EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PLAIN LANGUAGE WHICH OUGHT TO BE HEEDED

Our attention has frequently been called to the studied manner in which certain advocates for a stricter observance of Sunday, speak of the duty of all men to "keep a Sabbath," to "restone day in seven," to "work six days and rest one," &c. We have thought it might be well for such of peace? Brethren, brethren, let us rely on men to know exactly how their manner of speak- prayer. It is stronger and safer than an army; ing strikes a person who objects to keeping any Sabbath; and we have therefore copied the following paragraphs from a book written by one of this class, which we shall send to several of the men who are most notorious for their use of the form of speech in question. Our author represents the advocates for Sunday as attempt- the geography of America we may call ourselves ing to support its claims by the fourth com- familiar. But how little do we know of the vast mandment, and he therefore proposes to bring continent which lies almost wholly within the troptheir arguments to the test of severe logical ics, and of which the greater part seems shut up scrutiny. The following is his language:-

tion that presents itself is, do they observe it? efforts of civilized travelers have been for centuries The fact is notorious that they do not. How directed to the recesses of this continent, yet fourthen do they produce a seeming consistency be- fifths of it is blank upon our maps. Its whole centween their conduct and professions? By a di- tre is one broad unexplored region, and the inform-Observe the evasive artifice, the sneaking dex- most aggravating kind, showing us mines of wealth terity, the shuffling perversion of Scripture lan-guage with which their argument is put. A Before giving the results of these discoveries, let Sabbath is a portion of the moral law. Mark us look upon Africa as the world has known it, the artful and false use of the indefinable article, and as it may be familiar to most of our readers. a Sabbath. Every child knows that in the com- Egypt, an old and worn out country, in its anmandment the definite article is used,-" KEEP | tiquities one of the most interesting places on the THE SABBATH day to sanctify it." "THE SEV- continent, occupies a small portion of its north-west-ENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH of the LORD thy ern border. The river Nile has been explored to Gop." Deut. 5: 12, 14. The language of its sources by Bruce and other travelers, who have Scripture is express and precise, so clear that no given us some curious facts. The Barbary States mistake can he made, and he that runs may occupy the northern portion bordering on the Medread. It is to mock, delude, and insult our rea- iterranean. South of this, and stretching from the son and common sense to attempt to make us | Nile to the Atlantic, is the great desert of Zahara. believe that the command, positive and precise Along the whole western coast are small established in its nature, which orders us to keep holy THE ments or factories for trade in slaves, gold dust, SABBATH, is fulfilled by keeping holy a Sabbath; ivory, palm oil, and other vegetable productions. that we fulfill a commandment to keep holy ex- This trade has been nearly monopolized by the pressly the seventh day, by keeping a seventh | English until lately, but now American enterprise day. If I can fulfill the commandment by sanc- has taken a large portion of it out of their hands. tifying a seventh portion of my time, why do | On this coast are the settlements of Sierra Leone they compel me to keep the Sunday? Why and Liberia, established as colonies for emulcipatmight I not keep a Monday, or a Tuesday, or any ed slaves; but both, we have reason to belive, are day? If the command be left indefinite, why is | in a wretched condition. The English possessions not the practice ? But in their capricious tyran- are at the Cape of Good Hope. On the eastern ny, they will not let it be either the seventh or a shore there are a number of independent sovereignseventh day. They infringe the day of the com- ties, which carry on a limited trade. The Imaum mandment, and, spurning the command of God, of Muscat is a prince of considerable liberality and insolently compel me to keep a Sabbath of their institution. They trample upon the very comin my face, telling me openly that hell and marked upon any chart, and upon this they steamdamnation will be the result of my breach of it, these insolent and impious tyrants command me, in direct opposition to the commandment they affect to revere, to keep holy a day that it does not sanctify, while they desecrate, by every species of worldly avocation, the great and sacred day of the Lord's rest, which its solemn and dreadful injunctions hallow. Thus they are guilty of implety at the very moment they are affecting the highest sanctity, and boldly transgress the law of of woods, invaluable for dyeing and architectural God, while, by the dark deceitfulness of an hy- purposes, not found in other portions of the world. pocrisy by which they hope to deceive heaven as well as earth, they are, with bowed-down heads, pretending to the most submissive and humble obedience. Impious hypocrites! daring perverters of the language of Scripture! I tell you your indefinable article is an alteration of that sacred language which God himself has commanded you must have required hundreds of miles to be colneither to add to, nor to diminish from. The commandment ordains the seventh, not a seventh—the Sabbath, not a Sabbath—to be kept holy. If, therefore, the commandment be of force and obligation | consisting perhaps of a hundred mouths, extending now, you are yourselves the most daring and im- probably five hundred miles along the coast, and pious of Sabbath-breakers.

2ndly. It is by the bold impiety of a similar artifice and similar falsification of the language of Scripture, that in order to produce a seeming harmony and concord between their practice and the tion. Far in the interior, in the very heart of this commandment, they dare to call the Sunday the Sabbath day. This is a devout trick—a pious ilization. The grandeur and beauty of portions of fraud. It is an imposture to call Sunday the Sab. the country thro' which the Niger makes its sweepbath day. It is to falsify the Scripture, history, ing circuit, are indescribable. In many places its truth, to give it this denomination. It is to insult God and to mock men-to trifle with the awful language of God himself. It is to dare the lightnings and to defy the thunders of Sinai to affirm that Sunday is the Sabbath day of the fourth commandment, the great day of the Lord's Sabbath and repose after the labors of creation.

An African Tribe.—And is it necessary for us to make an ideal journey to Africa to learn practical Christianity? So it appears. Well, then, let us go. Here we are, in the midst of burning plains and savage hords. Now look at you band of sable Christians. 'This little Christian band, the people in the centre of the village, to hold the early prayer meeting before the services of the day. They were scarcely seated, when a party of marauders approached from the interior, whither they had gone for plunder, and not having succeeded to their wishes, had determined to attack this Corrana village on their return. Mosheu arose, and begged the people to sit still, and trust in Jehovah, while he went to meet the marauders. To his inquiry what they wanted, the appalling reply was, 'Your cattle; and it is at your peril you raise a save them in their distresses. The sight was too sacred and solemn to be gazed on by such a band of ruffians; they all withdrew from the spot without touching a single article belonging to the peo-

What a reproof to British Christians! In seasons of danger, we cry, 'To arms!—to arms!' The Africans, 'To prayer!—to prayer!' Which cry savors most of Christianity? Which is the most consistent with our professions of righteousness? Which is the most acceptable to the God and, moreover, it is the most in accordance with our profession of faith in the living God.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

This is yet almost a terra incognita. We know Europe pretty thoroughly. Asia has been traveled in all its length by civilized travelers. With as effectually against the advance of civilization as if it were upon another planet! Indeed, the 'mount-In the first place, let us suppose their argu- ains of the moon' would be subjected to more acments to be correct, that the Sabbath is a por- curate observation were they situate upon the sattion of the universal moral law. The first ques- tellite from which they derive their name. The rect perversion of the language of the Scripture. ation obtained by recent travelers is of the

enterprise. Quite recently, the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the mouth of the Red mandment they quote. They boldly break the Sea. Having once obtained a foot-hold, they, Eng-Sabbath that God instituted; and while they lish like, began to push about them, and one of hold this very fourth commandment menaciously their first discoveries was a river, where none was ed three hundred miles without finding the least

> Having, now passed around this continent, let us look into the interior. For half a century the English government has been expending lives and treasure in partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold, and al sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds Through it for thousands of miles sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water, and of unsurpassed depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag, to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this, tributary waters of such volume as lected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it.— This river pours its waters into the Atlantic, through the most magnificent delta in the world, mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense populacontinent, is a nation in an advanced state of civ-

the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scene of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever from the rest of the and bodily sufferings, I still feel a deep and lively interest seemingly beautiful, but awful climate. It seems rest and peace. impossible for any Englishman to breathe that air. says Moffat, 'had met on a Sabbath morning, with | So dreadful is it, so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the only be penetrated at the risk of life; and it is melancholy to think, that those who have given us even the meagre information that we have, did so at the sacrifice of their lives. [Colonial Gaz.

CONVERTED HEATHEN.—The London Missionweapon to resist.' 'There are my cattle,' replied ary Society has received \$5,000 from its stations the chief, and resumed his position at the prayer in Southern India, as a contribution to the Jubi, then all kneeled in prayer to God, who only could a single native church.

THE LONELY MOTHER. BY FRANCES BROWN.

My home is not what it hath been, When the leaves of other years were green. Though its hearth is bright and its chambers fair, And the summer beams fall brightly there: But they fall no more on the clear young eve. And the lip of pleasant song, And the gleamy night that was wont to lie On the curls so dark and long.

O! pleasant is the voice of youth, For it tells of the heart's confiding truth, And keeps that free and fearless tone That ne'er to our after years is known: I hear it rise in each hamlet cot, O'er evening prayer and page, But wo for the hearth that heareth naught But the dreary tones of age.

The glow is gone from our winter blaze, And the light hath passed from our summer days; And our dwelling hath no household now, But the sad of heart and the gray of brow: For its young lies low 'neath the church yard tree, Where the grass grows green and wild; And thy mother's heart is sad for thee, My lost, mine only child.

But a wakening music seems to flow On me from the years of long ago, As thy babe's first words come sweet and clear. Like a voice from thy childhood to mine ear; And her smile beams back on my soul again Thy beauty's early morn. Ere thine eyes grew dim with tears or pain, Or thy lovely locks were shorn.

Alas! for the widowed eyes that trace There early lost in that orphan face. What after light will his memory mark, Like the dove, that in spring-time sought her ark? For long in that far and better land Were her spirit's treasures land And she might not stay from its golden strand For the love of hearts that fade.

But we for her on whose path may shine The light of no mother's love but mine, O! well if that lonely path lead on To the land where her mother's steps have gone-The land where the aged find their youth, And the young no whitening hair: O! safe, my child, from both time and death, Let us hope to meet thee there.

From the London Friend.

ELIZABETH FRY.

At a meeting specially summoned in consequence of the removal by death of Mrs. Fry, the following minute was

White Hart-court, Lombard-street, Nov. 3, 1845. The Committee meet this day under circumstances of leeper solemnity and more oppressive interest than they have ever before known. They acknowledge the sovereignty of the Lord, in having removed from them their beloved Friend, who was instrumentally the source of this Society's existence, the main spring of its progressive operations, and to have been associated with whom they deem one of the pleasures and privileges of their lives.

There are present those, whose memories will bear mournful testimony to the past, in regard to their lamented Friend, and who desire to glorify God in her who they believe has entered upon her eternal rest and inheritance. They will long delight to dwell in recollection, upon the mild dignity of deportment with which she was wont to go in and out amongst them, the gentle affability of manner which won the regard of all around her, and the deep feelings of her heart, often breathed forth in the language of prayer, or in devout addresses to her Friends, before entering upon the business of their meetings.

The committee would acknowledge how much has been vouchsafed to them through this servant of the Lord, by means of the wisdom of her arrangements, and the power with which she was often enabled to execute them. the calm decisions of her judgment, and the unswerving continuance with which she sought as far as possible to promote the object in view; and above all by her frequent and fervent prayers for the aid of the Holy Spirit in carrying forward their undertakings. She reflected the character of Him who was "meek and lowly of heart," never desiring to maintain that pre-eminence which would have been yielded her, but seeking rather to mingle as one amongst the number of her fellow laborers, far less gifted than herself. The mild but powerful influence of her whole demeanor amongst them will not easily be forgotten; indeed, a moral atmosphere seemed to be infused by her presence, the effect of which must have been experienced in order to be understood; an atmosohere in which it was scarcely possible for discord or any unholy passion to manifest itself, but which fostered every thing that breathed benevolence, and harmony, and love.

She delighted in that "unity of the Spirit and bond of peace," which so much knit together the little band of sent them. Her last communication addressed to the

"MY MUCH LOVED FRIENDS .- Amidst my many sorrows that have been permitted for me to pass through.

In Christian love and fellowship,
I am, affectionately your Friend, ELIZABETH FRY. I hope to be remembered in your prayers."

It was the privilege of some members of the Committion with many others, how exquisitely she could touch cords of sympathy, which vibrated through the hearts. not only of her more favored hearers, but in many cases. through those of the sunken and sorrowful ones around

long been under the fierce tyranny of her own unsubdued | cient and resistless in the universe. God values it, and

friends had from year to year the opportunity of meeting harlots." her, and she was always anxious to make these opportunities the medium of extending good. On such occasions, she usually related many facts which her widely sortend remarkable simplicity the results of her practical efforts and personal experience, and came forth with a spirit burdened as it were with the desire of advancing the best in- What God requires of his creatures as a condition of emterests of persons in various grades of society, and especially those of her own sex. Mistresses of families will remember how constantly she urged upon them the domestic duty of caring for the welfare, the religious welfare, of their servants; visitors of prisons, how touchingly she pleaded the cause of neglected criminals, and recognized the claims of those who are laid under the straits of poverty and disease in workhouses and hospitals; and instructors of the young may be encouraged by recollect-

ed in the circle of her benevolence. The last of these anniversaries was held on the 3d of June, 1845. The shadow of the event which has removed her from earth to heaven, seems to have fallen upon it, and to have left it sacred in the recollections of many who had long loved, and who had in some degree, labored with

ing that neither children nor even infants were overlook-

Contrary to the usual custom, the place of meeting fixed on was not in London but at Plaistow, in Essex; and the large number of Friends who gathered around her upon that occasion, proved how gladly they came to her, the subject most pleasing and acceptable to God, and most when she could no longer with ease be conveyed to them. capable of being employed in his service. The enfeebled state of her bodily frame seemed to have left the powers of her mind unshackled, and she took, though in a sitting posture, almost her usual part in re- pare the way for a few suggestions, which, to my mind, peatedly addressing the meeting, and urged with increas- are of permanent importance at the present time. ed pathos and affection, the objects of philanthropy and The first that I notice is this, the changeless condition Christian benevolence, with which her life had been iden of possessing and perpetuating character in such a world tified. After the meeting, at her own desire, several as we now live in; character such as God approves. It is members of the Committee and other Friends assembled a full and distinct consent to "make ourselves at her house. They were welcomed by her with the tation." In a world of unrighteousness where many of greatest benignity and kindness, and in her intercourse with the divinest forms of virtue, forms which we must put on, them, strong were the indications of the heavenly teach- or totally sully character, are disesteemed, and where many ing through which her subdued and sanctified spirit had the worst features of vice are in repute, every one who been called to pass. Her affectionate salutation in part- would move in the line of duty, in other words, possess ing, unconsciously closed, in regard to most of them, the character, must be content "to be as his Lord, without intercourse which they had delighted to hold with her, reputation. This should most distinctly enter into the but which can no more be renewed on this side the eter-

The Committee are reminded, while contemplating the grave of their late revered Friend, that "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof, is as the flower of the field;" but they "sorrow not even as others which have no hope," knowing that "what is sown in corruption is raised in incorruption, what is sown in weakness is raised in power."-" The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."-They would with renewed vigor, and in the short time that may yet be granted loved Friend so diligently labored, remembering the words often upon her lips-" We must work while it is day."-"Be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord;" and encouraged by the thought, that all created excellence is but as a heam from that divine source of light and love, which shines with unabated splencise loving kindness, judgment, and righteousness in the earth, for in these things I delight saith the Lord." Therefore, "He that glorieth let him glory in the Lord."

In a volume lately published by Bernard Barton, entitled Household Verses, are some lines addressed to the honored and lamented subject of the above minute. We give them

TO E. F.

On her Reappearance among her Friends at the Yearly Meeting, 1845.

Once more thy well-known voice lift up, A Savior's goodness to proclaim; Take in thy hand salvation's cup, Call on thy God, and bless His name!

Of a devoted life, like thine, That thus serenely to the last Thy setting sun should brightly shine.

It harmonizes with the past

Long since first shone its morning rays, Its noon-tide splendor may be spent; -Can coming night avert our gaze, While stars are in the firmament!

Faith, hope, and love, as stars come forth, Making a more than noon of night! And bear this witness to thy worth, 'Tis eventide, and round thee-light!

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

What is Character? and what is Reputation? and what are the relations between them? The term character is sometimes used to designate real intrinsic excellence, and especially moral worth. In this sense of the term, an inthe Society's Committee, and rejoiced to recognize the dividual destitute of these qualities, is said to have no broad and independent basis of Christian truth and affec- character. It is in this sense, that I shall employ the tion upon which that union was founded. When the in- term in this communication. Real intrinsic excellence firmities of sickness long prevented her from personally then, and especially moral worth, moving in the varied banks rise boldly a thousand feet, covered with joining them, tender were the messages of affection she relations and circumstances of life, in the line of duty, is what I now mean by character. Reputation, on the other hand, is "character by report." It expresses the light in which an individual stands in the estimation of the public. Reputation may sometimes be as character, and

sometimes exactly the reverse. Without character, an world. It is the negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there, for that the God of all Grace may be very near to help you to with it in its highest perfection, he may be with that same not fear the incursions of the white man there, for over this whole lovely country broods one dreadful that the God of all Grace may be very near to nelp you to be steadfast in the important Christian work of seeking to win the poor wanderers to return, repent, and live; that ful malaria, and to the white man it is the "valley they may know Christ to be their Savior, Redeemer, and always rendered to the truly virtuous in every communipedition sent out from the English ports on the islof the shadow of death." In expedition after ex- hope of Glory! May the Holy Spirit of God direct your ty where virtue is practiced, and consequently respected. glorify our Holy Head in doing and suffering even unto a consequence many of its divinest forms disesteemed and of Ascension, not one white man in ten has the end, and when the end comes, through a Savior's love and their advocacy, but specially the condemnation of returned alive; all have fallen victims to this and merits, may we be received into glory and everlasting opposite vices reprobated, the cost of possessing character, in other words, of being truly virtuous, is the making of ourselves of no reputation. All men are required to deserve reputation, that is, to possess character. But in a world of unrighteousness, no man is required to possess reputation, or to be well spoken of. Even in a world of unrighteousness, any one may possess character in its divinest forms. In such a world, however, reputation is not in the tee frequently to be with her in her visits to the inmates power of any. All the powers of the universe cannot, in fabled Upas. This country, tempting as it is, can of Newgate and other prisons, and they know, in conjunction the least degree, sully character, without the consent of the subject. Despite of all our efforts to the contrary, reputation may vary like the colors of the chamelion, and become the foot-ball of an unrighteous public sentiment. Character cannot be sullied without an infinite loss. The individual, who, for the sake of character, "makes himself There was vouchsafed to her a skill peculiarly her own, of no reputation," in other words, who sacrifices reputation in applying the remedy contained in the Gospel of Jesus at the shrine of duty, makes the nearest approach to the Christ, to those whose sinful and degraded state lay so example of the Son of God, and becomes possessor of the near her heart; she felt that Christianity, and Christianity treasures of the universe. The individual who forfeits alone could eradicate the deep and appaling evils before character, that is, departs from the line of rectitude, to her; hence she was continually seeking to press home its preserve his reputation, will, in the end, lose what he meeting. A hymn was sung, a chapter read, and the fund. One fourth of this sum was given by then all kneeled in prayer to God, who only could a single native church.

her; hence she was continually seeking to press home its preserve his reputation, will, in the end, lose what he earth is dark, keep your eyes on necton.

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chapter read, and lee fund. One fourth of this sum was given by vital truths contained in the Holy Scriptures; and many a sims to preserve, and at last be covered with "everlasting preserve,

passions, was soothed and softened by the accents which | Satan fears it above all things. It is the leaven of earth, fell from her lips, nor was she without encouraging proof, the moral capital which God has reserved for its renovathat the Holy Spirit had effectually sealed the truth to the conversion of souls. While engaged in these high objects its subject, and a means of good to the world. Without and extensive labors, she was not prevented by them from | character as its basis, it is a valueless, powerless thing, a entering into the minutest details of prison discipline: it bubble floating upon the tide of time, empty, insubstanwas a remarkable feature of her character, that she tial, and of momentary duration. With character without abounded in those little acts of kindness and attention reputation, the church once "subdued kingdoms, wrought which are truly grateful to the recipients of them, and righteousness, put to flight the armies of the aliens," and was prompt to relieve the most trivial wants which her turned the world upside down. With reputation without character, she lost her hold upon the heart and conscien-At the anniversaries of our Society, a large number of ces of mankind, and became herself "the mother of

> With God, reputation is as character. Just as character lies out under his omniscient eye, such is reputation with enters wiffin the circle of eternity. There all is weighed in an even balance. Such too is the changeless destiny of the immortal subject of character, or of the want of it. ploying them for the accomplishment of his own plans of nfinite wisdom and love, is, not reputation but character. For every individual who has character, whatever his reputation may be, God has an important post of influence and usefulness in his kingdom. Real usefulness ceases with no one but with the loss of character. While his people possess character, though in respect to reputation they may be among the "foolish, the weak and the despised things of earth," God can yet use them to "confound the wise and the mighty." Yet though in this respect they be among the "things that are not," still God can use them to bring to "nought things that are."-But what can he do with them, with reputation, without character? "Reprobate silver" shall they ere long be called, "for the Lord hath rejected them." God asks of his children no reputation but what character secures them. With the truly virtuous, reputation is the shadow which character reflects upon the surface of a perpetually fluctuating public opinion, and its power and dimensions, while the substance remains will be ever such as renders

Such, as I understand the subject, are reputation and character. My object in the above observations is to pre-

reckoning of every one who would lay the foundation and raise the superstructure of character which shall stand the test of eternity. Yet, as it appears to me, this is the very point where most individuals fail in counting the cost of

How foolish, not to say morally wrong, in the light of the principles above elucidated, does the alarm and vexation which many manifest when their reputation is assailed before the public, appear. In becoming Christians we cease to "seek the honor of man." With us it becomes a "very small thing to be judged of man's udgment." Suppose we never gain reputation. Shall we grieve at not attaining that which we have ceased to seek? Suppose that, having attained this good by the possession and revelation of character, having become entitled to it by right, we are, in consequence of 'all manuer of evil being said against us falsely," defrauded of the blessing which has become ours, by possession dor, from Him who declares, "I am the Lord, which exer- and right both. Shall we now become despondent and disconsolate? Shall we conclude that our usefulness is at an end, and that God can no longer use us for His kingdom and glory? Does He esteem and love us less for having "suffered the loss of all things" for His sake? Is our reward less great in heaven? The loss of reputation to one who has character, is like clouds veiling the sun. The clouds remain not upon the face of the sky forever, but the sun abideth forever, and when he re appears the glory of his countenance will not be less resplendent in consequence of the temporary obscuration. So it is with character. Let this be our earnest concern, to preserve that unsullied. Character with God is capital. Wherever it exists. He will not suffer it to lie unemployed. Calumnv may veil it for a time; but God at length will remove the covering, and we shall then find that the service rendered during the period of obscuration is not the least important or acceptable to Him to whom our account is to

Another remark, which I deem it important to make, is this: The severest test to which character is ever subject, is when an unrighteous assault is made upon reputation. Many seem to think, that under such circumstances, they are allowed to indulge resentment and ill will towards the wrong doers, forgetting that thus we cease to possess the right to that of which we have been deprived, an unsullied reputation. Thrice happy the individual whose character when subjected to such an ordeal shall be "found unto praise, and honor, and glory!" Let us remember that if, when reviled, we cease to bless, or when defamed, we cease to entreat, we have suffered an injury far greater than the loss of reputation. Character has received a

Let us never permit the bold, the calm and placid serenity which conscious innocence and integrity throws upon the countenance, to depart from us, till our own consciences affirm that we ought to be put to shame; and let us remember that then we cannot hang our heads too low. For myself, whatever report may affirm and whoever may report it, I shall never hang my head before the public. as f I were guilty, till my own conscience accuses me of guilt. To do otherwise is one of the worst forms of hvpocrisy we can put on. Let us verify in our example the truth of the declaration—"the righteous are as bold as

It may be our duty to defend our reputation from time to time against calumny, just as it may to defend our property against fraud.-Both, however, should be defended in the same spirit, and both should be parted with when they cannot be retained with the same peaceful serenity. In conclusion, I would simply add, that in this view, of it, the subject appears in a very different light from that presented in the oft quoted passage from the bard of Avon:

"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something-'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he who filches from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him, The individual who has character has infinite treasures -treasures perpetually increased by whatever take you from the possessor. Much more to the purpose is the

saying of a heathen poet: "Virtus, repulse nescia sordide; Intaminatis fulget honoribus; Nec sumit, aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis auru. Virtus, recludens immeritis mori Colum, negatatentat iter via.-Cœtusque vulgares, et udam Spernit humum sugiente penna."

The meaning of the above passage may be thus expressed: Virtue, regardless of foul repulse, shines with unsullied honors. It neither takes nor lays down the symbols of power at the will of the popular breath. Virtue, opening heaven to them who deserve not to die, attempts the journey by a forbidden way, and with soaring wing spurns the grovelling world and the cold earth.

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's

Mil. sents a beautiful wamumber of waterwe ever visited the hence we will not ation of it. You may eaping from the high elves down into the he children observe bery, they will think must be around the

GIRL. ted the parents and eir own houses. He e day, and found and fretting. Her moction was of no avail, luct, and it was very ent's leave, he began d, and concluded by t step towards amend.
a and ask her mother's ned sulky. "Well e no regard for your-You will be ruined n to be a good girl; yourself, I must huminning for you." With he ground before the hands together with le offender. " Pray did the stubborn girl raccount, than her and tenderness fol-

ars, and immediately

estly entreated forgive

er occasioned her mo-

n Child's Companion.

SIONS IN INDIA. we sailed for India. To very small, and we still which nothing but a conhe path of duty, and that ir. I may here mention a you something of the kind at which we have to work nds to build a church in the d a suitable site on which were to be found where tion of air could be secuation accompanied me to

es, and to endeavor to periops either to sell out or to he shops which have to be le expense, was offered for purpose. A few seemed their Hindu and Mahomed what with misrepresenvorking on their prejudices, and at: to give us the ground on in these people under his inibles when he sees efforts worship of the true God, in ble temples. But our praying chains, would provident is now closed, and cause of all opposition. In the the practice of preaching at delivering our message to thear or whether they will

sonce a caravan crossing. ind numbering in its compa onary. As it passed along, withe heat and labors of the was left to perish on the him, and, kneeling down at your hope? The dying man y and with a great effort suc-lood of Jesus Christ cleanseth vexpired with the effort. lappearance of, the man, he chimat "How, or where, seemingly a heatlien, have thought of it, he observed a thought of It, he does the corpse in the hand of the corpse ig out. What do you think when he found it was a sing the first chapter of the first chapter of

The Chief Justice of Doney-General and the Judge mulattoes; the Governor of two editors of newspapers i negroes and mulastoes; twen negroes and mulations, toes in the legislative countines there are seventy two making laws or their former miking laws force are composed military force are composed. ded by white difficers and lied with colored men; Facts asserbes or mulattees.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 22, 1846.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

It is sometimes argued from the inspired pre-God which brought thee out of the land of Egypt. intended for none but national Israel. But this reading it. argument overlooks the distinction between the original ground of the duties enjoined, and the special occasion of promulgating them. In this way the fourth commandment is stripped of all its authority, and the foundation laid for denominating it a "Jewish" institution. Yet it must be There was a good delegation present, from most obvious, even to a child, that a special reason for the performance of a duty may be added, which shall be very different from the one on which that duty is originally predicated. For example, a son may, through the kind interposition of his father, be delivered from a cruel bondage, in which he had been held for a long time. The father may have paid a large sum for his ransom, and even risked his own life to rescue him, This ham in rather . This kindness of the father becomes a special reason, why the son should ever afterwards honor him. But is it the original ground of the duty? Would it not be the son's duty to honor the father, though no such special kindness had ever been shown him? Was it not his duty to do so, before he was brought into bondage? Unquestionably it was; and though in all their subsequent intercourse the father may make this special kindness, which he has shown his child, the ground of appeal, whenever he may wish to excite him to duty, yet it would be absurd to suppose that the father has no prior claim.

No less is the absurdity, when redemption from Egypt is made to be the original ground of the duties enjoined by the Decalogue. The absurdity is as great in regard to the fourth commandment as any of the others; and, if any thing, a little greater, because it exists in face of God's plain and explicit declaration of the original ground of the institution. As to the other commandments, he has not said what is the ground of them, but has left it to our reason to determine, contented with simply announcing them. But of the fourth, he speaks plainly and emphatically.

That redemption from Egypt was a special reason, why the Israelites should observe all the comone too, is abundantly evident. But it is by no for the next six months. means the original reason. The original ground of all those duties we have shown to be the natucreatures, and to one another as fellow creatures.

That redemption from Egypt was also a special | Scott. reason for the observance of the fourth commandment in particular, is also clear. (See Deut. 5: only one that our opponents can look at. We frankly admit, that this special reason has no bearing upon the mass of mankind; and if there were no prior reason for the observance of the Sabbath, it would at once be given up as a Jewish institution. But, as we have already seen, the original ground of the institution is the work of creation.

Our conclusion is, that the inspired preface to the Decalogue furnishes no argument for the be lief that that code was intended for none but national Israel.

LOW ESTIMATE OF THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

Many ministers of the Gospel have so little reverence for their office, and place their standard of excellence in it so low, that it serves to lower rather than exalt their whole character. They seldom inquire what kind of mental discipline they need-what subjects they ought to investigate—what books they may profitably ter. read—in what places and in what manner they ought to preach—or what portion of their time should be devoted to social and religious interviews with their people. Their estimation of the ministerial work is not high enough to prompt them to ask such questions, and then perform the labor which may be necessary to carry out their decisions. Hence they jog on \ through a certain round of religious exercises, without plan, without feeling, and without satis faction to themselves or profit to others: Now it ought to be distinctly understood, that no minister of the gospel can live in the healthful discharge of his ministerial duties, who does not possess that respect for his calling, which will make its labors appear to him always important, and will lead him at times to put forth the highest effort of his best powers. "The moment we permit ourselves," says an eminent English di vine, "to think lightly of the christian ministry, our right arm is withered; nothing but imbecility and relaxation remain; for no man ever excelled in a profession to which he did not feel an attachment bordering on enthusiasm; though what in other professions is enthusiasm, is in ours the dictate of sobriety and truth."

A Good Example.—The New York Observer contains the following story of a widow lady. She has been a widow ten years. Her husband left her two thousand dollars, and the use of the farm during her life; and from these sources, notwithstanding that the \$2,000 had been almost swallowed up in the failures of the banks and the bankruptcies of individuals with whom it was deposited, she had contrived to pay to Foreign Missions \$450, Home Missions \$550, to the Education Society \$600, to the Bible Society \$200, Tract Society \$100, Colonization Society \$110, and Seaman's Society \$120.

FATHER HARVEY .- The New York Baptist spoke from a passage in Ecclesiastes, "For God will bring every work into judgment, with every face to the Decalogue-"I am the Lord thy secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." His text was given from memory, as his and out of the house of bondage"—that it was eye-sight was too much decayed to admit of his

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association held its second semi-annual session with the Church in Verona, on the 6th and 7th instants. of the churches.

After a discourse by Eld. G. M. Langworthy two reports of missionary labor performed in Richland and vicinity were presented. These reports showed, that the labors performed in that vicinity had been attended with good. One more person had embraced the Sabbath, and the little Church in that place stood firm, with a prospect of additions.

law passed in 1839 for the protection of the Sevfifty dollars was voted to defray the expense, most of which was pledged at the time. In view of this action, it becomes important that the Petitions for the amendment of the law should be numerously signed, and forwarded immediately to Albany. Let them be sent, post-paid, to some member from the county where the petitioners reside, with the request that they be immediately presented, and early action secured. This course will shorten the stay of the delegate in Albany, and very much promote the passage of

The following resolution was discussed by several brethren, and adopted:-

Resolved, That we recommend our churches to aid, according to their ability, in sustaining the Foreign Mission about to be established by our denomination.

The Association also made appointment of mandments of the Decalogue, and a very strong | four Missionaries, to as many different stations,

the other on Baptism—were read and ordered winter than usual. One of them says, "Mrs. Polk ral relation, which men sustain to God as his published in tract form. They will be ready at sets down her foot against all dancing in the peothe meeting of the Association in June next at | ple's house. As Mrs. Polk is connected with the

tended to strengthen the cause for which it was | and loves the ways of Zion." 15.) We have no wish to deny it. But it is held. The missionary spirit is receiving new passing strange, that this special reason is the strength. And the brethren present, and the churches, seem now resolutely set to act well their part as guardians of the truth.

JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Sec'y. DeRuyter, January 12, 1846.

OBITUARY.

"The memory of the just is blessed." To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

Some time since, there appeared in the Recorder a notice, from the Schenectady Reflector, of the death of Mr. ABEL WARD, of Schenectady, in which mention is made of his moral worth, warm and generous disposition, and his valuable services as a citizen. But this is not enough to say of this most excellent man. If, as a citizen, he was respected for his habits of industry—his moral and social virtues—he was still more worthy of the affections of his friends, on account of his unwavering and steadfast integrity to his Lord and Mas-

Brother W. was among the first fruits of my ministry in Schenectady. He was born in the vicinity of that city, (I think,) in 1798. In 1819, his mind was awakened to the interests of his soul, and he soon gave satisfactory evidence of genuine conversion to God. Against many embarrassing circumstances, he embraced the Sabbath of the Bible. He was baptized in the Mohawk river at the city of Schenectady, and became a member of the Branch of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., which at that time was formed in Schenetady. In 1823, he removed with his family to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he was associated with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott. He resided here a few years, and then returned to Schenectady, where he afterwards resided during his life. When the Seventh-day Baptist Church was organized in that city, he was one of the number; and when the members of that small church removed to other parts, so that there was not a sufficient number left to sustain the public worship of God on the Sabbath, he still remained firm in his regard and observance of that day, till death released him to join the church triumphant, where the Sabbath will never end. His pious attention to the duties of his profession as a Christian, gained for him the esteem of his fellow Christians. It was truly said of him in the Reflector, that he was endeared to a large number of friends, who deeply feel and lament his death.

In his last sickness, he was remarkably supported and comforted by the religion of Jesus, which had guided him through his earthly pil grimage. He has left to his afflicted widow, and only surviving child, (Mrs. W. C. Kenyon, of Alfred Academy,) every desirable evidence of his happy departure to a better and happier world. W. B. Maxson.

ROMANISM AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.— Register says, that Father Harvey, who is now in | The recent instances of conversion from the Eng- | enth-day Baptist Missionary Association, wish the 111th year of his age, and is probably the oldest | lish to the Roman Church, have, it seems, excited | to employ one or more Missionaries to itinerate minister of the Gospel living, recently preached in a hope among the Romanists, that England may in the Western States; and would therefore be the Broad Street Baptist Chapel in Utica. He | yet come under allegiance to the Pope. As an | glad to receive proposals from brethren desirous evidence of this, note the fact that Dr. Wiseman, of engaging in that work, accompanied by suita Catholic Bishop, has written a letter to all the able testimonials from well-known members of prelates of France, demanding their prayers for the denomination. By order of the Board, the re-conversion of Great Britain to the Catholic faith. The Universe publishes this letter, and adds: " We learn, with the liveliest satisfaction, that the several Bishops have already expressed to Mr. Wiseman the warm interest they took in his proceedings, and are preparing to comply with his wishes. The Bishop of Nantz published on the bath were presented at an early period, and resubject a pastoral letter, which was read from the pulpit at high mass, on Sunday. The venerable prelate directs that a novena be performed throughout his diocese, and that prayer be offered to of the Bordentown Palladium:-Heaven for the conversion of England."

TROUBLE YET AMONG THE BAPTISTS.—The or ganization of the American Baptist Union, it was thought, would put an end to the trouble among ligious rights of those who religiously observe divinity for twenty minutes, does well, and he Baptists about receiving slaveholding contributions | the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; | stands a thousand times better chance to make a and appointing slaveholding missionaries. But it has not done it. There is now quite a strong The subject of obtaining an amendment of the party opposed to the Union, and unwilling to cooperate with it. We read expressions of dissatisenth-day Baptists, was discussed at considerable faction from many correspondents of Baptist papers M. D., of your town, and a large number of the length by several individuals present. A deep in- in different parts of the country; and a paper has most eminent men of the State, praying for an terest was manifested, not only for the protection | been started in Boston, called "The Free Missionon the Sabbath which the law contemplated, but | ary," which is, we believe, avowedly hostile to the also for the interests of the Sabbath cause in the principles upon which the Union is based. From action that might be had on the subject. It was these facts it is evident, that real union of feeling seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. It thereupon resolved, that a delegate be sent to is a good way off yet. We apprehend it will con-Albany this winter to attend to the matter; and | tinue to be, while the system of slavery, which makes the desturbance, is permitted to exist.

> ELIJAH THE PROPHET.—One Samuel S. Snow, who figured somewhat largely in connection with the Millerite movement of 1843, has recently announced himself as the veritable Elijah the Prophet, and is now laboring to establish his claims in the city of New York. He is said to to have seen a dove, white as snow, descend and light upon him, while they were assembled in a private room for religious worship. They have gone so far as to publish the first number of a paper to advocate their views, and it would not be strange if they should succeed in creating another stir among a certain class concerning the time of the Lord's second appearance.

PIETY IN THE "PEOPLE'S House."—If the Washington letter-writers are to be believed, there Two manuscript Tracts—one on Communion, is a great deal more religiousness at the capitol this Presbyterian Church, so Mrs. Walker, the wife The session was perfectly harmonious, and of the Secretary, is connected with the Methodist,

> Religious Revolution.—From a recent letter of Dr. D'Aubigne, of Geneva, published in the Presbyterian, it appears that a very large secession from the National Church has just taken place in the Swiss Canton de Vaude. The arbitrary measures adopted by the civil government in reference to the Church, have at length driven the Evangelical clergy to make a bold and formal declaration of independence. Dr. D'Aubigne says:

"The news is of great moment; one hundred and fifty parsons of the Canton of Vaud have given in their demission. Students, matured men, and our General Committee has appointed a commission for corresponding with our Vaudois brethren. I have also advised that the Vaudois minishis decided advice in regard to founding a Free in medical practice. Church in our country. I think we shall form a Free Church which will embrace French Switzerland and France. It has just been told us, that a Vaudois layman has already contributed 60,000 francs in behalf of the Free Vaudois Church."

THE COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA, at Rome, has one hundred students from other countries than Italy, of whom eleven are from the United States. One of the United States students is a son of the late Dr. Ives, of New York.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS .- The Repository says that there has been a decrease in this denomination, during the past year, of one quarterly meet-

THE RE. DR. BABCOCK, who has for a time past acted as Secretary of the American and For Bedford. His ability for the business of his im- always, even unto the end of the world." Is not portant station, not less than his general urbanity, endeared him to many friends of the Bible cause, Lord our God with all our heart," and ought not Maclay is talked of as his successor.

missionary in the island of Jamaica, died at Kettering on the 15th of November last, of the yellow fever, after an illness of four days. Ministers know how you could, in an indirect manner, conexercises of his funeral, and a large concourse followed him to the tomb.

Rev. ELON GALUSHA.—By a communication in the N. Y. Baptist Register, we perceive that the minds of others in favor of the work; and again the church in Perry, N. Y., have reconsidered their act disfellowshiping Eld. Galusha. They add, "We are also of opinion, that a little time will find him battling manfully by the side of then is ample field for putting forth efforts to obey not suffer from the delay. If they are not, the his old friends as formerly."

Notice.—The Executive Board of the Sev-

W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec.

SABBATH PETITIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF New Jersey.—The Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey met at Trenton on Wednesday the 14th inst. Petitions relating to the Sabceived that respectful attention which they deserved—as will be seen by the following paragraphs, which we copy from the correspondence be seldom justified in preaching more than thirty

of the laws for the suppression of vice and im- formance into one of half an hour, or less. A morality, which conflict with the civil and re- young preacher who can talk good sense and good which petition was read and referred to a select committee: Phillips, Cory, Caskey, Garri- he does to act from the notion that brevity-is a son, and Simpson.' January 16.—" This morning Mr. Cannon pre-

sented a memorial from Wm. M. Fahnestock, amendment to the 'act for the suppression of vice and immorality,' so as to exempt from the penalties contained in that act a large and respectable body of Christians who religiously observe the was referred to an appropriate select committee."

A Case of Conscience.—The N. Y. Observer vouches for the truth of the following story illustrative of the power of conscience when roused:after long years of slumber:—

"Some eighteen years since a gentleman in practice of many who are constantly advertising one of the interior towns of N. H. employed a man the congregation that much more might be said to assist him in his farming operations for several successive years. At the final settlement, that—and that such and such things must be passhave 80 or 100 followers, some of whom profess the laborer received, to his own knowledge, ed over for want of time-promising to come to a twenty dollars more than was his honest due, af | close, and still continuing to speak—drawing, ap. ter which he immediately moved and settled in parantly, to a close, and then branching out again an adjoining State. Sixteen years passed away, | -frequently remarking, "I fear I shall weary and he experienced religion. Though poor in your patience." this world's goods, he procured and returned the money by mail to the real owner, stating the facts in the case in his letter. The money being received, the gentleman takes it from the letter, replaces it with other bills equal in amount, and returns them to the sender as a present for his himself only in the singular, but when he gets into

> Mr. John B. Gough delivered a Temperance Address in Brooklyn on Friday evening last, for the benefit of the Parent Washingtonian Society. His remarks embraced a rehearsal of the used; yet when one speaks of himself alone, it is various cases of intemperance which had come under his observation. They contained only a little that was new, but showed that he was more earnestly impressed than ever with the importance of the cause which he is engaged in advocating. In conclusion, he alluded to his enemies, remarking that there might be some who had come out of sheer curiosity, "just to hear what the fellow had to say." To such he would stretch himself beyond his measure, and get into say, that he wished himself and his affairs to pass the plural. These suggestions are in accordance into oblivion; for what was he to the great cause of temperance, but a bubble on the wa.

THE N. Y. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.-This semi-monthly medical journal, under the and aged men, are all of one mind. The majority editorial supervision of Clarkson T. Collins. of the others will follow beyond doubt. We have M. D., increases in interest and value. The last resolved upon a public meeting of prayer to-night; | number contains a report of five clinques, three of Dr. Parker, and two of Dr. Mott. Physicians in the country may learn through this medium, at ters should write to Dr. Chalmers to ask him for small expense, the most important improvements

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

We have already noticed a series of meetings recently held in Philadelphia, in the course of which more than fourteen thousand dollars were raised for Foreign Missions. At one of those be distinctly uttered. But while, as preachers, we meetings, the venerable Mr. Judson, first mission. ary for this country to a foreign land, spoke as

"It is a common remark, and one that missionaries love to make, that Jesus Christ was the first missionary. He was sent on a mission of mercy to this fallen world, in accordance with the Eternal Counsel of the Father, the Son, and the Holy ing, eight churches, six licentiates, and 2,561 Ghost, and they may well be called the Eternal for publication in the Recorder. This account communicants, and an increase of five ordained Missionary Society. Jesus Christ, in his own contains all that has been received by me, and person, acted the part of a missionary. He callthe twelve apostles, and afterwards the seventy, to the same work, and finally commissioned his disciples to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and that this command eign Bible Society, has resigned that post, and ac- applies to the Church in every subsequent age is cepted a call from the Baptist Church in New evident from the promise, "Lo I am with you then, this command as binding on Christians of the present age, as the command, "to love the who will be sorry to part with him. The Rev. Dr. every soul to ask, have I, to the extent of my ability, honored this command? Some must in obeying this command go personally among the the expense of carrying the case to the Court of REV. WM. KNIBB, the distinguished Baptist | heathen. Let me then respectfully ask whether you have put the question, "Ought I to go?" If it appears that it is God's will that you should not go, let me again ask whether you have sought to of several different denominations united in the tribute to sustain those who do go? And, as I hope every person present is desirous of doing something for this work, allow me to suggest three ways in which aid may be given. 1st. All can contribute by fervent prayer. In the 2d place. you may by conversation and writing, influence you can indirectly support the cause of missions, by contributing of your property. Those who go among the heathen, must without interruption or anxiety, devote themselves to their work. Here

the last command of the Saviour."

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

The following hints, which we copy from the editorial columns of "The Pulpit," are too plain to be misunderstood, and too good to be forgotten. This is our reason for copying them, and our apology (if any is needed) for giving them so prominent

Long sermons are not profitable-scarcely suf-

It is only on extraordinary occasions, and from extraordinary speakers, that they can be tolerated at all; and it is doubted whether, on any occasion, or from any man, a sermon of an hour and a quarter to two hours in length, can be as useful as one which comes short of an hour. Three-quarters of an hour is full enough for the average length of sermons. It were better that they should fall short of that time, than exceed it. Young preachers can

There are many preachers who are always unpopular where they labor, who would pass well if January 14.—" A petition was presented by Mr. Phillips, from Middlesex, for a modification they would put all the thoughts of an hour's peruseful preacher, if he be content with that, then mark of a small mind, and that, to pass well, he must preach as long as the generality of preach. ers do. Dr. Clarke said, when he was well ad. vanced in the ministry, that he often preached but ten or fifteen minutes, and that for the reason that he had no more to say upon that subject at that time: and what he had said he did not consider worth a repetition then and there. A preacher should never exhaust his subject, but leave it fruitful; then the people will come again.

Apologies in the Pulpit.

These are seldom justifiable. The time spent in them is worse than thrown away. It is seldon necessary to inform the congregation that "we feel embarrassed in coming before them"-that "we have not had time to prepare," &c. And then. in the discussion of the subject, we should avoid the upon this part of the subject, and much more upon

It is very common to hear a minister of the gospel, when speaking of himself alone, in the pulpit, say "we." In private conversation he speaks of the pulpit he suddenly becomes plural. To assume to be more than one anywhere, is certainly not very modest, though some, probably, adopt this phraseology through a mistaken notion, that to use the personal pronoun, "I," is more immodest. The pronoun, "I," should be sparingly always more modest to be "I," than to assume to be "we." The term "we" should sometimes be used in the pulpit; for instance, when the faults of the people are referred to, in the room of saying you, a speaker may couple himself with the congregation, and say we. And when he speaks of himself in connection with other ministers, the term "we" should be used. But when he gives notice of what he proposes to do, firstly, secondly, or thirdly; or of what he has done, let him never with the practice of some of the best modern

The same errors are seen in the correspondence of many who write for periodicals. They, however, drop from the pen with the same impropriety as from the pulpit. Kings and editors only should say "we," when they mean "I." The writer is not very partial to the use of the term among editors; but it is almost a universal practice, and so it passes.

Excessive Modesty.

Some preachers are so excessively modest, that they commence their public exercises in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible. Weak lungs are sometimes made an excuse for this, but it is a groundless excuse in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Let a minister give out his hymns, read the Scriptures, commence his prayer, and give out his text clearly and distinctly, pitching his voice on a medium key. It is distressing to hear some ministers commence in a whisper what should guard against the stillness and moderation of death on the one hand, we should guard against abruptness and irreverence on the other.

THE CASE OF MAXSON vs. ANNAS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

By request of Dea. Maxson, I send you the following account of moneys recieved for him, that has been reported to me by him

^d Brookfield,	\$8	69	3d Brookfield,
1st Verona,	3	00	Watson,
3d Genesee,		50	
Berlin,	5	00	Sylvester Crumb,
Hayfield, Pa.,	8	00	Newport, N. Y.,
Clarence,	13	84	Pendleton,
New York,	13	00	Truxton.
Hounsfield,	3	63	Independence,
1st Alfred,		00	2d Verona,
			Alfred, in 1843,

Whole amount received,

DeRuyter, January 12, 1846.

The following sums have been received to meet

Ast Verona, Pendleton, Total for carrying the case up. JAMES BAILEY, Com.

Let none of our correspondents suppose hat their favors are overlooked or rejected because they do not at once appear in the Recorder. We have several articles on hand which shall appear as soon as we can find time to prepare them for the press. If they are really valuable, they will longer they are delayed the better.

In the S done until troduced at his disci notice of t Oregon, pro till after th gress. Th and made February. In the H spent in del

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e_scarcely sufsions, and from can be tolerated on any occasion, our and a quaras useful as one hree-quarters of erage Length of should fall short ng preachers can more than thirty

o are always unwould pass well if f an hour's perour, or less. A iod sense and good ces well, and he ance to make a nt with that, than that brevity is a it to pass well, he erality of preachhe was well ad. ften preached but or the reason that at subject at that did not consider te. A preacher but leave it fruitigain.

The time spent ay. It is seldom ation that "we feel them"—that "we &c. And then, ve should avoid the tantly advertising re might be said l much more upon ings must be passsing to come to a eak drawing, apanching out again ir I shall weary

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he correspondence cals. They, how e same improprie. and editors only mean "I." The use of the term a universal prac-

ively modest, that rcises in so low a Weak lungs are this, but it is a ie cases out of a ve out his hymns, us prayer, and give ictly, pitching his distressing to hear hisper what should , as preachers, we nd moderation of old guard against e other.

vs. Annas.

I send you the recieved for him, . This account

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n received to meet to the Court of

William Co. ngin serik sondents suppose Trejected because Recorder We Labore likers for fluable; they will says are 1507, the same in the mark

ived by me, and him: okfield. \$5 10 r Crumb

arrested near Albany, Baker Co., Ga., and subsequently discharged by Judge Warren on a 102 27 103ee, \$2 50 31 50, 31 53, 31 negro thieves and murderers—that during the BAILEY, Com.

> release, alledging that if carried to Florida he knew he would be unceremoniously hanged. On his arrival at Jefferson Co., Fla., the citi-

offered by the citizens for the arrest of others In the SENATE, nothing of general interest was done until Wednesday, when Mr. Crittenden introduced a resolution authorizing the President at his discretion, to give to the British Government Newton, Baker Co., Ga., and after the infliction

would leave the State in five hours.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

notice of the cessation of the joint occupancy of

Oregon, provided that said notice shall not be given

till after the close of the present session of Con-

gress. This resolution was read, ordered printed,

and made the order of the day for the 10th of

In the House, a great part of the time was

spent in debate about Oregon. Resolutions were

presented from the Legislature of New Hampshire

in favor of cheap postage, and against any increase

of the present rates. A Resolution was introduc-

ed instructing the Committee on Revolutionary

Pensions to report a bill for the payment of pen-

sions to widows of Revolutioners, who were mar-

ried after 1794 and before 1800, allowing such

persons to draw the same as widows married be-

-Hon. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Virginia, "a

most useful, excellent, and examplary" membe

of the House of Representatives, died at Wash

FOREIGN NEWS.

Six Days Later.

By the packet ships, Oxford from Liverpool

and Iowa from Havre, London papers have been

been a topic of unparalleled excitement. The

be assembled during the first week in January,

and that the Royal Speech would recommend the

repeal of the Corn Laws. But the announce-

ment, it seems, was premature, and only served

England is said to be making very extensive

preparations for war, by strengthening the de-

fences of her principal seaports at home and

to excite hopes which were to be disappointed.

invented for a sordid and dishonest purpose."

The disease among cattle has again broken out

in South Lancashire, and many farmers have los

the greater portion of their stock. The present

disease appears to be a violent affection of the

lungs, and in many cases it is quite incurable.

Sheep, on the other hand, are doing remarkably

News had been received in England that a fear-

ful fire had taken place in Bombay on the first

night of the Dewailee (Lamp Festival) of the na-

tives. It took its origin from some fireworks in a

shop where a quantity of powder was stowed.

Having destroyed nearly 200 houses of various

descriptions, it was stopped by the energy and ac-

tivity of the Europeans. Fifteen persons lost their

lives. Bombay escaped an awful calamity, for

about 4,000 lbs. of powder were removed from the

houses on fire. If that powder had blown up, the

consequences would have been appalling; thou-

A letter from Hartz in Germany, says:-"The

emigrations from our mountains for Texas, have

and mercury, which demanded only the applica.

tion of labor to give rich results, to tempt fortune

Four Days Later Still.

The packet ship Liberty has arrived, bringing

The news is important. The Peel Ministry

has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been organ-

Parliament was prorogued to the 30th Dec.

The London Sun of Dec. 11, says: "The Min-

istry of Sir Robert Peel has resigned. The coun-

try at large may be startled by a circumstance so

unexpected, but such is the fact. Yesterday

morning the majority of the Cabinet, comprising

the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch,

Majesty, which was graciously accepted!

at a distance of four thousand leagues.'

advices from Liverpool to the 13th Dec.

The price of Cotton has advanced.

ized by Lord John Russell.

sands would have been killed.

abroad.

fore 1794: no action upon the resolution.

ington on the morning of the 17th inst.

received in New York to Dec. 10.

February.

DELIRIUM.—" Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in my hearing, " and never mean to be again. The streets seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my feet at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making revolutions in my brains, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which were keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was, that it seemed all the time to be growing higher and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, said I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or at least it shan't head me. I turned round to go down and get at the bottom; tell me! if the town didn't turn right round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground flew up and struck me on the forehead; and as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split round a corner and I believe it run right over me, for I don't remember [Picayune.

Depopulation of Virginia.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Wilton, Va., says:—

The question of a repeal of the Corn Laws had "It often seems to me that as yet there are no London Times announced that Parliament was to people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them come. I have to take up a spy-glass to see the houses of my neighbors, they are so far off, and yet so near am I to a capital of about 24,000 inhabitants, that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its laborers. Back of me and below me, off the river as far as I have explored, I cannot find much else but woods, woods, woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forest, looking for people. And yet this is the first settled and oldest settled part of Virginia! The people have gone off; they have settled in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, The Liverpool Mail, in speaking of the famine in Great Britain, says: "It is as we anticipated, left, a bribe is held out to the rest to go to Texas! and it is delightful to record the fact, than the It is a shame that this beautiful country, so blessed monster 'Famine,' with which the nation was in climate and so little needing only the fertilizing threatened, has begun to devour its insolent and hand of man, should be without people. Here is mendacious authors. Every post brings the cheer- a venerable river running by my door, older than ing intelligence that the potato failure, the dis- the Hudson, which is now lined with towns and temper, are fallacies not engendered by the brain, villages-much older than the Ohio, older in setbut proceeding from the heart-fearful falsehoods, | tlement and geography I mean, but where are the people? For a hundred and fifty miles, from Richmond to Norfolk, the first explored river running into the Atlantic ocean, the home of Powhattan and the scenes of the chivalrous John Smithwhere are the people? Gone, I say, to the South and West; the trumpet is blowing among them now to go to Texas! Virginia has here depopulated herself to make homes elsewhere."

STYLOGRAPHY.—We have had the pleasure of examining a specimen of a new style of engraving, invented and now perfected by Mr. J. C. Crossman of this city, and to which he has given the name of Stylography. The invention consists in producing relief engravings—that is, engravings which can be printed from the surface, like woodcuts and types—by a shorter and less expensive process than that of engraving on wood. The specimen we have seen of Mr. Crossman's Stylography is a map, which is executed with great neatness—bearing a close resemblance to copper-plate, and vieing in beauty and distinctness with the best plate engravings. The result of this process is similar to Morse's Cerography; but in our opinion lately been so numerous, that several of the vil- the Stylography excels the Cerography in the lages are entirely deserted. In less than three sharpness, ease, and freedom of the lines and in

months, more than six thousand persons have quit- the delicacy and beauty of finish. Mr. Crossman has devoted much time and atted a country abounding with mines of iron, lead, tention to this interesting development of art, and has now, after a patient series of experiments, brought it to a high degree of perfection. The discovery will be of great practical utility. Its tectural designs, and all outline engravings, at a duction of the drawing. The drawing is made Abolitionists. upon a tablet, and from that a stereotype plate, in relief, is obtained, from which copies-exact facsimiles of the original sketch-may be multiplied indefinitely. Boston Traveler.

> Curious.—Among the pageants at the coronation of Queen Mary, in 1553, was the following ingular feat, related by Hollinshed :-

"Then there was one Peter, Dutchman, that stood on the weathercoke of Paule's steeple, (in Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl yards long, and waving thereof, stood sometimes of Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert-in all, nine on the one foot and shooke the other, and then out of twelve or thirteen composing the entire Cab- kneeled on his knees, to the great marvel of the frozen so badly, while under the influence of ininet, proceeded by special train to Southampton, people. He had made two scaffolds under him, and were conveyed by the royal steamer Fairy to wise set with streamers, and torches, which could not burn, the wind was so great. The said Peter had sixteen pounds thirteen shillings Horrible Case of Lynching.—A noted ne- given him by the Citie for his costes and paines, gro thief, by the name of Yeoman, having been and for all his stuffe."

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—He must writ of habeas corpus, was immediately re-arrest- possess the constitution of a horse, obstinacy of ed, says the Savannah Republican, and under a mule, independence of a wood-sawer, endur-curred at the Lane Seminary. The patient is a held a bazaar or fair in the basement of he confessed to the gentlemen in whose charge dun, and entire resignation to the worst of all of distributing tracts. he was, that he was one of an organized gang of earthly treadmills.

So says an 'exchange.' It might have added Florida War they had carried on their opera- to the list of needfuls, imperturbable good temtions under the guise of Indians, and that since per, a faculty of doing nine things at once, skill the war they had stolen negroes in Thomas and to read the most illegible manuscripts, leisure at is completed. Lowndes Counties, Ga., and Jefferson Co., Fla, all times, and a great knack of going without his to the value of \$10,000. He confessed his crime dinner while waiting upon the irregularities of in detail, and offered them \$1,000 cash for his the mail. N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW BANKING SYSTEM.—A Bank has been established in Cincinnati, called the Citizens' Bank, zens assembled to the number of ninety, and calculated, if conducted honestly, to afford much after an investigation of the facts, took a formal accommodation to a class which is generally overvote, which resulted, 67 in favor of hanging, and looked by banks, the class of small borrowers. 23 against it. Yeoman was accordingly execut- Its loans are at this time 922 in number. Of these ed at 12 o'clock on the 2d inst. The principal 735 are in sums of from \$10 to \$100—154 from reason for this summary execution of the law \$100 to \$300, and 33 over \$300. The Bank lends death.

was, the insecurity of their jails, and the fact of for a single day or longer, on either a responsible his having a band of accomplices in the communi- name or good notes of hand left as collateral, or tion has amended that instrument so as to make ty, who would, in all probability, have effected any other approved security. It also receives a release. A reward of \$1,000 has already been money on deposite, payable with a liberal interest on demand, so that whether a deposite remains in known to be connected with him who has al- the Bank but a single day or longer, it draws ready suffered. One of those implicated was interest for the time. The amount of its loans Oct. arrested a few days since, we are informed, near | 3d, was \$64,015; on the 3d of January they were of 75 lashes, released on the pledge that he

A New Project.—A large meeting was held at the County Court House in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., to discuss the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands for the abrogation of slavery. A resolution to that effect was introduced by Thomas Earle, Esq. After a number of speakers had addressed the audience, amongst whom were Messrs. Earle, Cavender, Rankin, Benson, Coggins, and a colored man named Harrison-whose remarks were received with great applause-the resolution asking Congress to consider the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the sale of public lands for the purchase of Southern Slaves, was submitted to the meeting, and was carried with few dissenting nue is \$200,000,000, or \$2,857 each, in Eng-

After appointing a Committee, to petition Congress in conformity to the intention of the resolution, the meeting adjourned.

BIELA'S COMET.—This very faint Comet, which revolves in six and three quarter years, is now on its return to the sun, and has been visible in large ed. It was detected by Mr. Challis, at Cambridge, was detached. England, as early as December 1st, 1845, with aperture of five inches, the comet appeared like a faint nebula, about four minutes in diameter, with a decided gradual condensation. As it is approachincrease in brightness. It will pass its perihelion on the 11th of February, 1846.

This celebrated comet, which produced so much consternation in 1832, particularly in France, when it was apprehended by the public that it would come in contact with the earth, gave occasion for M. Argao to write a treatise on the nature of these bodies, and particularly this one, in order to dispel the apprehensions of the people.

TIMING THE HOUSE.—The correspondent of the Argus writes, that while Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was speaking a few days ago, "seventeen inditence, down came the hammer, announcing the \$17,046 04. expiration of the hour. "Go!" shouted a waggish member from Alabama at the top of his voice, and instantly the seventeen sprang to their feet, crying "Mr. Speaker" as loud as they could bawl! Ladies in the gallery were frightened into hysterics, an immense roar of laughter echoed through the Hall, while Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, was seen with horror depicted in his countenance, counting, with his pointed finger, the numerous aspirants for the floor. It was a rich scene, one which would have made Hogarth's pencil laugh."

SUMMARY.

Mrs. Catharine Webster, grand-daughter of the noted chief of the Onondaga Tribe, Captain Frost, died at the Castle, on Monday, 12th inst., aged 17 years. She has left an only son, about four years old, who is one of the Head Chiefs of the Six Nations.

During the month of December there were 8 prisoners discharged at Sing-Sing Prison, and on the 1st of January there remained 803 males and 65 females—total 868.

A meeting of slaveholders was held at Centreville, Md., for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the frequent loss of their slaves by absconding, and of adopting such better security of such property in future. A explosion. wonderful reduction of expense, as compared with series of resolutions were adopted in referenc to

We learn that within the last week no less than forty wagons, with families, negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., have crossed the Mississippi at the mouth of the Red River-the great Texas Crossing, as it is called-all bound for the new State.

The True Sun says: - Passing through Hudson street last night, we saw a watchman gravely promenading on his beat with a label on his back, having the inscriptions, "The stars do wink with Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Earl of London,) holding a streamer in his hand of five over-watching." "One of the boys caught me asleep and put this card on my coat."

toxicating drinks, as to cause a horrid death in a one above the crosse, having torches and stream- short time afterward. Yet many men drink liquor the Isle of Wight. At a court held at Osborne ers set on it, and another over the crosse, like- to keep off the effects of cold weather. He was 56 vears of age.

On New Year's Eve, two of the College buildings at Bloomington were entirely destroyed by libraries, apparatus, &c., escaped with but little in-

A case of small pox has within a few days oc-

The Magnetic Telegraph between Philadelphia and Norristown has commenced operations, and several persons have conducted correspondence by it. All but seven miles of the route to New York

The earth loses in the course of a year sufficient heat or caloric to melt several feet in depth of snow over its whole surface, at least so think the

The Portsmouth Journal gives an account of the chase of a fox by the locomotive on the Eastern Beview of New-York Market,---Tuesday, Jan. 20. railroad. Poor Reynard ran like the wind for a mile or more, but was finally overtaken, and as large dealers are anxiously waiting the arrival of the Eng. he turned his head to escape from his pursurer, lish steamship Hibernia, w ich is hourly expected, and

The Missouri Convention to revise the Constituclergymen eligible to office.

It has been ascertained that gun metal will sus- mer place. tain a pressure of 160 tons to the square inch be-

A colored Preacher, named James Hill, fell dead in the pulpit while preaching at a protracted meeting in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem Co., West Jersey, on Wednesday, 14th inst.

The population of Mexico, is now about 7,725,-

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says, the number of paupers in Great Britain is four millions, or a seventh part of the population of the Empire. In Ireland, 2,300,000, England, 1,500,000, Scotand, 200,000.

Since 1815, the people of England have been taxed £200,000,000, or one thousand millions of dollars for the relief of the poor.

There are 70,000 persons whose annual reve-

A correspondent of the London Times mentions that the safety of a train on the South-Western railway was endangered on a recent occasion, from a strange cause. Two elephants were conveyed from London, the animals became restive; and near Wimbledon, on an embankment, they grew so outrageous as to smash the cages in which they telescopes for a month past. The close agree- were confined. The passengers were not releasment of its positions with those given in the ephe- ed from their terrors until the train arrived at merds, shows that its elements are well ascertain- | Wimbledon, where the carriage of the elephants

A letter from Currituck Co., N. C., states that the aid of the Northumberland Telescope, and there had been some rare sport in that neighborhas now become tolerably conspicuous in instru- hood about the 30th ult. It appears that the great ments of less capacity. When last observed here, fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall, having destroyon the 31st of December, with a low power, and ed their food, had driven great numbers of bears to seek sustenance on its borders; and as they were making very free with the pigs, &c., of the farmers, a party turned out in pursuit of them, and ing both the sun and the earth, it will continue to in the course of a few days they killed no less than nineteen full grown bears, besides taking one alive, which was treed by the dogs.

A young, beautiful, and intelligent girl, whose family are reported to be very wealthy, eloped on Tuesday evening at New Haven with a colored man, and was wedded to him at 9 o'clock by a colored clergyman. Her friends hearing of it, pursued and arrested the bride, but after a hearing before the Court she was surrendered to the keeping of her yellow 'lord and master,' a writ of habeas corpus having been taken out by him.

S. D. Parker, Esq., Commonwealth Attorney viduals crowded around him, as the place where for this district, made his annual report to the will be given. of all other places, they might catch the Chair. Secretary's office yesterday. During the year man's eye. As Mr. C. turned to look at the clock, 1845 he examined 932 cases of criminal comto ascertain when his hour would expire, the sev- plaints. The amount of bail forfeited in the enteen braced themselves, throwing back one leg, municipal courts, which he has paid into the pushing forward the head, and partly extending treasury during the year, is \$9,447 90. Fines the right hand, with the most intense anxiety ex- and costs paid in, through the sheriff, \$7,598 16. hibited in every muscle. In the middle of a sen. Total cash for crimes in the county for one year Boston Post.

The Detroit Free Press, of Jan. 7, says, that on Friday last, the dwelling of Mr. George Miller, of Ecorse township, Mich., with its contents, was consumed by fire, and sorrowful to relate, two of his children were also consumed. The father had absented himself for a few moments, when the house was discovered on fire, unavailing.

A fellow went into the hall of a boarding-house in Barclay street a few nights since, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered all the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his booty, when a boarder a little behind time came in, and asked him what he was about. 'Oh,' says the thief, 'I am taking the gentle. men's hats around to Leary's to get smoothed.' 'Well,' replied the boarder, 'take mine along too.' 'Certainly, sir!' said the accommodating rascal, and vanished.

largements. Another story is to be added to it, containing about thirty rooms.

An explosion recently took place in one of the coal mines at Carbondale, by which several lives were lost. One man was taken out -alive after having been shut up for 48 hours. Fourteen persons are yet missing. There were fifty superiority will consist in producing maps, archi- measures as might be deemed advisable for the or sixty persons in the mines at the time of the

A fire occurred last week at Chequerville, copper-plate engravings. The stylographic plate the escape of some runaway slaves who were near Utica, by which the factory formerly owned arrested in Delaware, through the assistance of by F. Hollister, Esq., was consumed. Loss about \$65,000—insurance \$30,000.

> There was a fire in Philadelphia on Sunday evening last, by which several valuable buildings

were destroyed.

Henry Inman, the Painter, died on Saturday at noon, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children. Mr. Inman was the President of the National Academy of Designs, at a moderate expense. and stood in the very front rank of American Artists. His fame is a part of the history of the country, and his many virtues endear his memory to all who knew him. His death was in consequence of an organic disease of the heart, against which his health has been for a long time feebly strugling.

Rev. Charles W. Dennison, has been unanimously expelled from the First Baptist Church in Boston, and deposed from the ministry on a charge of lying and obtaining money under false pretences. He has friends who regard him as a fire. The main building, containing the extensive persecuted man, and he was to commence preaching on Sunday last under the sanction of 'The Independent Bethel Society of the port of Boston.'

During the holidays, the colored population Hounsfield-Wm Green, charge of Messrs. Mallory, Brinson and Adams, ance of a starving anaconda, impudence of a conveyed at once to Florida. On his way thither, beggar, spunk of a chicken-cock, pertinactly of a is supposed, while engaged in the benevolent work Asylum. To their credit it is announced, that on Leonardsville-D. Hardin. Saturday they paid over to the Itstitution nearly Newport-Abel Stillman. seven hundred dollars, besides presenting the inmates with a large quantity of cakes and other dainties. This shows that they rightly appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the benefaction to their race conferred by the Society.

> The Steamer Belle Zane, which was recently snagged on the Missippi river, had on board 125 persons, of whom only 64 reached the shore, and four of them froze to death afterwards.

There has been no material change since our last. The was struck by the engine wheel and crushed to probably no important transaction or changes will take place until then.

MARRIED. In Ledyard, Conn., on the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER BALL, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., formerly of Newark, Vt., and Miss OLIVE GALLUP, of the for-

In Berlin, N. Y., on the 30th ult., by Rev. Wm. B. fore being crushed. Iron commonly sustains but Maxson, Mr. Hampton Green, and Miss Albina Jones,

> DIED. In Berlin, N. Y., on the 9th inst.. Amos J., son of Barzillai and Nancy Randolph, aged one month and ten days.

> > LETTERS.

William B. Maxson, James Bailey, Joshua Clarke, Jo-

seph Goodrich, Isaac D. Titsworth, John Whitford, Chas. P. Rood, Jeremiah Barritt, G. W. Haszard, W. B. Gillett,

RECEIPTS Shiloh, N. J.-Joseph A. Bowen, Wm. T. Sheppard, \$2 each; Charles H. Davis, A. S. Tomlinson, \$1 each. Milton, W. T.—George N. Coon, Abram Allen, \$2 each. Plainfield, N. J.—Voorhees F. Randolph \$2. Mayfield, Ky.—George P. Maxson \$2.

De Ruyter-Willett Burdick \$1. Berlin-Orren Burdick \$1. Perrysville, R. I.—Abiel T. Browning \$1

NEW SUCSCRIDERS.

Milton, W. T., George N. Coon. De Ruyter, John P. Dye.

South Otselic-Elias Rogers \$2.

Dea. Lot Crandall. South Otselic, Wealthy Wolcott.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

IIIL be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 17th of February, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the Residence late of Jonathan R. Dunham, deceased, containing about 10 acres of excellent land, with a large and convenient Dwelling House and Barn; also a Tan Yard, Bark House, Shoemaker's and Currier's Shop, together with a Carriage House, and other out-buildings, and a good variety of fruit trees. It is situated on the main road from Plainfield to Bound Brook, about 24 miles from the former and 31 from the latter place, and about of a mile from the New Market Depot on the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, from which place the cars make three trips to New-York daily. It would make a pleasant country residence for any gentleman wishing to live in the country and do business in the city; or an excellent Taunery, it being in the immediate vicinity of sufficient quantity of the best of bark, a stream of water runs through the premises, and the Water-Pit in said yard contains a living Spring of excellent water, which is said to make the best of Leather. Terms of payment made easy. Also, a small Dwelling House and seven acres of good land adjoining the before described property.

Also, a small Dwelling House and Garden, adjoining the first mentioned property.

For a further description of the said premises, application may be made to Mrs. Dunham, on the premises, or to

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, Plainfield, or DAVID DUNN, New Market, Executors. N. B.—All the described properties are offered at

rivate sale until the day of sale, and if any are sold notice New Market, N. J., Jan. 12, 1846.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages. GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences. J. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. O. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music Miss C. B. Maxson. Preceptress, Instructress in French. Italian Drawing and Painting. Ars. M. B. Kenyon, Assistant in the Female Department.

From the very liberal patronage extended to this Institution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing its Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus and all attempts to secure the children were tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room.

THE TEACHERS' CLASSES, as usual, will be exercised 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 Lovejoy's Hotel is undergoing extensive en. the public may be assured that this department of the Institution shall be conducted upon the principles of the best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other coun-

> Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the reputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the demands of an intelligent public. The Institution is liberally endowed and subject to the

visitation of the Regents. Its Library is choice and extensive, and accessible, also to all the students gratis.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. Expenses.—Tuition. per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano,) need not exceed \$7000; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board them. selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees

Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder

Naterford-L. T. Rogers,

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New Market—W. B. Gillett.

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Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.

Salem—David Clawson.

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Wm. Maxson.

-R. Bancock

J. A. R. Greenman.

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

Adams—Charles Potter,

/ Alva G. Green. James H. Cochran, Hiram P. Burdick, Samuel Russell. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman.

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IOWA. RHODE ISLAND. Fredonia-M. Wheelock. Westerly—Alex. Campbell, S. P. Stillman. ILLINOIS. Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer,

ames Dunham.

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

Misellaneous.

The following lines from Tennyson are touchingly beau tiful. Believing their perusal will gratify our young readers, we insert them. Who that "saw the sun set" the last day of '45 is sure to see the same again at the close of '46? Whose eye that glances over these lines shall then be glazed in death? Child! Parent! You who, but yesterday, together "saw the sun rise upon the glad New-Year," remember, Death may part you ere another New-Year's dawn. Prize and improve life's blessings while you have them—be grateful to the giver and fail not to obey the injunction, "seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness."

THE LAST NEW YEAR.

If you're waking call me early, call me early, mother dear, For I would see the sun rise upon the glad New-Year-It is the last New-Year that I shall ever see, Then ye may lay me low i'the mould, and think no mor

To-night I saw the sun set; he set and left behind The good old year, the dear old time, and all my peace of And the New-Year's coming up, mother, but I shall neve The May upon the blackthorn, the leaf upon the tree.

Last May we made a crown of flowers: we had a merry Beneath the hawthorn on the green, they made me Queen of May;

Till Charles's wain came out above the tall white chim

There 's not a flower on all the hills: the frost is on th I only wish to live till the snow-drops come again: I wish the snow would melt and the sun come out on high-I long to see a flower so before the day I die.

The building rook 'ill caw from the windy tall elm tree, And the tusted plover pipe along the fallow lea,
And the swallow 'ill come back again with summer o'e But I shall lie alone, mother, within the mouldering grave

Upon the chancel-casement, and upon that grave of mine In the early, early morning the summer sun 'ill shine. Before the red cock crows from the farm upon the hill, When you are warm asleep, mother, and all the world

When the flowers come again, mother, beneath the wan

Ye'll never see me more in the long grey fields at night; When from the dry dark world the summer airs blow cool On the oat grass and the sword grass, and the bullrush in

Ye'll bury me, my mother, just beneath the hawthorn And ye'll come sometimes and see me where I am lowly

I have been wild and wayward, but ye'll forgive me now

Ye'll kiss me, my own mother, upon my cheek and brow; Nay,-nay, ye must not weep, nor let your grief be wild, Ye should not fret for me, mother, ye have another child.

If I can. I'll come again, mother, from out my resting Tho' ye'll not see me, mother, I shall look upon your face Tho' I cannot speak a word, I shall hearken what ye say,

And ye see me carried out from the threshold of the door, Don't let Effie come to see me till my grave be growing

She'll be a better child to you than ever I have been.

She'll find my garden tools upon the granary floor; Let her take 'em-they are hers,—I shall never garden

But tell her, when I'm gone, to train the rose-bush that I About the parlor window, and the box of mignonette.

Good night, sweet mother! Call me when it begins to All night I lie awake, but I fall asleep at morn; But I would see the sun rise upon the glad New-Year,

The Oregon Question.

The following speech was delivered by the Hon. J. R. Giddings of Ohio. The South must be growing tame or they could not sit and hear such a speech.

that would govern him in voting for the resolu- unalterable justice, may be awarded to the master was every where crowned with it, the huge bulk in a totally different position. Since this subject was before us our Union has been changed in its essential elements, and its fundamental principles essential elements, and its fundamental principles essential elements, and its fundamental principles essential elements. The description of the fierce vortex, as if hoping against the common enemy. Then, sir, the people of Ohio will be compelled to go to the ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her hand, it has made to hear a searchy estimate too highly. On the character; and I need not say that any lack of prudence in this respect, even for a single hope, that the boat would re-appear; but more ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her her ment after moment passed, until it seemed to her her man and remained, fixed to he man and remained, fixed to her man and remained, fixed to he man and remained, fixed to he man and remained, fixed to her man and remained, fixed to her and remained, fixed to her man and remained to her man and remained to her man and remained to her man cally bound head and foot, and delivered over to which they have become subjected by this new the slaveholding interest, and it is now worse slaveholding Confederacy. than mockery to talk of maintaining the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania or of New power of the South.

fectly conscious. The nation has been plunged my notice. A war with England, in the present fated boat. But nothing was visible except the tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt by and by, have a great work to do (either at home of tentions which propriety warrants). without my aid into this condition, but against state of the two nations, must inevitably place in black surges, capped with foam; and no sound at artful insinuation on one hand, or at taking a man's abroad,) in the conversion of this wicked world; will heart by storm on the other.

my will. I have believed, and still believe, that our possession the Canadas, Nova Scotia and was heard but the roar of the hurricane: "Oh!

Report ambitions to be considered a balle. Indeed I heart of committee to no attempt of this wicked world; will heart by storm on the other.

Report ambitions to be considered a balle. Indeed I heart of committee to no attempt of the normal properties warrants, let there be no attempt of the conversion of this wicked world; will heart by storm on the other.

Nova Scotia and was heard but the roar of the hurricane: "Oh! this policy of acquiring territory must inevita- New-Brunswick. Six States will be added to the Father in heaven!" she cried, in accents of that had rather you would be almost any thing else, which bly, if carried out, subvert the Government and Northern portion of the Union, to restore the bal- stony grief, which once heard, lives forever in does not involve gross moral obloquy, than this. It is the dissolve the Union.

understood to say that to speak of the dissolution | declared by the party now controlling this nation | At that instant a dark mass appeared on the of the Union was irrelevant, and was throwing a at their Baltimore Convention. I say to them, crest of a breaker, and with a cry of joy the fire-brand into the House.

present situation, and the liability of this new to the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. I towards her, and rushing recklessly into the surf, Union to fall asunder from its own weight, when will vote to give them the means of doing so. she caught the child by its clothes and hurried this system of extension shall be carried out.— But, sir, I am bound to say that I believe the inward to gain the dry land before a second surge desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your ac-And it is under these circumstances that I am Nothern Democracy to have been betrayed. should overtake her. Twice she was struck quaintance; but it would be worse than folly in you to called to express my opinion of the proposed Their Southren slaveholding allies will now de- down before reaching the beach; twice the policy. I am led to the conclusion, to the irre- sert them. We see them in every part of the weeping daughter lost sight of her mother; but against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who sistible conclusion, that war, with all its horrors Hall begging and beseeching Whigs and Demo- the energy of the parent finally triumphed, and flatters you, whatever he may profess, is not your friend. and its devastation of public morals, is infinitely crats to save them from this dread policy, which she bore her prize to land and laid the senseless It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendand its devastation of public morals, is infinitely crass to save them from this dread policy, which preferable to a supine, inactive submission to the slaveholding power, that is to control this nation, in blood and massacre. A master-spirit of the slaveholding power, that is to control this nation, in blood and massacre. A master-spirit of the slaveholding power, that is to control this nation, in blood and massacre. if left in its present situation.

seen enough of war to form an opinion of its effects, its miseries, and the extent of its curse. tion in the other end of this Capitol, with the was the body of his darling extended on the Yet, sir, I greatly prefer them, for a few years, open and avowed purpose of defeating the idento the quiet apathy which has already subjected tical policy, the promotion of which occupied his us to a change of the Government formed by whole intellect only twelve months since. It re- self beside it. "Oh God! he is dead!" with a

Here I will take occasion to say, that I differ from my venerable friend from Massachusetts as from my venerable friend from massachusetts as to the probability of war. I am of opinion that to the probability of war. I am of opinion that if we take the whole of Oregon, it will produce the measure be carried through the father. It was a touching spectacle. In the how much greater the blessings God has given to you than to the poor heathen. Perhaps some of you will renine cases out of ten, found myself mistaken land. Yes, sir, I verily believe that he will sur- face, and his little arm extended by his side, as man. The consequences of a war have not

escaped my consideration. It must inevitably produce great destruction to the commercial wealth of New England .-Here let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Winthrop,) who the other day made so eloquent an appeal in favor of peace, and who represents the commercial interests of that State, that I fully appreciate his motives and feelings. But, sir, this situation is one of his own choice. He was among the first distinguished men of that State who gave in his adherence to the change of Government, and the leading commercial men of Boston were the first in that State to declare their submission to this new slaveholding confederation with Texas. This was done with a full knowledge of the policy which had been adopted of extending our territory. That state had declared her people under no obligation to unite with Texas in consequence of any action of Congress. I then held, and still hold, the action of this Govern- upon them. ment imposed no obligation upon my State, either political or moral, to enter into this new confederacy. No, sir, if she come into it, as she will, it will be the choice of our people, and not from any obligation resting upon her by reason of the joint resolutions of Congress. And, if my colleagues coincided with me in opinion, no Representative from Ohio would retain a seat in on the terrible vortex below. It was one of the this Hall beside those of Texas, upon such terms most awful tempests that had for years devastaas have been imposed upon us. But the gentle- ted the Atlantic coast. man from Massachusetts voluntarily preferred to have his State become a party to this new union. I hope the people of that old commonwealth did not intend, in going into it, to stop this policy of adding territory to our present Confederacy. They could not have desired to remain under the despotic sway of the slave power. They must have expected that the balance of power was to be restored by the addition of territory at the North to counterbalance Texas. They ought now to oppose the regaining of those rights which have been voluntarily surrendered by the North. And this destruction of their wealth will be merely the legitimate consequence of the dark waters, on the horizon. It rose and their submission to the proposed policy. But, fell, but kept increasing in size as if approach-I shall not forget ye, mother, I shall hear ye when ye pass, sir, the manufactures of New England, and New ing. With your feet above my head in the long and pleasant York, and Pennsylvania will be promoted by a war. The agricultural interests of the West clasping her hands and looking up to heaven. will not be likely to suffer. Indeed our princi- "The father of my babes yet lives; save him for pal burden will not be the defence of ourselves | my sake.' or the taking of Canada; but the protection of the South—the weak, helpless, Slaveholding have heard the deep emotion with which she South. That portion of the Union must suffer most. I have seen the horror manifested by before her, she stood silent, watching the little Southern papers. The Cotton interest, say bark which contained her husband and her only they, must of course suffer. Slave labor will boy. And bravely did that gallant craft strug-And be often—often with ye when ye think I'm far away.

And be often—often with ye when ye think I'm far away.

Be rendered worthless, and Slave property depreciated. True; but this policy of adding to sight in a whirlwind of foam as it plunged through the territory to our original Government is the onterpretation. spring of the South. They have forced it upon its white sail glancing like the wing of a gull. the Northern Democracy. The objects of the South are now answered. Texas is admitted.—

Its write san granting like the wing of a gull.

At times the wind would press with such force on the close reefed canvass, at to lav her mast They have attained their ulterior designs, and nearly level with the billows, so that the moththey now require the party to stop short, to er's heart nearly sunk within her, for it seemed face about, and leave the power of the nation then as if the brave bark would never recover in their hands. They now see before them the herself; and again the frail spar would struggle black regiments of the West India Islands land- upwards, and the boat skim along for a space, ed upon their shores. They now call to mind like a spirit walking the deep. the declaration of British Statesmen, that "a For nearly half an hour the little bark was So, if you're waking, call me, call me early, mother dear!

say that I desire a slave insurrection; but, sir, I | she should see her darling boy again. doubt not that hundreds of thousands of honest and patriotic hearts will "laugh at your calamity, advancing, its huge breast lifting itself slowly and mock when your fear cometh." No, sir; up, the masses of waters piling one over another Mr. Giddings said that, owing to the difficulty | should a servile insurrection take place—should | until they seemed to mingle with the black which he had experienced heretofore in obtain- massacre and blood mark the footsteps of those clouds above; then a speck of foam suddenly aping the floor, he was induced to avail himself of who have for ages been oppressed, my prayer to his present position to indicate the considerations God shall be that justice—stern, unyielding, and tion reported from the Committee on Foreign and to the slave. Then, sir, we shall have the of piled up waters tumbling headlong, and the Affairs. It is due to myself (said Mr. G.) to say, scenes of 1780 again acted over, when South boat, which had been seen a second before laborthat, in a former Congress, I was opposed Carolina sent to the Continental Congress a deling in the trough of the sea beneath, was lost to. to terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon. egation to inform that body that it required all sight forever in the white and chafing whirlpool. That vote was given under the circumstances her troops to protect her people against their which then surrounded us. Now we are placed slaves, and that that chivalrous State must dehave been overthrown. The Union founded by South, to Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, as if hours had elapsed, and yet no sign of the hand, the conduct of every female who has the least conour fathers has been subverted, and a new slave- and Texas, to protect them from the emancipa- bark was visible. At length the waters partial- sideration, may be expected to exert an influence on the holding Confederacy has been formed, giving to ted slaves of the West Indies, and the despera- ly subsided; another billow swept over the place character of every gentleman with whom she associates; the Southern portion the balance of power, and tion to which their own servile population will where the first had broken, and then the mast of or fails to exhibit a deportment which becomes her. So subjecting the free labor of the North, the dear- be driven. Sir, our sons must go there and bare the little craft rolled upward; but the hull was commanding is this influence, that it is safe to calculate est rights of the free States, to the tender mer- their breasts in defence of the slave institutions cies of a slaveholding oligarchy. They now of those States. Then, sir, the people of the have the entire direction of the Government. North will be compelled to look this institution The people of the free States have been politilin the face; they will see the degradation to

ance of power, surrendered up by the Annexa- the memory, "Save my child—save him even fate of most belles, that they become foolishly vain, think Mr. Chipman called Mr. G. to order, and was tion of Texas. This, Mr. Speaker, is the policy yet!" carry out that policy! I demand of them not to mother saw the form of her darling boy close at ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable Mr. Giddings proceeded. I was stating our leave the nation in its present state of subjection hand. The next moment the boy was hurled

am still convinced that its consequences are de- 'But may he not yet live?" suddenly said the are responsible. I wash my hands from all par- for him!" ticipation in it; but I prefer that they should car-What this policy shall be fully carried out, it stinct with energy. Catching the senseless body tion for them—a crown of glory and treasures in Heaven,

will leave the North and the South in the enjoy- in his arms, without a word, he strode onwards ment of something like equal advantages. And to the village almost on a run, the rest of his when, from its broad extent, this Republic, like family following eagerly behind, the mother in the Roman Empire, shall fall asunder of its own weight, the free States will stand redeemed from the foul contagion of slavery which now rests

THE PILOT'S BOY.

The storm raged loud and fierce. The wind swept wildly over the waste of waters, catching the spray in its embrace and hurling it furiously onward, so that the ocean seemed a vast sheet of foam. The clouds hung low and dark, scowling

On a low, sandy beach, against which the waves thundered until the ground shook beneath them, stood a mother and her daughter, gazing anxiously seaward, regardless of the storm. So powerful was the wind that they could with difficulty stand; yet they fearlessly kept their watch, shading their eyes with their hands to keep off the spray, apparently looking for some object on the ocean. Suddenly the child cried:

"Mother! there they are!' She pointed with a trembling finger as she spoke, and following its direction, the mother beheld a white speck, like a flake of snow, amid

"O, Lord! I thank thee!" said the mother,

It would have melted the sternest heart to breathed that prayer. Then with hands clasped

war with the United States will be a war of thus visible; and during that period the suspense emancipation." They now see before them of the mother was worse than the most intolerainsurrections, which torment their imaginations | ble agony. One while she saw herself bereft of Murder, Rapine and Blood now dance before those she loved, and again hope would resume their affrighted visions. Well, sir, I say to its sway in her bosom, only, however, to be again them :- This is your policy, not mine. You overthrown by the next surge that broke over have prepared the cup, and I will press it to the devoted craft. It seemed a miracle that the your lips until the very dregs shall be drained! | boat had lived so long; and even the sanguine Let no one misunderstand me. Let no one hopes of a mother could not long persuade her

At length, one mountainous billow was seen peared on the extreme top of the wave, which spreading rapidly to right and left, until the crest

The mother held her breath as the waters fell, no where visible.

Harry—mother, can't you save them ?" said the declares that "women rule the world."

South has left his retirement and taken his posi- the surf; and he too at length reached the shore yield you are not improbably undone.—Sprague.

I wish to be distinctly understood that I have in safety. The first object that met his gaze beach.

"My boy! my boy!" he cried, casting himmains to be seen whether he is able to control heart-broken exclamation, and wringing his hands, he looked up to heaven, his whole face Sir, should the measure be carried through convulsed with the fearful agony of a bereaved seen them and heard them talk of the little heathen chilwar. I say this, although I have heretofore, in from the apprehended danger of a war with Eng- wet, his beautiful hair washed back from his when I have differed from that venerable states- render up all that portion of Oregon lying North if he had been sleeping. Over him knelt the of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, rather than afflicted mother, her form half prostrate on his, hazard the dangers of a war. Yes, gentlemen, and her face buried in her hands. Her garbe assured he will do it; and, in my opinion, he ments, and those of the father were flying wildwill effect it before the day proposed by the ly in the wind. The back ground of the picture done and he was going away from earth, he bid his disci-Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was filled up by the white foam of the surf, and ples, those whom he came to save, by dying for them for discussing this resolution. Let no man mis- the whirling masses of clouds overhead. In the apprehend or misrepresent me. I say, this poli- distance, scarcely visible through the darkness creature." He told them also, that he would be with cy is not mine. I have at times opposed it. I of approaching night, was a little fishing village.

structive to our Government. But it has been mother, as if a new hope had struck her. "Oh! forced upon us, and those who have adopted it if we had him at home, we might do something

The father started up from his momentary breathless silence, her heart agitated with hope and fear alternately, and the daughter clinging to her dress and sobbing as if her heart would

The neighbors met them before they reached their home, all eager to lend their aid; for they knew that the pilot had been abroad that day, and the rumor of his wreck soon reached every that he would protect them and bless them. This hearth. The senseless body was laid on the thought made them very happy-though they were going bed; those who could be of service remained in the room, and the rest anxiously awaited the result in the apartment without. After some time hopelessly spent in the attempt to revive him, and when the neighbors were beginning to despair, the mother thought she saw some faint signs of life. Their exertions were now redoubled, and at length he faintly breathed.

"My boy lives," said the mother, fervently, and though she breathed no prayer in words, her heart was poured out in thankfulness to her Father in heaven as she looked on.

Before the night was very far spent, the child sake. thus rescued from the jaws of death was able to sit up; and many and heartfelt were the thanks for his recovery breathed to heaven that night, had learned the Burman language and could begin to tell by the mothers of the little fishing village, for the natives of the love of Jesus. Then Mr. Judson wrote each felt that it might yet be to her own darling, tracts for the people, and some more Missionaries arriving as it had been that day to the Pilot's Boy.—

WE'VE HAD OUR SHARE OF BLISS. BY MRS. EMELINE S. SMITH. We've had our share of bliss, belov'd, We've had our share of bliss; . nd,' mid the varying scenes of life, Let us remember this. If sorrows come, from vanished joy We'll borrow such a light As the departed sun bestows Upon the queen of night; And, thus by Memory's moonbeams cheer'd, Hope's sun we shall not miss, But tread life's path as gay as when We had our share of bliss.

'Tis true our sky hath had its clouds, Our spring its stormy hours, When we have mourn'd, as all must mourn, O'er blighted buds and flowers; And true our barque hath sometimes near'd Despair's most desert shore, When gloomy look'd the waves around And dark the land before! But love was ever at the helm-He could not go amiss, So long as two fond spirits sang

Shall be the Future's stay: For by their magic aid we'll keep A host of ills at bay. Our happy hearts, like tireless bees, Have revel'd 'mid the flowers, And hiv'd a store of summer sweets To cheer Life's wintry hours. While Memory lives, and Love remains, We'll ask no more than this; But ever sing in grateful strains,

"We've had our share of bliss."

"We've had our share of bliss."

These holy watch-words of the Past,

ADVICE TO A DAUGHTER.

There is one point, my daughter, which is too important to be omitted; I refer to the deportment which it becomes you to maintain towards the other sex. The importance The mother held her breath as the waters fell, of this, both as it respects yourself and others, you can and remained, like one struck by a basilisk, ga-scarcely estimate too highly. On one hand, it has much upon the character of any community, from knowing the could do as much as Mr. Judson has to make precious "They are lost! oh! my dear father—and privileged standard of female character; and that can

child, in accents of the most heart-breaking grief. | Let me counsel you, then, never to utter an expression, But the mother answered not. She looked or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentlewildly at her daughter, and then ran like one man's attention. Remember that every expression of civ-And, sir, no twelve hundred thousand dollars will be likely to be paid to Southren slaveholders will be likely to be paid to Southren slaveholders.

Wildly at her daughter, and then ran like one ility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary, and distracted to the edge of the surf, venturing so any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expression of the children, and when you read your Bible in your room any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expression of the children, and when you read your Bible in your room any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expression of the children, and when you read your Bible in your room alone, and kneel down to pray, ask sincerely for a holy pressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be certain to be the servants of pressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be certain to England. They are now under the inexorable by the British Government for the purpose of credible that she could escape the angry breakobtaining peace. But, sir, there is one vast and ers. Here she strained her eyes again to see if commend to you anything like prudish or affected reserve, is done in Heaven." Then if the Lord should call you as the commendation of the commendatio This then, is our situation, as we are all perimportant consideration that ought not to escape

she could catch a glimpse of the crew of the illcessive forwardness.

The nation has been plurged by the property operation as we are all perimportant consideration that ought not to escape

she could catch a glimpse of the crew of the illcessive forwardness.

The nation has been plurged by the property operation as you will be ready to answer, "Lord here
cessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any atcessive forwardness.

The nation has been plurged by the property operation as you will be ready to answer, "Lord here
cessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any atcessive forwardness.

of nothing and care for nothing beyond personal display; gain, which involves their destinies for life. The more of NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad barsolid and enduring esteem you enjoy, the better; and you means; but to be admired, caressed and flattered, for \$2,00 per year, payable in advance. mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl who is the subject of it, an object of pity. You are at liberty to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard

FOR THE CHILDREN.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform. STORY OF A MISSIONARY PIONEER.

My dear Children, I am going to tell you a true story. and one that you can understand and remember. You have ofter heard about Missionaries, and some of you have dren, and their heathen mothers, and try to show you collect how kindly the good Missionary, Doct. Scudder, talked to you, and perhaps you could tell now if you should try, some of the things that he said to you. Missionaries, my dear children, like good ministers, are the Lord's servants, and if you mind what they say to you, you will please our Heavenly Father. The Lord Jesus Christ was a great and good Missionary. He came here to save lost sinners, and when his mission was almost them always, even to the end of the world. They were not to see him as when he spoke to them here, but he was to be with them unseen, and do for them what they asked just as much as though they could see him.

More than thirty years ago, Mr. Judson, of whom I am going to tell you, read what the Lord Jesus said to his disciples, and then he heard a kind voice whispering softly in his heart, and bidding him go far away and tell the it out, rather than leave us where we are. stupor, and every feature af his face was now inthat they might have for nothing if they would only forsake sin and give him their hearts.

With a few other beloved fellow Christians, he often went to a retired grove to pray that God would open a way for them and direct them in this great work. Mr. Judson loved the Lord Jesus Christ more than he loved his parents, or his home, or country, and he wanted to do just what he would have him, and so he bid his friends in America farewell and set sail in a ship, to cross the stormy ocean. Mrs. Judson went with him, and so did Mr. and Mrs. Newell. They were the first Missionaries ever sent from this country. They did not go alone at all, for God went with them, as he had promised, and they felt to a dark, unfriendly, heathen country, where their lives would be in peril and they must see great trials. Well. the great God watched over them till they got safe across the wide ocean. Dr. Carey, a good Missionary from Eng. land, met them on their arrival and bid them welcome to India. But they were soon treated unkindly by the Government, and ordered to go away in the same ship in which they came, and they had no quiet abiding place for many months. While thus unsettled they were exposed to great perils on the sea and on the land, and in a few weeks one of their number, Mrs. Harriet Newell, was taken from them to Heaven. Every little boy and girl who has not read the life of this good woman, should read it, and pray to the dear Savior to make them as good as she was, and as willing to lay down their lives for his

After some time, Mr. and Mrs. Judson began their Missionary work in Rangoon. There they habored alone, surrounded by none but poor heathen idolaters, till they with a printing press, the tracts were printed. Mr. Jud-son then commenced the translation of the Gospel of Mathew, and before it was done, he began to have evidence that God was blessing his labors. He toiled on from year to year, and by and by had the pleasure of preaching the gospel in a Burman Zayat (Church) to a small company of converted heathen. This made him very happy, and repaid him a thousand times for all he had suffered. But the worst of his trials had not yet

In the year 1824, a war was commenced against the Burmans, and very soon Mr. Judson was seized on suspiscion of being a spy-his limbs were bound with an instrument of torture, and he was then, by order of the King, put in three pair of iron fetters and thrust into a death prison. Here his kind companion was allowed to visit him, and though almost overcome by the sight of his suf fering, God gave her strength to do much in his behalf. This good man was shut up in a loathsome prison for near two years, deprived of wholesome air, and much of the time of the use of his limbs, afflicted with fever and frequently expecting to meet a cruel death. Not long after his release, his beloved wife, worn down by the care, fatigue and suffering that she had endured during his imprisonment, was taken dangerously ill and soon died. Mr. J. felt his loss very much, for she had been as an angel of mercy to him through all the trying scenes of his Missionary life. Never did woman evince more untiring devotion to the companion of her life-more true Christian heroism, meekness and fortitude in days of peril and adversity. She was spared while he most needed her, and then "she was not, for God took her." Her kind husband felt how sweet it must be for her to rest her weary head on Jesus' bosom in the mansions above, and he could not wish her back again. He was left companionless, but the God of missions was still near him, and his heart was made strong for his great work.

As years rolled on, more and more of the poor heathen were converted. He continued to preach to them and to teach them, write books and translate the Bible for them, and thus he has spent the best part of his life in doing good. Others have joined him in these labors of love, and there are now many Churches and many hundreds of converts in Burmah. In Arracan and the Churches east, it is said there are now three thousand one hundred

A few years after the first Mrs. Judson died, the Lord gave to Mr. J. another of his dear children to take her place. She too was a faithful help-meet, and God spared her to him for nearly ten years, and then he called her also, to his own glorious home. Mr. J. left Burmah with her last April, hoping the sea voyage and change of scene would restore her health. They had three small children with them and left three others in India. But Mrs. J. did not live to come to America. At St. Helena, a rocky Island far off in the Ocean, she died, and was buried, leaving her husband again alone, and his dear children moth-

Do you think, dear reader, that this good man loves the work of missions any less because he has had so many trials? No, no. He is now in our country for a little while, but he says, he wants to go back again and toil and die among the heathen. If all the souls that he has been and shall yet be the means of saving, are set as stars in his Heavenly crown, don't you think he will have as large a reward as he can desire?

My dear Children, you are young now. The journey of life is yet before you, and God permits you to choose what path you will take. As you grow older, will not some of you choose, as Mr. Judson did, to be Missionaries? There are yet many millions of heathen on the earth who have not had the Bible and have never heard that Jesus died to save them. If you should live, and souls forever happy and forever holy, would you not like to do it at any cost? Would not this be far better than to become as rich as Mr. Astor, or as great as Napoleon? Don't you think if you make up your minds to live to do good and then do it, that you will be glad of having made such a choice when you come to die? Think of it, dear

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