 13th, 14th. " Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Life is short-'tis soon gone. Men used to father-cowardice and ingratitude no longer ex- live several hundred years, but now few, very cited indignation. Misery is at its height when few, live to be 100 years old. How many, it thus destroys every generous feeling-thus children, can you think of that are a hundred dissolves every tie of humanity. The city be- years old? More than one half the people die came a desert-grass grew in the streets-a fu- before they are 17. Most people calculate to neral met you at every step. The physicians live much longer than they do, and hence waste

You calculate to live to be old; you think which no remedy had yet been discovered. Af- what you shall do when you are men and woter a long consultation, they decided, unanimous- men; but, dear children, you will not all live to ly, that the malady had a peculiar and myster- be men and women. Children die! Go into ious character, which opening a corpse might the grave yard; how many are buried here ! We walk over them continually. See, here is a little grave! How short and new; 'tis the come a victim in a few hours, beyond the pow- grave of some precious little child of an afflicter of human art to save him, as the violence of ed mother. Did you ever notice how many the attack would preclude their administering there are? I have frequently to attend the funeral of infants. O, 'tis affecting to see these A dead pause succeeded this fatal declaration. little, lovely things, as beautiful as dressed dolls,

aid pale and cold in the coffin. I will here read

And balmy was the air; I saw a sight that made me grieve, And yet the sight was fair, Within a little coffin lay Two lifeless babes as sweet as May.

Like waxen dolls which infants dress, Their little bodies were, A look of placid happiness, Did on each face appear. And in the coffin, short, and wide, They lay together, side by side.

A rose bud, nearly closed, I found, Each little hand within, And many a pink was strewed around, With sprig of jessamine, And yet, the flowers that round them lay, Were not to me, more fair than they.

Their mother, as a lily pale, Sat by them on the bed, And bending o'er them, told the tale, And many a tear she shed, Yet oft she cried amid her pain

are hungry, or cold, or disappointed, or afflicted. None feel pain, none are sick, none die. There are no graves, no coffins, no funerals-

#### "No groans to mingle with the songs Which warble from immortal tongues."

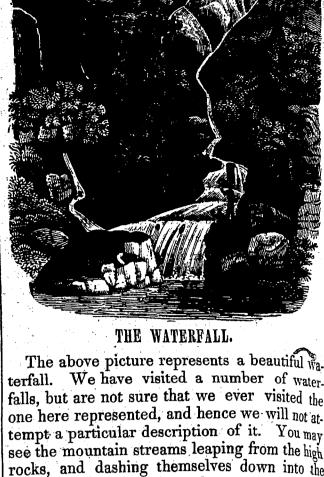
There are no wicked persons there; no unkind words are spoken; nothing to mar the peace of all. "There is no night there."

"No midnight shade, no clouded gloom, But sacred, high, eternal noon."

### GOSPEL LIGHT SHINING IN DARK PLACES.

Upon many a dark heathen land the light of the gospel has begun to dawn. It is not yet the brightness of day; but there are a few streaks of light which show that the morning will soon break. May it go on, shining brighter and brighter, until it shall be said of every part of the earth, "The darkness is past, and the true light now shineth," 1 John ii. 8.

Gospel light has begun to shine on China. A lady, engaged in teaching the little Chinese girls, thus writes from that distant land :---" A slight incident occurred the other day that pleased me. much, because so unlike the native characterthe Chinese being about the most perfect in deception of any people that ever existed. A Chinese girl, named Beenio, was in my room, examining the little things on the table, and falls, but are not sure that we ever visited the amongst them noticed a letter-folder, of which one here represented, and hence we will not at. she inquired the use. I told her, and then gave tempt a particular description of it. You may her a new book to cut open for me. Whilst so see the mountain streams leaping from the high doing, I heard the paper, as I thought, tear, and rocks, and dashing themselves down into the called out to her to stop, as I suspected she was injuring the book ; to which she replied, ' Tidak,' which means "No." She put away the book, how cool and delightful it must be around the and I never thought of it more; but next evening, when school was over, she followed me up stairs, and I saw she was not the same bright, merry, laughing child as usual. I looked at her, concerned to know what was the matter; and she said, "When I was cutting the book open yesterday, the leaves were torn before I touched them; but I did tear them more, though I said very refractory girl crying and fretting. Her mo-"No" to you; and I have been so unhappy since. I denied it. Last night I could not sleep for thinking of it." Surely, if it be said of the redeemed that "no guile is found in their mouth," to talk seriously to the girl, and concluded by this dear child seems likely to be ranked among telling her, that, as the first step towards amend their number. Nor is this by any means a sin- ment, she must kneel down and ask her mother's gle instance of her uprightness of character. pardon. The girl continued sulky. "Well The Chinese motto is, that the person who knows then," says he, " if you have no regard for yournot how to lie cleverly and boldly, is a weak and self, I have much for you. You will be ruined silly person. So openly, alas ! do they proclaim and lost if you do not begin to be a good girl; their parentage, as taught us in John viii. 44."



gulf below. And when the children observe the green trees and shrubbery, they will think waterfall in summer.

### THE SULKY GIRL.

Mr. Robert Raikes visited the parents and children of his schools at their own houses. He called on a poor woman one day, and found a ther complained that correction was of no avail. obstinacy marked her conduct, and it was very bad. After asking the parent's leave, he began and if you will not humble yourself, I must hum-Gospel light now shines in the South Sea is- ble myself and make a beginning for you." With

EDITED BI **VOL** The PLAIN LANGU Our attenti the studied m for a stricter duty of all me day in seven, &c. We have men to know ing strikes a Sabbath; and lowing paragi of this class, v the men who a the form of represents the ing to suppor mandment, ar their argument scrutiny. Th In the first ments to be c tion of the un tion that press The fact is no then do they tween their co rect perversio Observe the e terity, the shu guage with v Sabbath is a p the artful and a Sabbath. ]] mandment the THE SABBATH ENTH DAY IS God." Deut

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"'Twas summer, and a Sabbath eve,

THE WASHERWOMAN'S FAMILY.

The family consisted of a poor widow, with two children—a son of three years, and a daughter of seventeen years of age. The woman was well advanced in years, and full of infirmities. She was afflicted in her body, but she was using every exertion to support her little family. I asked her, how she supported herself and her children? She told me she took in washing when she could get it, and that with all her exertions she could make them but a most uncomfortable livelihood. She had then a few pieces to wash, and she said that when they were finished and taken homeshe would get twelve and a half cents for her labor. With this small pittance she intended to buy bread, to serve the immediate and most pressing necessities of her children. The little boy was then crying for bread. The pains of hunger compelled him to cry, and he looked most wishfully around the room, as if he thought the very walls ought to answer to his tears, and grant him that which would satisfy the demands of nature, and relieve him of his sufferings. The little girl appeared to be distressed greatly, but she had more command of herself, and bore her pains with a fortitude which would have been creditable to a more experienced sufferer. The scene was a touching one, and my feelings were brought up to a high state of excitement. I saw nothing comfortable about the room, nor the sign of a single article of food, nor anything that indicated its presence for some time before. Sickened at this sight of suffering, I hastened from the house with a determination to procure something to relieve such great destitution. I hurried to the house of a friend not far distant. There was a baking of bread, just ready to be removed from the oven. I told my story of wretchedness which I had not finished when a loaf was handed save the poor children from further suffering. I flew with the gift, smoking in my hands, and delivered it to the wretched mother. Words were unnecessary. Every movement was well understood. The woman removed the towel from the bread. The little boy with a face all joy was at her side in a moment. The little girl ga-

#### PROGRESS IN CRIME.

A few years ago, as I was walking through my native village, on an errand in the dusk of the evening, I saw two young men rush from a shop, one pursuing the other. They were brothers. The oldest had a leathern strap in his hand. He caught his brother, and after a severe struggle, in which many blows were given and received, succeeded in throwing him down, and severely whipping him with the strap. was then a child, and the scene produced an impression upon my mind, which will never pass away. This occurred about fifteen years ago. Since that time, I have neither seen nor heard from these two individuals, till a few days since, I read in a newspaper, that this very person, who Abbott. risings of anger.

### "I WANT MY MOTHER."

"Passing the Old Basin, we were attracted zed wishfully at the timely provision, and her by the semi-suppressed sobs of a little girl, to eyes sparkled with pleasure at the prospect of whom bread and butter, or at least an overplus of speedy relief. The mother, with a heart over. it, seemed a stranger Her face was unwashed, flowing with gratitude, had a slice for each in her hair uncombed, her dress was dirty, and as less time than it takes me to tell it. I remained she sat by a wood-pile, tears tricked at intervals until the half-starved children had finished their down her cheeks. Young as she was she seemmeal. I looked on them with a heavy heart ed to feel-and to feel keenly-that she had been while they were eating, and thought of the mul- bereft of a mother's care. 'What is the matter?' titudes who were living in wealth, and amid a we asked her. 'I want my mother,' she replied, profusion of the good things of this life, while and in a tone which showed the want was not to sun, and moon, and stars, don't you sometimes this needy family were suffering from want- be supplied. 'Why do you not go home ?' said think you would like to see God who made them. want of the most pressing nature. O that those we. 'I want my mother,' was the answer. 'Here, You have heard of Christ, that he came to earth who have abundance might be induced to con- buy apples,' we said, offering her a small piece. and died for us. O, how much he suffered ! he sider the poor, and to minister to their necessities! ' I want my mother,' she said, refusing, or at groaned and fainted, prayed, and after lingering I asked the little girl, if she could read? She least not stretching out her hand to take it. A out "three dreadful hours in pain," he bowed answered, Yes. I then asked the mother for a neighboring woman saw us talk to the child and his head and died. How much he loved us. Bible, that I might hear her read it. She said she briefly told us the history of her early priva- But this good friend I have never seen, and never she had no bible. Ah, thought I, poor, wretched | tion.

creatures, as destitute of the bread of life as of Her father lives hardly. His poverty com- be with him. the food that perisheth! Miserable destitution! | pels him to be from home daily to his labor. Her

### My babes and I shall meet again."

drinking, but now they must die. Some of them | missionaries in their work.

that part of you which is happy, don't die .---What is it when you smile and look cheerful that is happy? 'Tis not your face, is it ? No,

2. Such go and see God.—When you see the shall till I die; but if I die in the Lord I shall

3. There are angels too, bright sinless beings, robes, and bright crowns on their heads, much prayer and self-examination. brighter than the sun-harps in their hands, with which they praise God, and sing so sweetly, that It is as impossible for a person to draw near all the music of earth is nothing to it. There are, too, millions of children, infants there. Your hearing of the death of a child :---little sister, that died so soon after she began to laugh and play, and look so pretty, is there, These little children look as lovely as little coming to this blessed place. 'Tis a place of rest. "They rest from their labors." There is no suffering in heaven. None

lands. A missionary, in one of the islands, preached from the text, " Let him that stole, steal

says, "our days are as an hand's breadth." Did he opened his door, he saw a number of the na- forgive," &c. No sooner did the stubborn girl hiding the vessels, and boats, and some of the sist us. But we heard what you said yesterday Physicians, who remain firm in the discharge houses on the banks? A short time the sun rises from the word of God, that the Lord had comclear and bright, the vapor is all gone. So you manded that we should not steal. We have stoand I shall pass away in a little while. I am going to tell you of a beautiful young with us are stolen goods." Then one of them the Lord will fulfil his promises in the conversion of the lifted up an axe, a hatchet, or a chisel, and cried, heathen. could enable us to bear. I may here mention a His name was Henry Kirk White. One day he |"I stole this from a carpenter of a ship," naming circumstance which will show you something of the kind felt sad to think he was going to die so soon, and the vessel : others held up a saw or a knife ; and, and amount of opposition, against which we have to work wrote: "Fifty years, and who will hear of indeed, almost every kind of property was brought our way. Having obtained funds to build a church in the Henry? Alas, no one! I shall fall as falls a and shown with similar confessions. The Mis- city, the next object was to find a suitable site on which stranger in the streets of London. A little sionary told them to take the stolen goods home, great publicity and free circulation of air could be secucrowd collect, and all's forgotten." He has and restore them to the owners when an oppor- red. The magistrate of the station accompanied me to died, but is not forgotten; he did so many good tunity should occur. They all said, "Oh no! the town to examine these sites, and to endeavor to perthings, he is remembered. Men dread to die; we cannot take them back; we have had no give them on ground rent, and an annual and much fear to die. A few years ago, one cold night, a peace ever since we heard it was displeasing to steamboat down in the sound here, with a great God, and we shall have no peace so long as they kept in repair at a considerable expense, was offered for many people on it, some good, and some wicked, remain in our houses ; we wish you to take them, the ground alone, but all to no purpose. A few seemed took fire. The poor people must now burn to and give them back to the owners whenever they death, or jump in the water and drown. There come." The influence of Christian truth, as tations as to our object, and working on their prejudices, were men there who had been swearing and seen in their conduct, much encouraged the and threatening, &c, their minds were soon changed, and

got on to pieces of plank, others on to bales of Let us now turn to another part of the world, cotton, and floated round there in the dark wa- and trace the gospel light as it has begun to shine ters, and if they could, would rather have staid in New Zealand. An English carpenter, who the midst of his own abominable temples. But our praythere a whole year than to die. Now what made was building a new church at one of the stations, then whipt his brother, is sentenced to death for these people afraid to die? They suffered more engaged a native convert, promising to pay him the murder of his wife! The two events I could on these planks and cotton bales, than they would for his labour. As soon as the native had finishnot but connect in my mind, though fifteen years to have died at once. Men will have their limbs ed, he went to the carpenter for his wages; but ance of the owner told me to fly with it, and apart. What a warning to parents to restrain out off, and undergo almost any thing, rather one of the workmen told him to go away, and the passions of their children. What a warning than die. Why? Because they are afraid to then struck and kicked him very cruelly while to children to avoid contention and check the meet God; because they have sinned before lying on the ground. The native Christian bore him. Some persons desire to die. They are it all patiently; but when the other had ceased Christians. They love God and desire to be his cruel conduct, he started on his feet, seized with him; they love Christ, and desire to see him by the throat, shook him, and taking in his poor old man was overcome by the heat and labors of the him in glory. Job says, "I would not live hand a sharp tool, he brandished it over the head journey, and, sinking down, was left to perish on the always." Paul says, "I desire to depart and be of the trembling man. "Now," said the native, with Christ." The text says, "Blessed (i. e. "you see your life is in my hand. You owe his ear, "Brother, what is your hope? The dying man happy) are the dead which die in the Lord." your life to the preaching of the gospel. My raised himself a little to reply, and with a great effortsuchas the first cleaneth and the lord of Jesus Christicleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleaneth arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my ceeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christians. To die in the Lord is to die Christians. But, arm is quite strong enough to kill you, and my you ask, how can the dead be happy? Because arm is willing to kill you; but my heart is not, 'tis the mind, which we sometimes call the soul. head. You owe your life to the preaching of the got this hope?" And as he thought of it, he observed a gospel."

Now, in these three anecdotes we see how the light of the gospel shines into the hearts of the heathen. By it, the little Chinese girl was led to see the evil of lying ; the South Sea islanders ary Newspaper. were convinced of the sin of theft; and the hands of the New Zealand savage were kept from shedding the blood of one who had injured him. If it had not been for the gospel, they would have lied, stolen, and murdered, and not have known tney nad done any wrong; they would even have ty-one magistrates are mulattoes; in the legislative cont boasted of their deeds. Has this holy gospel cils and houses of representatives there are seventy former shone into your heart, my young reader? Has mulattoes and two negroes making laws for their form they have watched us. When you were sleep-it made you to see the evil of lying, dishonesty, of African soldiers, commanded by white officers, ing infants, they watched around your cradles revence and all other sin ? Has it made you of African soldiers, commanded by white officers. ing infants, they watched around your cradles revenge, and all other sin? Has it made you ministry is abundantly supplied with colored men; and though we could not see them. 4. You have heard of good men, Luther, row for all the iniquity of your life, and led you for the People. Wesley, Bunyan, Paul, David, and Abraham. to seek for mercy through the Lord Jesus Christ ! These are all in heaven. They have on white These are serious questions; may they lead to

child's mother, and put his hands together with You see how narrow my hand is. The Bible no more," Eph. iv. 28. The next morning, when all the solemnity of a juvenile offender. "Pray pride was overcome at once, and tenderness followed. She burst into tears, and immediately falling on her knees, earnestly entreated forgivness. Afterwards she never occasioned her mo

> OPPOSITION TO MISSIONS IN INDIA. It will soon be ten years since we sailed for India. To us the result of our labors seems very small, and we still greater than is obtained for the shops which have to be dan friends got around them, and what with misrepresenthey absolutely refused, at last, to give us the ground on any terms! So much has Satan these people under hisin-fluence. The adversary trembles when he sees efforts made to erect a house for the worship of the true God, in er is, that He who has Satan in chains, would providen tially open up the way which is now closed, and cause His house to be built in spite of all opposition. In the mean time we must continue the practice of preaching a the corners of the streets, and delivering our message to the crowds, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.-Missionary Advocate.

THE ONE LEAF.-There was once a caravan crossing. think, to the north of India, and numbering in its company a godly and devout missionary. As it passed along, a his side, when the rest had passed along, whispered int from all sin !" and immediately expired with the effort. The missionary was greatly astonished at the answer because I have heard the missionaries preach the and, in the calm and peaceful appearance of the man, gospel. If my heart was as dark as it was before I heard them preach, I would strike off your he thought, "could this man, seemingly a heathen, have which he succeeded in getting out. What do you think was his surprise and delight, when he found it was a single leaf of the Bible, containing the first chapter of the first Epistle of John, in which these words occur? On that page the man had found the gospel.—Children's Mission

> COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.-The Chief Justice of DC minica is a mulatto; the Attorney-General and the Judg of Appeals in Barbadoes are mulattoes; the Governor o Nevis is a mulatto. Thirty-two editors of newspar the British West Indies are negroes and mulattoes; twee The Sabbath Recorder, IS PUELISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORE TERMS. \$2,00 per year, payable in advance. \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is layed more than six months, at which time a subscriptions for the year will be considered d Payments received will be acknowledged both the paper and by an accompanying receipt. No paper discontinued until arrearages are pa except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, shor

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I went immediately to the Depository of the mother, a woman of the kindest maternal affect State Bible Society, and procured a copy of the | tions, died last week of the scarlet fever. Daily Scriptures from the agent, and returned with it does the little girl sit at that wood-pile, shunning to the house. Ihanded it to the little girl, with all associations with her former play-mates; and a desire that she should let me hear how well her constant reiteration is-'I want my mother ! she could read. She opened it, and read as cor- I want my mother !' We understood that a hurectly and as sweetly as I ever heard a child mane gentleman in the neighborhood is about to read in my life. "My little child," said I, have her placed in one of the asylums."

"where did you learn to read so well?" "In the Sunday School," she replied, "And," said I to the mother, " has she never been to any but to God with the confidence of faith, while he lives the Sunday School ?", "Never to any other," in the love and practice of sin, as it is for a perwas the answer. Surely the Sunday school enson to come to you and go from you at the same terprise is the work of God. It is the work of instant of time.-Ebenezer Erskine. his own glorious hands, and well is it suited to the wants of these modern times. Let those engaged in this labor of love be encouraged to go

What madness it is in us to presume on our in on in their holy enterprise. The hand of God terest in God's favor for the securing of our sinis in it, and his blessing will attend the efforts fulness from judgment! The angels were deep. er in it than we mortals can ever to be in these of his faithful servants in its prosecution. The proficiency of this child, and her better houses of clay, yet long since are ugly devils, preparation to meet the responsibilities of life, I and they who enjoyed the liberty of the glorious would hold up as an inducement to Sunday heaven, are now reserved in everlasting chains school teachers to persevere in the good cause. of darkness.

DEATH OF CHILDREN.-Leighton thus wrote on "Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid asleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more and she looks much prettier now than then. the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being angels, and sing as sweetly. O how pleasent sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sister, that she 'twill be to go and see them. The mother that is now so much more akin to the other world; dies in the Lord will there see her little sweet and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is babe, who will say, Mother, you wept when I but gone an hour to bed, as children used to do, died, but how could you if you knew I was and we are undressing to follow. And the more be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New Yo we put off the love of the present world, and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST. less to do when we lie down." coldend blane out the