EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOL. II—NO. 32.

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

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WHOLE NO. 84.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. A WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA.

I spent a week in Philadelphia, to transact some business with which I was providentially connectthe Lord's, not ours.

others. The history of the American Baptist founded. Missionary Society is identified with him. The might easily pass for a man of forty-five.

It has been reported, that he returned to this country for his health. He says that is not so. He other places, is low. O that Zion may arise and has always enjoyed good health. But he returned trim her lamps, that her light may shine forth in for his wife's health, hoping that a sea voyage, and the midst of darkness. a change of climate, might again restore her. But in this he was disappointed. She died on the passage, and was buried on the Island of St. Helena. Another object he had in coming was to bring his children, that they might be bred up in this favored country. One of them is ten, the other eight, and the third seven years old.

It was reported, also, that he had lost the use of the English language, and could only speak through an interpreter. This is a mistake. He mingles more or less with English society, and has always used the language when necessary. On his passage to this country he took a cold, which affected his throat, and having naturally a weak voice, he found that it would not admit of his addressing large congregations, so that he often spoke a few sentences to an individual who communicated it to the assembly. He could now address a small assembly, though he has not at tempted it but once or twice.

He is very sociable indeed, and delights to converse upon subjects connected with the salvation of the heathen. He often speaks of the prospects in Burmah, but is rather unwilling to talk about his troubles and trials; and whenever I referred to them, he would be much affected, and for the moment past the power of utterance. His interests are identified with the cause of God in Burmah He considers that as his country, and the people there as his people, and always prays for the churches there established. He wishes to return in the spring, to resume his labors in that land of sin and darkness. His three children he designs to leave in this country, where they will be brought up by kind friends. This is a great trial to him, leave them here in a Christian land.

also anxious to revise the Bible which has been

nant, he could not see how we could keep the Sab- he loves evil and hates God, and this constitutes ed. I arrived on the day after the close of the timent. Hence he substitutes the first day, not proach of certain forms of goodness. The expublic meetings which the Baptists had been hold- only because it is generally believed that Christ citement itself is a development of depravity, ing to aid Foreign Missions. It is generally rose on that day, but, putting many small things but the root of the evil must lie back of that, in known, that several of the untiring, self-denying, together, he thinks that it amounts to something. the strong tendency to be thus excited to love by and cross bearing missionaries from Burmah are He is not certain that Christ rose on that day, nei- what should excite hatred, and to he excited to now in this country. A meeting was held in each ther is he certain that the apostles always assem- hatred by what should excite love. If the deof the Baptist churches in the city, where collec- | bled on that day, though he has been of that opinion. tions and subscriptions were taken. The amount About this he is not so particular; but his object is collected and subscribed was fourteen thousand to put away the Sabbath which God has commanddollars. This they intend to pay yearly; and ed us to "remember and keep holy." That awsurely they can do it, for the gold and the silver is ful Jewish Sabbath, though it was made for man, yet some seem to suppose that God was cruel in Attending these meetings, were Mr. Judson, its appointment, and that there must be bondage in Mr. Kincaid, and Mr. Abbott, who have been it. O, when will the Sabbath be to the church a faithful missionaries in Burmah for many years. delight? Lord hasten that happy time! Some Notwithstanding my time was much taken up may be astonished at such views, but they are not with my business, yet I was favored with a num- uncommon. We find more disagreement among ber of interviews with Mr. Judson, and heard Christians on this point of theology, than any much from his own lips that was truly interesting. other, in theory if not in practice. Their building He left New England, the place of his nativity, must be like the tower of Babel; it can never be thirty-three years ago, in company with three completed, for their language is already con-

Notwithstanding in this we think Dr. Judson in general opinion among people is, that Mr. Judson a great error, yet he is the man who for years has is an old man. We do not wonder at this, when had our prayers, and we have been made glad by we consider what he has passed through, having hearing from time to time that the work of the been persecuted, whipped, imprisoned, and sen- Lord was prospering in his hands. Long since, I tenced to death, from which he was providentially trust, we have learned to put on that charity which delivered. He has buried two wives who were covereth a multitude of sins. He is, humanly faithful baborers with him in the gospel, and a speaking, a great man. To see him and hear him number of children. Well may people suppose talk, is to see the man as he is-the man of God, that he is a man beginning to show the effects of both in nature and in grace. It is desirable that infirmity and age. But he exhibits the activity he may return to Burmah, and live long to comand vigor of youth. His age is fifty-eight, yet he plete the works he has now in progress, as no one could finish them as well as himself.

The cause of religion in Philadelphia, as in A VISITOR.

New Market, N. J., January 15, 1846.

From the True Wesleyan DEPRAVITY.

That man is depraved, is admitted by all Christians, but all do not hold the same views respecting the nature and extent of the moral defection. It may, however, turn out that the difference lies more in the words and phrases employed to express depravity, than in the sentiment intended to be communicated.

All depravity must have its seat in the soul and develope itself in the thoughts and feelings of the mind, and these thoughts and feelings are not to be distinguished from the mind itself, for they are the mind, thinking and feeling. The deposited in the soul, separate therefrom, but it describes a particular state of the soul, which is the reverse of a state of holiness; hence, it is the soul that is deprayed.

The human mind possesses certain powers various mental operations, feelings, and emotions, called mental states; when these are all right, when they are excited only by such objects as should excite them, and only in the direction and degree which is proper, the mental state is a state of holiness, or there is no depravity. But when they are excited by what ought not to excite them, and are excited in an undue degree, and in a wrong direction, the mental state is a state of depravity or unholiness.

The powers and susceptibilities of the mind but he is satisfied that it will be for the best to are all good in themselves, while depravity lies exclusively in their perversion, or in a tendency Mr. Judson has lived to see idolatry tremble, which they have imbibed through the fall to be and lose many of its votaries. About sixty wrongfully excited, as described above. Anger, churches have been established, numbering not far hatred, malignity, and revenge, are developefrom six thousand communicants. He has trans- ments of depravity, yet the susceptibility of the lated the entire Bible into the Burmese language, soul which renders man capable of these passions and parts of it into various other languages by the and feelings has not been acquired through the help of others, besides preparing many other books | fall, is not depravity, for God imparted that susof minor importance, such as Hymn Books, Gram- ceptibility to man when he formed the first human mars, Spelling Books, &c. He is now engaged soul; and hence, depravity does not lie in the in preparing a Dictionary in the Burmese lan- susceptibility itself, but in its perversion, or ten-

susceptibility of the emotions of love and hatred Knowing that I was a Seventh-day Baptist, the was given to the human soul by the hand that Our conversation. He took the position, at first, of and hate that which is evil, but the power of sweeping the Old Testament clear by the board, loving God and of hating evil is so perverted as a law-book, to be used only as a book of refer- through the corruptions of the fall, that when not even expressing love to God. His object ap- but the feeling of hatred, insomuch that sinners peared to be, to get clear of that old "Jewish" Sab- are said to be "haters of God." Thus the susbath, which has so much bondage in it. Having ceptibility which rendered man capable of lov- almost every possible situation in life. blended the moral law with the Abrahamic cove- ing God and of hating evil, is so perverted that

bath and not be tinctured with Judaism. He was depravity. When we talk of native depravity, brought up in the belief, that that covenant was or say that man is born depraved, we mean that yet perpetuated by infant baptism. And when he his moral nature is so perverted that there is in renounced that error, he says the fourth command- his soul a tendency to the excitement of love by ment went with it. But he is no more willing to the approach of certain forms of evil, and a tendo without a Sabbath than others of a similar sen- dency to the excitement of hatred by the appravity consisted exclusively in the excitement, there would be no depravity in the absence of the exciting object, which we regard as absurd. In such case, a man might sleep away his depravity, for the excitement would not exist in sleep only as he should dream. Suppose the absence of what most inflames a man's nost evil propensity, suppose something else for the time being to engross his attention, that evil propensity slumbers, that is, there is no evil excitement in that direction, but depravity is there in the tendency of the soul to the excitemen, which renders the approach of the object only necessary to set it all on fire with sin. That there is now in the human soul a tendency to be excited to hatred by what should excite love, and to be excited to love by what should excite hatred, which did not exist in the soul of Adam before the fall, and that disease or weakness of the soul is a coming short of the perfection which God's perfect law requires, and consequently, is dehow any one can deny it.

> This view of depravity cannot fail to shed light on the subject of regeneration. Regeneration is the renewal of the soul. But in what in that sense in which it is depraved. If then, as has been maintained, depravity consists in the perversion of the powers and susceptibilities of the soul, regeneration must imply the reverting of those powers and susceptibilities to their proper office and direction. As the powers and susephonines of the soul, through which depravity is developed, are original and good in themselves, so regeneration is not a creation of new powers the illustration in view, depravity consists in loving what is hateful, and in hating what is lovely, so regeneration simply reverses this order of

shed light on the subject of remaining corrup tion after regeneration. It consists in the reparticularly depraved in the passion called anger; he has indulged it, and has never reterm depravity then, does not express something ceived an insult without being sinfully angry.-He is regenerated, and of course this passion is the powerful tribe of Hamdam, a friend of Beni maining a greater liability of the soul to this passionthan there would have been had he never indulged it. There is a weakness which is not and susceptibilities which render it capable of felt by others and which he does not feel on other points, and this remaining weakness or tendency to be excited to anger is remaining depravity. But this is to be overcome by grace through faith. The first insult the man receives is felt as a powerful assault upon his soul, and insult will be less powerful, and so he will grow stronger and stronger until he gets the entire victory, so that when he is smitten on one cheek he can without anger turn the other.

HINTS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

guage, which he is anxious to complete. He is dency to be improperly excited as stated above. ors after knowledge. A moderate understand-victim, stretched on the stone of a sacrifice, and God?" were engaged in the business, and it came The above view may be illustrated thus: The ing, with diligent and well directed application, covered on the breast by a wooden shield, which to be decided which of them should prepare it, all subject of our difference was often the theme of formed it, that man might love that which is good not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualience for past events; that there is nothing obligations of the density in the local property in the local prop New Testament the interest noting of have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for to join in the sacred procession of the departing silent and earnest prayer, that he might be specially to join in the sacred procession of the departing silent and earnest prayer, that he might be specially contained by the Divine Spirit in his work. To New Testament than in the Old. He considered love; and when certain forms of goodness are intellectual improvement; by this neglect they the ten commandments to be a meager set of rules, presented. the feelings of love are not awakened lose the sincerest pleasures, which would remain the tops of Teocallis, whence they strained their this they consented, and within a short time he pro-

[Mrs. Chapone.

CLAY'S WIFE AND MOTHER. Every one of these handbills was dictated by me to an amanuensis, whilst my hands and head were continu-

ally bathed with cold water, to keep the fever down to a point below the delirium. Every relative believed I would be murdered on Monday, and all but my wife and mother advised me to yield up the liberty of the press; but I preferred rather to die.—Cassius M. Clay.

Blessed be that wife and mother! Weman's words are still the oil For the torch when fails another, In the night of bitter toil.

woman's words are "half the battle," When the strife grows fierce and strong! Heard, as music, 'mid the rattle Of the crucifying throng.

"Give me," cried the gallant sailor, "Thy sweet name, my lady fair! It shall stir to deeds of valor For some victim of despair."

Let the thunders of the million Break from clouds of pent up wrath! Underneath love's broad pavilion, Smiles will greet the lightning's path.

Blessed be that wife and mother By the couch of Freedom's Son! Thou art strong, heroic brother! Be the cry "On, Stanly, on!"

DR. WOLFF AMONG THE RECHABITES.

I left Saneef on November the 28th, and proceeded on the road to Sanaa, which I learnt was besieged by the Rechabites. Of course the caravan with which I was traveling, ran no small tries, and they have altogether a more pleasing, risk on this account. I therefore took a mule, and went on alone to Sanaa, desiring the chief pravity, appears so plain that it is difficult to see of the caravan to wait until he heard from me. As soon as I had passed Matna, I saw a swarm of the Rechabites rushing to me, exclaiming, 'Hoo, hoo hoo!' Holding up my Bible, I stopped them at once, and they shouted, 'A Jew a Jew!' We dismounted, and sitting down, I told them sense is the soul renewed? The answer is, only that I saw twelve years ago, one of their nation in Mesopotamia, Moosa by name. Rechabites-Is your name Joseph Wolff?', W_ 'Yes. They then embraced me. They were still in possession of the Bible I gave to Moosa twelve years before my arrival in Yemen.

I spent six days with the children of Rechab (Beni Arhad.) They drink no wine, plant no vineyards, sow no seed, live in tents, and remember the word of Jonadab the son of Rechab. With them were children of Israel of the tribe of Dan, who reside near Terim in Hatramawt, and susceptibilities, but a reclaimation of the who expect, in common with the children of perverted powers already existing. Keeping Rechab, the speedy arrival of the Messiah, in the clouds of heaven. Neither party now offers sacrifice. They requested me to remain among them and teach the doctrine of the Messiah, as they called the gospel, and to marry one of the daughters of Rechab. The children of Rechal The above view of depravity cannot fail to say, We shall one day fight the battles of the Messiah, and march towards (Kuds) Jerusalem.' They are the descendants of those whom the Mohammedans call Yehood Kiaibar, who defeated Mohammaining liability to the unholy excitements med inseveral battles, but they were at last themabove described. For instance, a man has been selves defeated, for they had sinned, and the Lord of Toor (Sinai) was not with them. I sent them to the chief of the caravan to fetch about eighty Hebrew Bibles and Testaments, which I gave them. One of their party, Looloe, belonging to renewed, but it is not pretended there is not re- Arhab, escorted me and the whole caravan safely within the gates of Sanaa, where I entered in the month of December. [Dr. Wolff Vol. 1., p. 59.

SINGULAR CEREMONIES OF THE NATIVE MEXICANS

On the last day of the great cycle, (of the Mexicans, consisting of fifty two-years,) the sa- Inn, hearing these words, when the Doctor went cred fires were extinguished in all their temples down stairs with the Mayor, hastened into the and dwellings, and the people devoted them- room, opened the box, took the commission, and selves to prayer. At the approach of night, no put a pack of cards in its place. When the Docone dared to kindle a flame—their vessels of tor returned, he put the box into the portmanteau he is strongly tempted to anger; but if he re- clay were broken, their garments rent, and what- without suspicion, and the next morning sailed sists the temptation, which he may do, the next ever was precious destroyed as useless in the for Dublin. On his arrival he waited on the Lord approaching ruin. In this mad superstition, preg- | Lieutenant and privy council, to whom he made nant women became the objects of peculiar hor- a speech relating to his business, and then present. ror to men; they covered their faces with paper | ed the box to his Lordship; but on opening it, masks; they imprisoned them in their granaries; | there appeared a pack of cards, with the knave of and believed that when the final catastrophe oc- clubs uppermost. The Doctor was petrified, and curred, these unfortunate females, transformed into tigers, would join with the demons, and but what had become of it he could not tell. The avenge themselves for the injustice and cruelty Lord Lieutenant answered, "Let us have another If young women waste in trivial amusements of men. As soon as it became dark on that awthe prime season for improvement, which is be- ful evening, a grand and solemn procession of while." Before the Doctor could get the comtween the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will new fire was commenced. The priests put on mission renewed, the Queen died, and thus the perhereafter regret the loss, when they come to feel the garments of the various idols, and, followed secution was prevented. [Christian Repository. themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every | by the sad and bewildered people, ascended a one they converse with; and above all, if they hill about six miles from the city. This mournshould ever be mothers, when they feel their own ful march was called the "procession of the bration of the bicentennary of the Westminster Asinability to direct and assist the pursuits of their gods," and was supposed to be their final de-sembly, in Scotland, Robert Paul, Esq., related children, then they find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let this animate their the solemn train had reached the top of the hill, many of our readers: When the committee of the industry, and let not a modest opinion of their it rested until the pleiades ascended the zenith, Westminster Assembly, who were appointed to will go much farther than a more lively genius, the chief priest inflamed by friction. The victim stood aback from the task, each one feeling himif attended with that impatience and inattention received the fatal blow, from the usual obsidian self incompetent for the duty. At length it was knife of sacrifice; and as soon as life was ex- agreed, for reasons not known, that it should be tinct, the machine to create the fire was put in performed by the youngest man among them, whomotion on the board over his bosom. When ever he should turn out to be. When the indified for the friendship and the conversation of a the blaze had kindled, the body was thrown on vidual was selected, it was found he would not consensible man, or for the task of governing and an immense pile, the flames of which instantly sent to engage in the duty, except on the condition when almost every other forsakes them, of which eyes towards the spot where the hoped-for flame duced that memorable answer, which for comneither fortune or age can deprive them, and was to appear, and, as soon as it burst upon their prehensiveness and brevity has never been surwhich would be a comfort and resource in sight, hailed it with joyful shouts and acclama- passed—"God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal and

cycle. Runners, placed at regular distances from each other, held aloft torches of resinous pine, by which they transferred the new fire to each other, and carried it from village to village, throughout the empire, depositing it anew in every temple, whence it was again distributed to the dwellings of the people. When the sun arose above the horizon on the succeeding day, the shouting and joy were renewed by the people in the city, toward which at that moment, the priests took their line of returning march. It was the restoration of their gods to their deserted shrines. The imprisoned women were clad themselves in new garments; the temples were purified and whitened, and every thing that was requisite for domestic comfort, splendor or necessity, was renewed, under the promise of renewed life and protection from the gods.

Baron Humboldt.

SHEPHERDS OF JUDEA.

Shortly after leaving the city, we met several flocks of sheep, preceded by their shepherds, walking slowly towards Jerusalem, and at once the full force of all the beautiful imagery, and the many touching similes derived from such scenes and associations, came vividly before me. These Arab shepherds, clad in the turbans and simple abbas worn by their class, and carrying a wooden crook in their hands, walked in front.

The sheep, which are a peculiar and very handsome breed, are mostly low sized; the foreparts of their bodies are of a fawn color, the hinder parts white; they have long, pendent, silken ears, and sweeping tails; their faces more oval and longer than the species in these coundocile and mild expression as to countenance

Not one of them ventured before the shepherd, but stopped or quickened their pace as he did; or if a young or forward creature lagged behind, or strayed to either side, a single word from their leader, often a very look, brought t back, and checked its wandering.

These shepherds are often to be seen about sun-set slowly approaching the city from-all sides, to seek shelter for their flocks, during the night, in some of the deep vallies by which it is surrounded, carrying the lambs in their bosoms. It is almost incredible, the influence that the shepherds of Palestine possess over their flocks; many of them have no dogs, but a word is quite sufficient to make them understand and obey the will of their snepherd.

He sleeps among them at night, and in the morning leads them forth to pasture; always walking before them, guiding them to those places where they can enjoy the best food, and restng when he thinks they have obtained a sufficiency, or during the heat of the day, in some cool shady place, where they will immediately lie down around him.

He has generally two or three favorite lambs which do not mix with the flock, but follow close at his side, frisking and fondling about him like dogs; indeed the degree of intelligence and understanding that exists between the Arab and his flock is truly astonishing. "They know his voice, and follow him; " and " he careth for his sheep.' It was probably to such shepherds as these that the angel announced the glad tidings Wilde's Narrative. of the Saviour's birth.

Persecution Prevented.—At the end of Queen Mary's bloody reign, a commission was granted to one Dr. Cole, a bigoted papist, to go over to Ireland and commence a firey persecution against the Protestants of that kingdom. On coming to Chester, the Doctor was waited upon by the Mayor, and commenced conversation with himby saying, "Here is what shall lash the heretics of-Ireland." Mrs. Edmunds, the landlady of the assured the company that he had a commission. commission and we will shuffle the cards mean-

A STRIKING REMINISCENCE.—At the recent celetions, as a token of the benevolence of their unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holigods, and the preservation of their race for another ness, justice, goodness, and truth."

ONEER. ou a true story. remember. You some of you have ile heathen chilof you will re-Doct. Scudder tell now if you lid to you. Mis-

ninisters, are the they say to you, The Lord Jesus He came here the bid his disci-dying for them— dying for them— dyspel to every would be with orld. They were here, but he was what they asked. if of whom I am esus said to his whispering soft-

away and tell the purchased salvaasures in Heaven. would only foristians, he often fod would open a great work. Mr. re than he loved he wanted to do bid his friends in cross the stormy d so did Mr. and Missionaries ever valone at all, for ed, and they felt cas them. This

nthey were going where their lives eat trials. Well iey got safe across onary from Eng. them welcome to indly by the Govthe same ship in ey were exposed and; and in a few riet Newell, was little boy and girl Joman, should read te them as good as their lives for his

n began their Misney labored alone, idolaters, till they could begin to tell Mr. Judson wrote lissionaries arriving printed. Mr. Judof the Gospel of. egan to have evi-He toiled on d the pleasure of at (Church) to a This made him times for all he rials had not yet

aenced against the vas seized on suspiound with an instru order of the King, hrust into a death sallawed to visit ie sight of his suf ch in his behalf. ne prison for near and much of the with fever and freh. Not long after own by the care, red during his imand soon died. had been as an trying scenes of er life-more true ude in days of peril he most needed k her.''' Her kind r her to rest her

the poor heathen ach to them and to the Bible for them, this life in doing se labors of love, many hundreds of he Churches east, and one hundred n died, the Lord ildren to take ber et, and God spared ben he called her

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ind change of scene

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bree small children a: But Mrs. J. did ti Helena, a rocky d was buried, leavlear children mothgood man loves the has had so many country for a little ack again and toil souls that he has ing; are set as stars

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nits you to choose iw older, will not id. to be Missiona-Cheathen on the have never heard u should live, and to make precious would you not like e far better than to reat as Napoleon minds to live to do lad of having made Think of it, dear Bible in your room incerely for a holy be the servants o do his will "as i el should call you as

answer, \Lord here

young as you, will, (either at home or wicked world; will

to train you for this Maria Space At iordet, Bert Habital AP-MATORK KAnga aran an BECH Galace William

ser, payment is de at which time all it be considéred due i nowled sed both in serpe. Fearages are paid Bu Store took

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 29, 1846.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER TEN

In the progress of our investigations, we found fixed principle, according to which laws are distributed into different kinds. By the application of this principle, we have determined what is the Moral Law, and have found that every one of the ten commandments must be classed under this head. We have also remarked incidentally, that whatever other moral precepts may be found in the Bible, they are but the diversified applications of the great elementary principles embodied in the Decalogue.

We have also seen, that Gospel literally signifies good news, and is applied particularly to that good news which is published to mankind concerning Jesus Christ, that "he came to seek and to save that which was lost." It is not a law in the strict sense of the word; it is rather a power by which transgressors of law are saved. In the language of the Apostle, "it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Rom. 1: 16. See also I Cor. 1: 18. Law is the standard of holiness; Gospel is the power which conforms us to that standard. Law is the rule which condemns us; Gospel is the power which delivers us from that condemnation.

But what is it that gives the gospel its power? The Apostle teaches us, that it is the cross. 1 Cor. 1: 18. In other words, it is that atoning sacrifice, which Christ offered for our sins. By that sacrifice the guilt of our sins is cancelled, and we are thus delivered from condemnation, and brought into a state of justification before God; -which, as the Apostle shows, is the very reason why he considers the gospel to be the power of God. Rom. 1: 17. Such a power could be exerted by nothing else:—not by the law. Rom. 8: 3. Not by any contrivance of men. 1 Cor. 1: 21.

away the guilt of sin, and deliver us from condemnation, but also to sanctify us, and bring us into conformity to the holiness required by the law. But in what consists its power to do this? In its securing to us the influences of the Holy Spirit, which works in us a hearty love for the professed to hate God and their neighbors with a the Sunday. But the facts in the case put enlaw, and makes us esteem all its precepts concerning all things to be right. Ps. 119: 128. The gospel thus becomes the ministration of the Spirit. 2 Cor. 3: 8.

We read, that the law was given by Moses; but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. John 1: 17. Through the ministry of Moses a perfect standard of holiness was given to men, but not that grace or power, which takes away the guilt of sin. All the sacrifices connected with his ministration were ineffectual for that nurpose: it was not nossible for them to take away sin. Heb. 10: 1-4 It was reserved for the sacrifice of Christ to do that. Hence, though Moses gives the rule or standard of holiness the grace, by which we are delivered from condemnation for our want of conformity to that the good promised to mankind in the observthe standard, is by Jesus Christ.

Farther, although Moses laid before men a perfect standard, yet he could not dispense to them that spiritual influence, which was necessary to day, which God has appointed, they must be con-Evangelist in this passage teaches, that the law is and truth which comes by Jesus Christ.

which he laid before the people, perfect as it was, -holy, and just, and good as it was,-did but condemn to death the transgressors of it. It was the ministration of death. Ver. 7.

Because Jesus Christ by his own sacrifice could take away sin, and deliver from the condemnation of that law which Moses had ministered. His ministration was, and is, the ministration of righteousness. Ver. 9.

Because Moses could only lay before the people the simple precept of the law, without any spiritual influence to promote their conformity to it, his was the ministration of the letter. It was of gaged in this great work to put forth the little can take his choice of these difficulties, or escape the letter only.

Because Jesus Christ does more than merely minister the precept, or letter of the law; that is, because in addition to this he ministers a spiritual influence to promote the conformity of his people to the law, his is the ministration of the spirit. Vi 8.

The gospel is called the ministration of the spirit, not because it requires any different duties from what that law does, but because it promotes conformity to those duties through the work of the comes a gospel precept.

regard to the duties enjoined, but in regard to the the motive drawn from the fear of death in case as a sacrifice for our sins? Then it is a gospel | "Come over and help us." Rowse Babcock. precept. The same duty is either a law precept,

or a gospel precept, according to the motive by which it is sanctioned. Spoken by Moses, the ten commandments are law duties; spoken by Jesus Christ, the same commandments are duties of give no other sanction to them than, "the man soul that sinneth, it shall die." But Jesus Christ gives them no such sanctions. In regard to the life of his people, he does not say, "keep these commandments, and live," but "because I live ye shall live also;" while he urges their obedi- the payment of fines for working on Sunday. ence to the commandments by his own love in dying for them.

graven upon stones," Paul teaches, that something was done away. But what was it that was done away? Not the precepts themselves, but the Mosaic ministration of them, which was a ministration of death. He does not say, that the commandments were done away.

If they were done away, how would Christ's superiority over Moses be tested? Moses ministered them according to the sanctions of the Old Covenant, yet he could not thus write them in the hearts of the people. Now how shall Christ's upariarity be tested, unless he takes these same precepts, and does with them what Moses could not do-viz. writes them on the hearts of his people? The superiority of one over another is evinced by their power and skill expended upon the same things, not upon different things.

THE SABBATH ENTERPRISE.

The object in view of the true friends of the Sabbath, is to bring the people up to the enjoyment of the blessings which God has vouchsafed to those who keep the Sabbath according to His commandment. The first question that presents itself to the inquiring mind in regard to an enterprise of so much seeming difficulty, is—not whether it can be effected, but-would the accomplishment of it tection of Sunday. It is stated in the papers, per recently commenced in London, Eng., by be a public good ?-or, in other words, would it that Mr. E. W. Parkman, a worthy and deserv- Francis Newton. In the number for December junction, do unto others as ye would have them do Again, the gospel has power, not only to take be the establishment of a truth by which men ing young man, was brought before the Police 12, 1845, forwarded to us by our brother Wm. would be benefited? This being answered in the Court and fined three dollars for the crime of Henry Black, Pastor of the Mill Yard Sabbath affirmative, who, believing the truth, could set selling a newspaper on Sunday. To a super-keeping Church, we find the account which we himself in array against it, merely because great ficial observer, this would look very well, and published of the organization of a Seventh-day difficulties stand in the way of the desired reform? indicate that the good people of Boston are Baptist Church in the City of New-York. The holds a fellow man in slavery, is peculiar to our Suppose the majority of the world's inhabitants perfect hatred; would that justify the minority in tirely a different face upon it; for it appears from abusing and hating God and their neighbors? Surely not. Then how unreasonably do men ob- plained of Mr. Parkman, and secured his punject to the restoration of the Sabbath as it came ishment, is himself the driver of a Sunday omnifrom God, merely because the work would be attended with great difficulties.

Many seem to suppose, that unless'all men can be brought to keep the seventh day at once, no blessing at all can be secured, or, at least, that in the observance of the first day, blessings which God has no where promised, can be obtained as so the poor man must be fined three dollars easily as promised blessings. God's blessings for the poor man must be fined three dollars therefor. keeping the Sabbath can only be obtained in the observance of what God has enjoined as the means of obtaining those blessings. It therefore follows, ance of the seventh day, cannot be expected in the heeping of the first day in its stead. Consequently, while the world neglects to keep the seventh produce a conformity to the standard; nor were the tent to remain without his blessing, or without any offerings of the Levitical economy sufficient to se- of the benefit of it as a divine institution. If proscure it. The grace by which that is done, is by perity and spiritual growth attend a congregation we deem error. He speaks, in one section of Christ alone. It is ridiculous to suppose, that the worshiping on the first day of the week, it can the position often taken in vindication of the for the remaining quarter \$14,000; grants for the with no show of reason be attributed to that fea- statutes against Sunday labor, that the law of destitute \$6,000; balance of \$20,000 for Foreign entirely susperseded and abrogated by that grace ture of their practice, but to that part of their wor- God requires the observance of a Sabbath, and ship which is in accordance with the divine prom-Because Moses could not by any of his sacri- ises. But even this is not guaranteed, where men fices take away the guilt of sin, and deliver from come to the knowledge of the truth, and do not following paragraph, which occurs in this section, close of the Society's financial year. condemnation, his ministration was the ministra- yield obedience to it; for the words of Christ himtion of condemnation. 2 Cor. 3: 9. That law, self are an injunction upon any such pretension, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the the alledged command of God, will appear singuthings which I say?" Even their worship will larly striking when we undertake to read them be in vain while "teaching for doctrine the commandments of men."

A thorough Sabbath reform would then be blessing to the whole world, and ought to be effected. Having the favor of men, it would be accomplished speedily; but if not favored by all, still the Pray now let me ask, which is the paramount blessing of God promised to such as observe his Sabbath, will not be lost to those who do obey him in its sanctification according to the commandment. There is encouragement, therefore, for the few en- even the shadow of justification. The reader throughout the world. strength they have—for they shall not lose their from the dilemma here presented, in the way he reward. Peradventure God may give success beyond the most sanguine expectation of his people, character of the law in question, that it should and the whole world be brought to the light of this truth.

× REVIVAL IN HEBRON, PA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

in this place, whereof we are glad. About three with which even the religious newspapers have weeks since, we commenced a series of meetings | caught up and published a paragraph concerning Spirit. The duties themselves are the very same. in Hebron, Potter Co., Pa., although not particu- the "alteration of the Jewish Sabbath" by certain Hence the binding obligation of the law is ac- larly anticipated by us previously; and it was knowledged by the gospel. See 1 John 3: 4; soon discovered that backsliders began to return, Rom. 6: 15, 3: 31; James 2: 8-11; Matt. and haughty sinners to mourn. The meetings not know enough about the facts in the case to dis-19: 17, 5: 17-19. A precept of the Decalogue assuming that character, we thought it best to con-tinguish between what he calls a "large body of ministered only in the letter, and not accompani- tinue them every evening for a short time at least. ed by any spiritual influence, is a precept of law. They were continued for about ten or twelve evelinfidels than Jews, who wished to save themselves But that same precept, ministered by Jesus Christ, | nings, when backsliders were reclaimed and sin- | from inconvenience by keeping the Sunday inand attended with a work of the Spirit to write it ners converted to God. Last Sabbath I had the on the fleshy table of the heart, (2 Cor. 3: 3,) be. privilege of baptizing, and receiving to membership in the church, eight willing converts; some from Dan to Beersheba, as conclusive proof that Again, the gospel differs from the law, not in others may be expected to follow soon. There is after all the Jews themselves do not think it makes considerable excitement on the subject of the Sabmotives by which those duties are enforced. Is bath in Potter County, I having had occasion to day or the first day. Surely persons who make preach upon that subject several times this fall and of disobedience, or from the hope of being justified winter, and some three or four having already em- Germans, do but illustrate the saying, that "drown in case of obedience? Then it is a precept of braced it, while others are still inquiring. The law. Is the motive drawn from the death of Christ | Macedonian cry reaches us from many parts, Hebron, Pa., Jan. 12, 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Through our attentive correst people should more generally know, than that pondent, Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock, we are furnished with the Harrisburg Democratic Union she is ever more for breaking the heads than the gospel. For Moses by his ministration could of January 14, from which we learn that the petitions of Sabbath-keepers in that State are being that doeth them, shall live by them," and "the forwarded to the Legislature with commendable promptness. In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mr. Stewart of Franklin County, presented the petition of nine of the Seventh-day Baptists of Snow Hill, to exempt them from Mr. M'Farlan presented several petitions from Seventh-day Baptists for an exemption from fines In referring to the precepts "written and en- for the non-observance of Sunday. Mr. Ives and Mr. Edie presented several, relative to the Sev enth-day Baptists. Mr. Smith presented one from citizens of Lancaster for the passage of a law exempting Seventh-day Baptists from fines imposed by the act of 1794.

> SABBATH PETITIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF New-Jersey.—On Thursday last, Jan. 22d, in ing the meeting, it commenced. We had for our the House, Mr. Corey presented a petition from assistance Bro. Alexander Campbell of Pawcatuck, citizens of Essex in relation to their religious R. I., and Bro. Solomon Carpenter of Shiloh, N. J. rights and privileges in observing the seventh day | They came to us "filled with the Spirit." They of the week as the Sabbath, which was read and preached the truth with power. Our expectations referred to the select committee on that subject. were in a measure realized. The saints were On Friday, Jan. 23d, Mr. Cannon presented a quickened; some who had wandered were reclaimsupplementary memorial from Wm. M. Fahne- ed; and a few, who were in the road to death stock, M. D., in relation to the religious observ- were pricked in their hearts, and led to cry out, ance of the seventh day of the week as the Sab- | " What shall we do to be saved." Since that time Petition, together with the letter from General licly professed Christ before men. Washington, shall appear next week.]

How it Works.—A case has just occurred in Boston, which shows in an admirable manner the working of the law of that city for the proexceedingly conscientious about keeping holy following editorial note accompanies the article country. All will remember the two youths, of the Boston Times, that the person who combus between Boston and a neighboring town! Conscientious man! He could hear the deafening noise of his own omnibus thundering along over the pavement of a city street, without compunction; but the idea of a newsvender offering his wares for sale on Sunday, was shocking-and It shows, however, the natural working of the the same amount as for the corresponding months and ignorant of the language that was spoken Sunday laws; they put it in the power of any blind bigot or designing hypocrite to wreak his in the same period amounted to \$90,493 39, of Friars, whose guest he was, in delightful and afvengeance upon the man who may have offended him, and that under the cloak of religion.

STATUTE LAW AND THE LAW OF GOD.—In a book entitled, "The People's Rights Reclaimed," written by Judge Herttell, may be found some wholesome truths mixed up with much which we pronounce wholesome truth:

"The incompatibility of the statute law, with

together. Thus, God commands us to keep the seventh day (of the week) as a Sabbath-our legislature commands us to keep the first. God commands us to do no work on the seventh day -our legislature tells us we may do as much work as we please on that day. authority, the alledged command of God, or that of the legislature? If the latter, then the alledged command of God is set at nought. If the formay think most likely to affect that object. It

appealed to, in its justification."

DESPERATE.—It is said that "drowning men catch at straws;" and if we mistake not, this say-The Lord has been doing great things for us ing has been pretty fully illustrated by the avidity nominal Jews in Germany. That paragraph was probably written by some penny-a-liner, who did German Jews," and a few restless spirits, more stead of the Sabbath. However, the paragraph once written, it has been copied and circulated much difference whether they keep the seventh such a use of this movement by a few spiritualzing ing men catch at straws."

RELIGION AND THE STATE.—A cotemporary very

SABBATH PETITIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF of more importance, and none, certainly, that the when Religion gets the staff of State in her hands, mending the hearts of her subjects."

IN. J. YEARLY MEETING AND ITS RESULTS.

The churches in New Jersey have been in the practice, for more than a century, of holding a Yearly Meeting in the month of October, alternately at Piscataway and Shiloh. Accordingly the meeting was held the present year with the church in Piscataway. Although this church has been in a pleasant and growing condition for years, yet there was but little spiritual engagedness. The sloth that hung like an incubus upon us, became alarming, and the more spiritual part of the church made it a subject of prayer and conversation. Looking forward to the approaching meeting, they ceased not to pray to God, that it might be made the means of much good to this branch of Zion.

On the 17th of October, the usual time of hold bath; also a copy of a letter from "the Father of we have received six by baptism, and one has been his country," in relation to religious toleration; restored. We trust that the seed sown will yet both which were read, and referred to the select spring up and bring forth a more plentiful harvest. committee on that subject. [Mr. Fahnestock's | Some have obtained a hope, who have not yet pub-

> W. B. GILLETT. New Market, N. J., January 17, 1846.

THE BAPTIST GUARDIAN AND CHRISTIAN IN TELLIGENCER, is the title of an able religious pafrom the Recorder:-

"In our last week's Guardian we stated that | the Seventh-day Baptists of America number sixty | scendant of St. Louis, and of Louis the Great, at churches, with fifty-two ministers; they have the palace of the Tuilleries. In Paris, I have about six thousand members in association. We are informed that there are several other unassociated churches; but they have not hitherto had a church in the capitol of the State in which they are most numerous.''

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—At the close of the third quarter of the Society's current year, January 15, it had received for sales of publications and donations \$92,±88, being very nearly of the year preceding. The issues of publications about him, yet mingling with the Franciscan which 14,358,342 pages, value \$9,572 23, were grants for the destitute. The number of colporteurs and agents for volume circulation in commission was 129, laboring in 29 States and Territories, chiefly in the most destitute parts of the country. There was due on bills sanctioned and notes payable before April 15, \$9,127 81; estimated expense of sustaining colporteurs and agents and Pagan lands remaining to be raised, upwards that it matters not what particular day is observed of \$16,000—making upwards of \$46,000 which provided one day of the seven is observed. The will be needed in donations before April 15, the

World's Temperance Convention.—The friends of temperance in England have resolved on holding a World's Temperance Convention in the summer of next year—probably in the latter end of June, or the commencement of July. Delegates are invited from all the principal societies in every country. The object of the Convention is threefold-To ascertain the state of the temperance question in all parts of the globe-To receive suggestions as to the most effectual method of extending the temperance reformation-To at mer, the legislative command is left without tempt the formation of a temperance mission

CELEBRATION OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Printers of Rochester celebrated the anniversary would seem, however, rather unfortunate for the of Franklin's birth-day on the 16th inst. in good be condemned by the very authority quoted and style. There were present about eighty mem bers of the craft, among whom were Vice-Chancellor Whittlesey, formerly proprietor of the Republican—Everard Peck, who published the Ro chester Telegraph as early as 1818-and several other distinguished persons connected with the press. The toasts and speeches were in character for the occasion, and many of them exceedingly interesting. Mr. William A. Welles closed his amusing and instructive remarks as

"When we look at the conductors of the public press, who would not be proud to be called a Printer? Who has not heard of John Lang, Benjamin Russell, Buckingham, Col. Wm. L. Stone, John Neal, Salma Hale, Selleck Osborn, Greeley, Geo. P. Morris, Thurlow Weed, Ritchie. Judge Beal, Croswell, Solomon Southwick, Senators Isaac Hill and Simon Cameron, and many others who might be mentioned? These talented writers were all of them, I believe, practical Printers. The late Prof. James D. Knowles. of Newton Theological Institution, who served his apprenticeship with Hugh Brown, Providence, R. I., was also a Printer. Dr. Baird, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner;" Samuel Woodworth; Rev. Dr. Potts: Prof. Stuart. of Andover; N. P. Willis; Edwin Forrest, as well as the present Lord Mayor of London, justly remarks, that "history records few truths were also included in Mr. Welles's vocabulary."

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

We mentioned some weeks ago, that the New

Bedford Lyceum had refused, by a formal vote. to admit colored persons to its advantages, or even to its lectures unless they would consent to sit in a sort of "Negro Pew" called the "North Gallery." A more unrighteous or contemptible decision, we think, was never made. We are heartily glad to learn that the institution is receiving that rebuke which it justly merits. Two distinguished scholars-Raiph Waldo Emerson and Charles Sumner-have peremptorily refused to lecture before the Lyceum, on the ground that it has undertaken to establish within its jurisdiction a distinction of caste. Mr. Emerson, in his letter declining the honor of delivering an address, says that the recent vote so embarrasses him that he should not know how to speak to the company. He thinks, that as the Lyceum exists for popular education, it should bribe and importune the humblest and most ignorant to come in, and exclude nobody; or, if anybody, certainly the most cultivated. Mr. Sumner thinks, that in lecturing before a Society which has embodied prejudice against color among its laws, and has thus formal. ly reversed an injunction of the highest religion and politics, he would seem to lend his sanction to what is most alien to his soul, and to join with them in disobedience to that command which teaches us to regard as one blood all the children of the earth. He therefore begs to be excused. The following paragraphs from his letter we commend to the careful perusal of such persons as imagine that their prejudices are natural and there. fore justifiable:-

"One of the cardinal truths, both of religion and freedom, is the equality and brotherhood of man. In the sight of God, and of all just institutions, the white man can claim no precedence or exclusive privilege from his color. It is 'the accident of an accident' that places a human soul beneath the dark shelter of an African countenance. rather than beneath our colder complexion. Nor can I conceive any application of the benign inunto you, more pertinent than to the white man; who founds a discrimination between his fellow on a difference of skin.

"It is well known, that the prejudice of color, which is akin to the stern and selfish spirit that African blood, who gained the highest honors in the College at Paris in the winter of 1838, and dined on the same day with the King of France, the desat for weeks, at the School of Law, on the same benches with colored persons, listening, like mvself, to the learned lectures of Degerando, and of Rossi: nor do I remember observing, in the throng of sensitive young men by whom they were surreunded, any feelings toward them except of companionship and respect. In Italy, at the Convent of Palozzuola, on the shores of the Alban Lake, and on the site of the ancient Alba Longa, have seen for several days a native of Abyssinia, only recently conducted from his torrid home, fectionate familiarity. In these examples may be discerned the proper influence of the Christian

For the Sabbath Recorder. SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION. course no. 3.

In looking over the expenditures of the British Government, for 1835, we find that about \$20, 000,000 were paid to 114,752 Non-Effective men in the Army, Navy and Ordinance Department, embracing, probably, half pay officers and other pensioners. The expenditures, during the same year, for the Civil Government, including all allowances to the several branches of the Royal Family, and to the King of Belgium; for the establisment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; salaries and expensives of both Houses of Parliament, including printing; for the whole Judiciary Department, including the expenses of the Police and Criminal Prosecutions, and all the salaries and superannuation allowances to foreign ministers and consuls, and for all other pensions and annuites on the civil list, did not amount to \$13,000,000! seven millions of dollars a year less than the sum paid to these noneffective, do-nothing men connected with the British Army and Navy. There are 363 Judges in the United Kingdom, whose salaries amount to \$1,785,022 per annum. Nor are they non-effective men in their department, but men who honor the British name and give dignity to human laws throughout Christendom. Yet for all their profound learning and assiduous labor, they do not receive in eleven years what is paid in one to do-nothings of the British Army and Navy! But let us come back to this model republic

and see if the like abuses exist in its economy In looking into the Register of the U. S. Navy, we find this to be a fact with regard to the actual service and pay of our naval officers in the earlier periods of our national existence. From 1815 to 1823, a period of about 8 years, there were 28 Captains, whose average time of service during this period, was less than two years; thirty Commandants, a little over two years; one hundred and seventy-two Lieutenants, less than three and a half; and eight Chaplains, less than one and a half year. In the Naval Register for 1845, it will be seen that, of 1,391 naval officers under the pay of the Government, three hundred and sixty-nine were waiting orders! Their salaries, at the fixed allowance for officers thus waiting orders, amounted to \$444,170! Add to this the salaries of 8 Marine officers and engineers, waiting orders the same year, we have the sum of \$448,336 paid to the non-effective officers of our navy. Now the sum paid in 1845 to 278 members of Congress and to 38 Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the U.S. was \$445,500, less than the amount received by these naval officers while waiting orders. It would be easy to prove that the non effective men in this department alone receive annually more pay than is allowed to all the members of of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to all the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States. Is not this fact worthy the consideration of our

national Legislature and Judiciary?

Worcester, U. S. A., Dec. 6, 1845.

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6, 1846.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

On Monday of last week the funeral services of Wm. Taylor of Virginia, took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and were attended by the members of the Senate and the House.

There was no business of general interest transacted by the SENATE last week, except a short debate on Oregon, which sprung up in considering the Navy Bill. Most of the time was spent in secret sessions until Wednesday, when they adourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, much time was spent in discussing the Florida contested election case. The final vote in this case was taken on Saturday, when Mr. Cabell. who had a certificate of election in his pocket, was turned out, and his place given to Mr. Bockenbrough, who | zens. On the 21st ult., the Senate concurred with claimed to have been duly elected by the people. Nothing else of importance was done.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Twenty-two Days Later.

Friday last, after a passage of eighteen days from Liverpool.

The news is of great importance, and that part of it which relates to the reception of the President's Message will be received with emotions of heart-felt pleasure by the friends of peace in this country.

The most remarkable if not the most important item of intelligence is the restoration of the Peel Ministry, Lord John Russell having failed in his efforts to organize a Cabinet. The main cause of this failure was the refusal of Lord Grey to form a part of the Government if Lord Palmerston was placed at the head of the Foreign Department. Wilmer & Smith's European Times says of this movement :—" Since the sailing of the Acadia on the 4th ult., a series of most extraordinary events have been witnessed in England of which its constitutional history affords no parallel. The country has been astounded by the sudden resignation of the Peel Ministry—one of the strongest executive governments that ever swayed its destiny; by the assumption ants. of power on the part of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the late Whig Cabinet -followed, almost immediately, by its abandonment, and by the re-installation of Sir Robert Peel, minus two or three of his former col leagues—the whole forming the strangest anomaly in the punctilio of 'Cabinet making' that has occurred in England during the present, or indeed, any former generation."

The President's Message was received in England with great calmness, and produced no belligerent or warlike demonstrations. Public sentiment in that country is manifestly strong for peace. The tone of the English press, although | Eight of the kettles were found as perfect as when each speaks with its own peculiar bias, is on the made, and the other three were much corroded. whole not so belligerent as was expected. Like In this hole were also discovered ten or a dozen all bad news long anticipated, anticipation has outrun reality.

The Committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favor of settling the Oregon question by peaceful rather than by other means, whatever provocation the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war between the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

The question of the Repeal of the Corn Laws is still in suspense.

During the late gales the losses to shipping have been to a great extent; upwards of 50 vessels have been totally lost, and at least 100 human beings have perished. The most distressing loss was that of the St. David steamer, trading with passengers and goods between Havre and Liverpool. She sailed from Havre on the 13th December, and there is now no doubt that she has foundered, and that every soud on board has perished. Portions of her cargo have been found on the coast of Fecamp.

France.

On the 30th of Dec., His Majesty, Louis Phillippe, opened the session of the French Chambers with the usual foamalities.

On Tuesday evening President Polk's Message arrived in the city. Most certainly it has not created anything like so much sensation as was expected. With the exception of the Monitcur and the Journal des Debats, none of the newspapers have given it entire, the Presidential verboseness being too much for their scanty dimensions.

The President's brother, Mr. W. H. Polk, is now in Paris, where he will stop some time. He will afterward go to Naples, as ambassador extraordinary, to exchange the ratification of the treaty of commerce lately concluded. Washington Irving is also, we understand, in Paris, on leave of absence from Madrid.

Germany.

Religious tolerance appears to be gaining ground. Catholic priests no longer refuse to bless mixed marriages, i. e. marriages between Protestants and Catholics; and it is even asserted that the Pope has the intention of acknowledging the Protestant Church, so as to induce it to aid him in putting down the new religion of German Catholicism.

The new religion of Ronge is advancing, but does not making so much noise as it did. One or two Catholic priests have joined it, and have thereby drawn on themselves the vengeance of their pheric railway near Dublin, and that at Croydon, bishops. Ronge is received well in some places near London, owe their propelling force to the exand badly in others; and it is the same with re- hausting of the air in a tube. Another method spect to his partisans.

The great events in Italy of late, have been the

Russia, and particularly in Poland. Nicholas is had been exercised in his name, and to have promthe Pope's statement was correct.

LATE From Mexico.—A great revolution is now in progress in Mexico, which will probably result in entirely changing the rulers if not the form of government.

The Moniteur of the 21st ult., says that the Supreme Government has appointed Gen. Busta ment Commander in Chief, and Gen. Rorregon his second in command, of the army to oppose Gen. Paredes. That paper says the Government is indefatigably working to repell the revolt, and that it has already taken the necessary measures to put the Capital in a state of defence, and given out 3,000 guns to be distributed among the citithe Government in giving Dictatorial powers to President Herrera. El Siglo says that Paredes had siezed upon the public Treasury of the Fair The steamship Hibernia reached Boston on de Ulloa, under the command of Cassanova, an- ployed as a cathartic in the disease of horses callnounced the first movement of the Army and Navy ed the yellow water. The extract should for mediin favor of the proclamation of san Luis Potosi cinal purposes be made from the inner bark, espeby Gen. Paredes, and that it was immediately cially the root, in the month of May or Juno. seconded by the garrison of the place at whose is an efficacious and mild laxative in doses of head was the brave Laudero, with the exception of from ten to twenty grains. a part of the battalion Sigero, numbering about 100 men, who left their barracks with their officers refusing to join their companions. This body, as they were marching out, fired a volley on those who remained, killing a captain and ten veterans, and wounding three others.

> REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—Last June, Edmund Dougan, residing on lot 17, in the 4th concession of the township of Nottawasaga, in the County of Simcoe, discovered on the lot he occupies, a sunken hole in the earth, having the resemblance of a small pond of water or low fen. It was situated on a rising ground, in the forest, which he was engaged in clearing, preparatory to cultivation. The roots of trees had spread over the marsh and many of considerable thickness were cut away by the occupant of the lot, and his assist-

> Dougan's son, on stooping to drink out of the hole, discovered some bones in it, which caused a farther examination, and ultimately led to the discovery of a very large quantity of human bones, including between 500 and 600 skulls! They also found about 40 pounds of brass; several brass kettles, in a decayed state, and several

> In about a month after the occurrence above narrated, a similar hole was discovered by William Thompson, on the third lot in the same concession and township, which being examined, was found to contain eleven copper kettles, each of which would hold about nine pails of water.sea shells, and a large quantity of pipe clay but-The holes are situated about one mile and a half from each other, with the North branch of the Nottawasaga River dividing them.

[Brookville (Canada W.) Statesman.

"THE BARE-FOOTED PRINTER BOY."—The Pittsburg Morning Ariel under this heading gives a short history of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania as follows:—

"Some thirty years ago a bare-footed boy floated down the Susquehannah river on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg, Penn. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family; with all his worldly goods tied up in a little pocket handkerchief; he sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, then as an editor, the bare-footed printer boy worked his way | food. against ob tacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower of Franklin began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer Previously to Capt. Judkins, of the Cambria, to the State, and by frugal management was ensailing from Liverpool, on his last outward pass- abled to accomplish the object dearest to his age for America, he made a trifling wager with | heart—the establishment of his mother in a home a gentleman, that on Sunday morning, the 28th | above want—in the possession of every comfort December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he | she could desire. His brothers were next his would be off George's pierhead, delivering the care, and like Napoleon he had a strong arm mail bags. Such was his correctness of calcula- with which to aid them—an indomitable persetion, that he actually arrived two hours before verance that nothing could long successfully ob. | fat into lard and oil. struct. In a few years, they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world—the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of affluence, surrounded by a young and affectionate family He did not stop here. He became the friend of the friendless, the patron of merit, and the encourager of industry. He rose in honor and in office, until the poor, bare-footed boy, who entered a printing office in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his little bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a Senator in Congress! That man is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania."

> ESCAPE OF FRENCH SLAVES .- The contiguity of the French West India Islands, where Slavery exists, to the Free Islands under the British crown, affords many opportunities for the escape of slaves from the former to the latter; the British emancipated islands proving a strong temptation to the poor fugitive French slave, who there finds an asylum from oppression, a home and liberty, not- killed in the West is estimated at about 1,000,withstanding all attempts to the contrary. Since | 000, which is an increase of 150,000, emancipation, about 1,000 slaves have reached the British Colonies safely in their light sailing boats, as many have probably perished in the attempt, and as many more have been caught and thrown back into the horrible dungeon of slavery, to pay the penalty of their crime in the additional severity of their labor and their punishments.

A New Atmospheric Railway.—The atmos-

Telegraphic Intelligence —On the 13th inst. represented to have been much moved by the at half past twelve o'clock, noon, a commission merearnest manner of the venerable old Pope, to have chant from Alexandria, at Washington, inquired monds, or between the kernels themselves; it is finds the care and education of them impossible 1500 bushels—and an answer at half past 2 o'ised to punish by exile to Siberia the persons clock, also the probable cost of feirghting to Alexguilty of it, should he find, on investigation, that andria. His agent at Baltimore made the inquiry. and reported, and being a few minutes too soon, was answered that Mr. Fowle, the merchant, was not in. At the time appointed, he was informed of his presence, and communicated the price and cost of delivery at Alexandria; told him that a vessel might as well take 1000 bushels, and asked if he should send it. He was answered, yes. But, to make sure that all was understood, asked again, and was answered, "Fill her up." The agent at Baltimore found a vessel at the wharf with 1600 bushels on board, and bought it, on condition that the captain would take it to Alexandria. The captain engaged his pilot, and before six o'clock P. M., the vessel was under sail for Alexandria, with the cargo of corn.

[Farmer and Mechanic.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT.—This is an abundant tree in our country. Its sap affords sugar equal to the maple. The bark of the root at St. Juan, which had been committed to his of this tree will excite a blister, and the bark and charge. El Vera Cruzano of the 24th says that shells of the nut, dye a good brown color. A deon the 23d a salute from the Castle of San Juan | coction of the inner bark is advantageously em-

> SAD.—A German woman was arrested a day or two since at Buffalo, on a charge of abandoning her infant child by leaving it upon the steps of a house. She acknowledged the act, and said she was driven to it by poverty, alledging that for two days prior to her forsaking her infant she had not tasted food, and was not able to nourish it! She piteously begged that her child might be restored to her, alledging that she had deeply regretted ever forsaking it. She was committed to prison in default of \$500 bail.

SLAVERY SQUIRMING.—In the Maryland Legisature the other day, Mr. Clagett submitted preambles and Resolutions, that as in the opinion of this House the "Saturday Visiter," a paper published in Baltimore by J. E. Snodgrass, is an incendiary paper, in view of ch. 325, of 1835, and is calculated to create discontent and stir up insurrection among the people of color of this State; therefore,

institute such legal proceeding against the said some days, and dried in the sun. Snodgrass, as in his judgement shall seem best to convict him of a violation of the said act of 1835, and to abate said newspaper as a public

The Baltimore Sun says, that a flagrant outrage was 'perpetrated the other day in the House of Delegates of Maryland, in a solemn proposition made by Mr. Reeder, that the Legislature pass a law, enslaving all the free negroes of the State, and then providing for the sale of them, the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt. Too monstrous for earnest, yet too solemn for a jest, the House seemed for a moment paralyzed; but promptly expressing a universal abhorrance of the proposition. Mr. Rooder withdraw it !

SUMMARY.

A Mr. Crocker of Sunderland, has kept a regular account of the expenses and profits of seventeen hens, showing the following expenses:-The hens cost him in food for a year \$10 78, while they brought him in eggs at 13 cents a dozen and chickens at 15 cents each \$27 25, making a balance in his favor of \$16 97.

A vegetable indigenous in New Grenada, the atraches, is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pounds of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome

Joshua K. Hitchcock, a poor mechanic in Baltimore county, Md., had added to his family the other morning, three daughters, whom he named Mary Florida, Martha Texas, and Jane Polk. He has now 17 children.

Ten cents per head is paid for slaughtering hogs at Cincinnati, and the butchers thus realize a good profit. The hair is made into mattresses —the bristles into brushes—the blood into some

It is proposed to build a monster Hall in Boston, 821 feet long, the basement of the building to be used as a railroad depot.

One-third of Russia, Sweden, Germany, and Norway, is covered with forests; one-fourth of Austria and Prussia; one-fifth of Belgium; onesixth of Switzerland; one-seventh of France; one-ninth of Italy; one-twelfth of Spain, and one-twenty-fifth of Great Britain.

Mr. C. F. Crosman, of Brighton, has raised, the past season, 410 bushels of carrots on one-fourth of an acre. This is at the rate of 1,640 bushels per acre. Mr. C. has grown something like 1,000 bushels of beets on one acre of land. He is extensively engaged in the seed growing busi ness, producing several thousand dollars worth

About 100,000 hogs have been killed at Louis. ville the present season, being an increase of 40,000 over any other year. The whole number

passed excellence.

hogs. Say as often as twice a week. I have tried it on twenty hogs, and found that all ate it greedily except one old sow, who would not table.

It is a very extraordinary fact, that previous has been invented in England, of which we find to the establishment of the copper works in an account in the Miner's Railroad Journal. It is Cornwall, Eng., the marshes in their vicinity called Nickell's system of propulsion. A tube is were continually exciting intermittent fever, laid along the track of the railway, charged with whereas, since that period, a case of ague has movements of the Emperor of Russia. The prin- condensed air, which is made to act on the wheels, not occurred in the neighborhood. The men in cipal thing has been, that he has had an inter- on the principle of a wedge, forcing them along the works say that the smoke kills all fevers. have resolved to support such delegates to the suits. The French and Spanish languages, both written the works say that the smoke kills all fevers. view with the Pope, in which the latter addressed him in terms of strong remonstrance against the of friction and power the Latter and

The eye distinguishes no difference betwixt the trees which produce the sweet and bitter alculture, afforded both. The almond tree nearly resembles the peach. It originally came from Syria and Barbary; but it is now much cultivated in the South of Europe.

Water is an essential constituent in the organization of all living bodies; and as it is continually expending during the process of life, that waste must be continually supplied, and this supply is of such importance that it is not left to reason or to chance, but forms the object of an imperious appetite.

Reuben Rowley, of Wrentham, the man who said he was robbed last fall, on board the steamboat Massachusetts, of \$28,000, and told the story about eating a part of a peach, which so stupified him, has been confined in the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester for some time past. On Friday afternoon he had leave to go out and take air, promising to return in due season; but at the last accounts he had not been heard of.

A bill has been reported in the Kentucky Legislature by Gen. Combs, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, taxing the luxuries of Dueling Pistols, Bowie Knives, and all other deadly weapons usually worn about the person. It seemed to meet very general approbation.

Jacob Copenham, of Virginia, recovered a verdict of \$8,000 against Samuel Belter, for selucing his daughter. He was able to pay the amount of damages.

A summary of casualties for the last year upon he lakes, during the period of navigation, gives the number of lives lost as 60,—vessels ashore 36,-total wrecks 20,-and an aggregate of \$190,000 damages

Ginger is a perennial plant, indigenous in the East Indies, but now cultivated in the West India islands. It is cultivated there very much in the same manner as potatoes are here, and it is fit for digging once a year, unless for preserving in syrup, when it should be dug at the end of three or four months, at which time it is tender and full

by dry white lead sprinkled near the top of the establishment. roof just before a rain.

Cloves are the unexpanded flower bud of the clove tree. They are gathered in October and November, before they open, and when they are Resolved, That the Governor be requested to still green; they are then exposed to smoke for

> Silk is naturally coated with a substance which has been called a gum, and to which it owes its are generally limited at 5 50. Small sales are making to the stiffness and elasticity. The silk most common in our climate contains, besides the gum, a yellow colored matter.

There are now about 70,000 Welsh emigrants and their children in this country. They are among our best emigrants.

A single paper printed in Charleston, S. C., of late date, contains auction advertisements of the sale of no less than 349 "human chattels"-men, women and children-field-hands, sea-island coton-hands, cooks, draymen, &c.

It is a significant fact, which has been strangely overlooked, the words-Ham, Shem and Japhet, mean in the original Hebrew—Black, Red and

William W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, has had an attack of paralysis of the brain, from which it s feared he cannot recover.

During a session of the General Court, holden at Newton, in 1639, "Peter Poshaker was sentenced for drunkenness, to be whipped, and to have twenty stripes sharply inflicted; and fined five pounds, for slighting the magistrate on what they could do, saying they could but fine him."

A colored slave belonging to John Warfield, of Joshua, Howard District, Maryland, died aged one hundred and twenty-four years. She retained her sight and usual activity until a few days previous to her death. There is no doubt of her age, as she was raised in the same family in which

'Some men, by affecting to be wise, actually prevent themselves becoming wise; for he who labors to make others think he knows more than he does, necessarily takes a position beyond their power to instruct him.

'A noble mind emulates merit, but low minds chemical preparation-the hoofs into glue-the only envy it; the one seeks to rise by imitating merit, the other seeks by detraction to bring merit down to its own level.'

> The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the other day, to decide a trifling wager, a man crossed the new suspension bridge upon the timbers, which are placed six feet apart crossing the bridge, so that he had to make his way by successive leaps from one piece of timber to another. A single misstep might have given him a fall of thirty or forty feet into the water below.

> The N. O. Picayune states that the receipts of he bar at the St. Charles Hotel, in that city, pay the expenses of the entire establishment—being in the middle of the day at the rate of \$100 an hour, and from six hundred to eight hundred dol-

Mr. Nathan Platt, of Binghampton, was instantly killed on Saturday morning, while assisting in raising a small building.

In all England there are but nine daily pa- Robert Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia river, pers published. They are all in London. The and the first navigator who bore the American concentration of public support upon a number flag in triumph round the world, resided in Fedso small, satisfactorily accounts for their unsur- eral street, near the Odeon, Boston. Mr. S. remarked that he had a business call from the old Charcoal is highly recommended for fattening lady one cold morning recently, at a much earlier hour than many of his younger female acquaintances make their appearance at the breakfast

The loss of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi during the present season, has been greater than any previously known. The number of coalboats is estimated at ninety-eight-of flatboats with stock and produce, fifty-seven. Other losses have occurred which are not definitely stated.

The Liberty Convention in Tompkins county, is designed to prepare boys for college or mercantile purview with the Pope, in which the latter addressed him in terms of strong remonstrance against the of friction, and power, the London Mining Journal contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage, without making distinct Liberty nomple. References and J.O. M. contains arsenical vapor—arsenic is a medicinal suffrage.

Rev. Mr Shuck, missionary in China, is now said that the same tree has, by a difference of without serious detriment to his labors as a mis-

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY has received \$5,000 from its station in Southern India, as a contribution to the Jubilee Fund. One fourth of this sum was given by the native church at

A case of breach of marriage contract was recently tried in Lewis Co. Circuit Court. The parties were Miss Lydia Adams and Homer C. Waters, and the jury decided that the lady's heart had been damaged to the amount of \$450.

The brig Henry is to sail from Newburyport, Mass., early in February, for Columbia River and Sandwich Islands. A lady is to go as passenger, with the view of opening a school at the Wallamatte settlement, and is now engaged in collecting a library of useful books suitable for the purpose.

The Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad, with all its property and privileges, is advertised to be sold at public vendue, on the 22d of March, by Isaac H. Williamson, a Master in Chancery. This is in pursuance of a foreclosure of the mortgages which were upon the Road.

It appears that the somewhat novel practice of reporting public discourses on religious subjects is extending its influence quite round the earth. A discourse delivered in this city in 1844, after entering probably many thousands of domestic circles, and wayside audiences, during a year's journey in the United States and in distant climes, has lately returned in an exchange paper published at the Sandwich Islands.

A new prison has lately been built in Berlin, in which the "Pennsylvania system," as the German papers call it, is to be applied in all its strict-The prisoners are allowed to communicate with no one but the directors and persons employed in the prison, ministers of religion, and the members of the society for the moral amelioration of prisoners, who make them frequent visits. Their food is to consist of bread and vegetables. They are to have meat but three times a year. They are never to have a light even during the long Moss which sometimes attaches to the roof on winter evenings. But on the other hand, corpothe north side of houses, causing a premature de- real punishment, which is in use in all the prisons in cay of the shingles, may be completely removed | Prussia, will not be permitted in the Pennsylvanian

> Maryland has expended, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the sum of \$147,950 in transporting free people of color to Liberia.

Review of New-York Market, ... Tuesday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR AND MEAL-The market is very heavy and there are but few orders for shipment in market and these home trade at 5 621@5 69. In Southern there is not much doing. The good descriptions are quoted at 5 69@5 75. Meal is 3 75@4 00 with little inquiry. Rye Flour 4 00@ 425, with sales. Buckwheat 3 75@4 00 per bbl. Bags $1.87\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2.00 per cwt.

GRAIN-In Wheat we hear of a sale of 1300 bushels Virginia, for milling, supposed at 115 cts. The market is rather quiet. Corn is in good supply but dull. Old is held without sales at 70 cts. Rye is nominally 80 cts. Barley, 68@70c. with nothing doing. Canal Oats are quoted at 48

SEED-Since the steamer arrived Clover has been rather duller. Sales yesterday 12,000 lbs. Pennsylvania for Liverpool at 10 cts. Flax is dull. We quote 10 00@11 00 for Rough and Clean.

PROVISIONS—In Ohio Pork there is very little doing and prices are heavy. We notice sales 100 bbls Mess at 12 133. Prime is nominally 10 00. A sale of 300 bbls State, Monroe Co. was made to arrive at 10 00 and 13 for Prime and Mess. Beef is doing better within a few days and quotations are nominally 25 cts. higher. We quote Sour 2 75@3 372. Sales 300 bbls State Pork Hams arrive at 7c. per lb. Lard is very quiet and nothing doing .-Cheese is held at 7@72, with some inquiry for England.

In North Stonington, Ct., January 18, of consumption, Mrs. Sophia A. Lewis, wife of George H Lewis, aged 32 vears. Her illness was very painful, but she bore it patientv. In the hour of death she rejoiced in hope of immortality and eternal life.

LETTERS.

Nathan V. Hull, Rowse Bahcock, Wm. Utter, Joseph Goodrich, Sanford P Stillman, James R. Irish, Asa West, D. Fisk, Win. M. Fahnestock, Samuel Davison (received on Tuesday -next week,) James A. Begg (the missing Nos. shall be supplied soon.)

RECEIPTS.

Hookinton, R. I.—Thomas M. Clarke, Thomas Clarke. Sen., Willard F. Prosser, Mary Ann Babcock, Mrs. Elizabeth Stillman, Jonathan Boss, Peleg Maxson, Moses B. Lewis, Dea. Simon Kenyon, Rowland Hiscox, \$2 each; John Barber, Jr., Mrs. Barbary Murphy, \$1 Portville-Henry C. Champlin, John Saunders, Albert B.

Crandall, Hampton C. Crandall, \$2 each-West Geneses-J. S. Crandall \$4; E. Smith \$2: E. I Maxson \$1.

Clarence—Rowse Babcock \$2. Milton, W. T .- Jeremiah Davis \$2. Niles, Mich.—Rebecca Platts \$2 50. Ulysses, Pa.-J. & E. Kibbee \$1. Leonardsville-O. P. Hull \$1.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL 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 2½ 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 Mr. Sturgis, in his valuable and instructive live in the country and do business in the city; or an execture before the Mercantile Library Association, cellent Tannery, it being in the immediate vicinity of sufstated that it might not be uninteresting to many ficient quantity of the best of bark, a stream of water runs of the audience to know, that the widow of Capt. 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 private sale until the day of sale, and if any are sold notice

New Market, N. J., Jan. 12, 1846.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will commence its Winter Session on ▲ Monday the 27th of November. The course of instruction embraces all the solid branches of education, and

ple. References and other particulars will be given on ple. J. O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Misellaneous.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"-BIBLE

Who is our neighbor? Son of God! In meekness and in mildness come! O. shed the light of life abroad, And burst the cerement of the tomb! Then bid earth's rising myriads move From land to land on wings of love.

Our neighbor's home's in every clime, Of sun burnt tint or darker hue; The home of men since ancient time, The bright green isles 'mid ocean's blue; Or rocks, where clouds and tempests roll In awful grandeur near the pole.

My neighbor, he who groans and toils, The serf and slave on hill and plain Of Europe, or of India's soils-In Asia, or on Afric's main-Or in Columbia's marshes deep. Where Congo's daughters bleed and weep.

Poor, sobbing thing, dark as thy sire, Or mother sad, heart-broken, lorn-And will they quench a sacred fire? And shall that child from her be torn? 'Tis done-poor wrecks, your cup is gall; Yet ye're my neighbors, each and all.

Who is my neighbor.? It is he Who moves triumphant down the vale, While shouting myriads bend the knee, And poison all the passing gale With adulation's rankest breath, To one whose trade is that of death.

My neighbors all-each needs a sigh, Each in due form a friendly prayer; 'O, raise the low, bring down the high To wisdom's point, and fix them there; Where men are men, and pomp and pride, Are marked, and doomed, and crucified.'

Thou art my neighbor, child of pain! And thou, lorn pilgrim, steeped in woe; Our neighbor she, with phrenzied brain, Whose pangs we little reck or know: Who loved while hope and reason shone, Nor ceased to love when both were gone.

And if on this green earth there be One heart by baleful malice strung, A breast that harbors ill to me, A slanderous, false, reviling tongue-My neighbor he-and I forgive;

you come to look for the slaves, they are up and | what truth and duty demand should be exposed. off like a flock of partridges-like Paddy's flea, when you come to put your finger upon them. they aint there!"

The following is a true story; (from pruden- | may this be done? I suggest four things:

tial reasons names are not given.) permission to accompany them. A few days af- of Scripture. ter their arrival at Washington City, a slave 2. Always be sincere with them; never allowgang or "coffle." passing along the street, "on ing yourself to deceive them in any particular, or their way to a Southern market," stopped im- for any cause. There is often a temptation, on mediately in front of the house where this gen- | the part of the parents, to do the opposite of this. tleman, his wife, and free servant were staying; It is often quite convenient to deceive a child; it was in the dusk of the evening, but not yet but he who does it, does it to the child's moral dark. The slaves, male and female, were tied, injury and his own guilt. He teaches falsehood small bairns than they could well provide for; and in harsome by a small cord, others by a chain, to a long to example—the most effective of teaching—the rope, that passed between the ranks of the slaves, and the pupil will most surely learn and practise the shad a young bairn at the breast, which the slaves are the shade to go out a shearing. One year about the harvest time, she had a young bairn at the breast, which the shade to go out a shearing. One year about the harvest time, she had a young bairn at the breast, which the shade to go out a shearing. some by a small cord, others by a chain, to a long | by example—the most effective of teaching— "looking very much like a parcel of firemen deceit himself. drawing their engine by a single rope." While the matter? She replied, "My God! they have law. Lev. xix. 11. Col. ii. 9. Phil. iv. 8. got my sister in that coffle." "Hush up!" replied he, "show me which she is, and make no bly punish him for it. Whatever other offence the house, you huzzy, or I'll knock your d——d | deserving of censure. brains out." She instantly obeyed—his language by any body." The gentleman then went into with fire and brimstone." the house, and told the fugitive to get into an ice inquired of. It was several hours before the Prince of Darkness. cars would start for the North, and the gentleman

About an hour and a half after the girl had serpent? been thus far rescued, a horseman was seen passing up the street on a full run,—they had gone some distance from the town before the young had returned in search of her; nobody had seen the Seriptures and prayer before your domestic search was fruitless. They "knew that they had this exercise admirably adapted to prepare and brought her to Washington, and as there were strengthen you to encounter, with a becoming she could have escaped in the city;" so he con- day. cluded she must have eloped after they got out Accustom your children to make prayer and of the city; and back he went, on a full run, as praise to God, the giver and preserver of life, if "old Harry" was after him, in order to search the first employment in the morning, and the the country between the city and the place last at night. Remember that the duties of a where they first missed her. He was no soon- mother are untransferable, therefore, except in the ice-chest, and told the affrighted girl to get devotional exercise of your children to be superup and dress herself in her sister's clothes, and intended by another. follow him to the Rail Road Depot as his ser- See that your daughters rise early, and that agent came up to her and demanded, "who do you belong to?" She replied, "to Mr.—," selves. A strict observance of this rule will be this wench belong to you?" "Yes sir!" was period of life.

the laconic reply, with all the hauteur of a Southern nabob. The gentleman had a sallow com- regularly washed and combed before breakfast; plexion, dark hair, dark eyes, and might readily never permit them to treat you with so much pass for a Southerner; but the direction of the disrespect as to appear at your table in a slovenroute he was traveling, or something else, made ly condition. It should ever be remembered the agent hesitate. It was a fearful moment, that the highest respect which a child can pay is when the gentleman assuming all the bluster due to its parent. This respect may be insured and "chivalry" of which he was capable, and by forming correct habits in youth. "feeling indignant" at the craven tool of Southern slaveocracy, his eye flashed fire, as he put his hand into his bosom, (as though he was in the act of drawing an unanswerable argument out of his breast pocket,) and turning round to the agent, demanded in a tone which made him quail, and when he is old, he will not depart from it,' "do you doubt my word, sir?" To which the is a part of God's word, which we think, if one agent replied, "oh no, sir, your word is suffi- passage can be more prominent than another, cient." This appeared to calm our friend's re- will be most conspicuous to the eye of parents your reading. It is a low kind of enjoyment at best, sentment, so lowering his tone, he asked the in the day of judgment; and wherever they agent if he did not remember his bringing his turn their eyes it will meet them in all its fearful servant with him to Washington about a week realities. Parents, that declaration is true.ago? adding, "you ought to know that bonnet- God has declared it, and upon your heads be the your Washington niggers don't often carry such awful responsibility of violating it. That it is head gear:" at which the agent, smiling, went violated, is a fact too apparent to demand proof; away saying, "all's right, sir, all right!" and a fact which every where meets us, demonstraaway went the cars, gentleman, servant and all! tively proves that "a child left to himself will and she is now living where the slaveholder will bring his mother to shame." There are many not find her; or if he does, he dare not take her. parents who spend more time, and take more Thus was a young woman rescued from "worse pains, in training their horses and oxen than they than death," and thus was a Northern man made | do in training their children. There are great into an abolitionist, which he was not when he and awful responsibilities devolving upon parents, left home for the South. He is such now, and no the importance of which is commensurate with doubt will continue to be such as long as he the value of the immortal soul. Weigh well the

freest Republic under the sun!" It is a great them to be a blessing or a curse to the world. slave market—belongs to the people of the free You are training them for heaven or hell. The States as much as it does to those of the slave | seeds which are now being sown in their youth-States. "Hail Columbia happy land!" What ful minds will soon germinate, and then will be have you of the North to do with slavery at the fulfilled the Scripture-"Whatsoever a man South? "Go home and mind your own busi- soweth, that he shall also reap." It is an old ness." What right have "Northern doe-faces" and true adage, that "Just as the twig is bent to meddle with our "peculiar" institutions in the tree 's inclined:" let it be bent to obedience the District of Columbia, or in any of the terri- and virtue. Much of the wickedness practised tories of the United States? Our slaves are "fat in our land is justly chargeable—either directly and sleek." The above transaction took place or indirectly-upon parents. No impressions within sight of the Capitol over which floats the are so lasting as those made in youth. How imflag of our Country: the bloody stripes upon that portant, then, that they should be of the right star-spangled banner prove that our forefathers character. were in favor of stripes—and stripes are a necessary concomitant of slavery—therefore the framers of our Constitution intended to protect slavery forever. If that be not plain I can't make it Q. E. D.

HOW MAY I TEACH MY CHILD SINCERITY?

This question was proposed recently in a to answer it.

erity, must be admitted. A propensity to dethe Maryland Legislature once told me, that when One of the first things observed in children is done; and next day when the servants were absent, they he was a boy, "slaves were pretty good property; an effort to deceive. To exonerate themselves drew the body from the well and buried it. Though and now a-days they do well enough whilst the from blame, or free themselves from anticipated their neighbors noticed that their worldly circumstances owner is living, but as soon as the owner dies, and | punishment, they falsify their word, or cover up Very important, therefore, is it to prevent thisto nip this evil propensity in the bud, and cultivate a frank, open, sincere disposition. How

1. Impress them deeply with the criminality A gentleman residing in one of the free States, and odionocoo of insincerity. This may be had a free colored girl living with him, and be- done by reading and expounding to them poring about to take his wife to the Federal city to tions of Scripture bearing upon this point, and visit her relations, this young woman requested | making them commit to memory those portions

the gentleman was viewing this sad spectacle, confess it, commend them for the confession and he heard a shriek of agony in the house, and im- forgive them the wrong done. This will inmediately went to see what was the matter. He culcate the belief that the sin of lying is far found his servant had fainted, and was lying on greater than sins in general, which is the fact, the floor: he dashed some water into her face, and cause it to be so regarded. It is a violation which revived her, when he asked, what was not only of paternal precept, but of God's sacred

When you detect your child in a lie, invarianoise about it." He then went into the street, goes unpunished, let not this. If Jehovah rewith his knife concealed in his hand, and quietly gards lying as a crime so flagrant as to denounce cutting the cord that bound her to the coffle rope, against the liar eternal separation from himself, without any body except the captive seeing it; | in the world to come, that parent who omits sehe then said to her in an angry tone, "go into vere discipline in case of falsehood, is certainly

Our Saviour tells us that he who lies, bears and bearing, and her obsequious submission, was | Satan's image. "He was a murderer from the in such good keeping with Southern manners, beginning, and abode not in the truth, because that "the bystanders never suspected that any there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a thing was wrong " "The head devil, who had lie, he speaketh his own, for he is a liar, and the dreed a heavy penance in this.—Rambles in Northumbercharge of the coffle, was at the other end of the father of it." And Jehovah hath said, "All liars land. rope, and no notice was taken of the transaction | shall have their part in the lake that burneth

While the path of sincerity is straight and chest, and immediately shut the lid-this was plain, and the sun-light of heaven rests upon it. done in order that his brother-in-law, at whose and while it leads upwards to the home of God house he was staying, might not see her, and and truth—the paths of dissimulation are dark should know nothing about it, in case she was and crooked, and lead down to the abode of the the good from the bad—experience to understand the

Can we be too careful that our children should says they were the longest hours he ever re- be kept in the way of the Father of lights, and out of the tortuous, snaky course, of the infernal one with which you are pleased—without being affected [Mother's Magazine.

SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

vant. Now came the great trial; it was a dan- they employ themselves about such domestic gerous experiment for him and for her; the scru- affairs as are suited to their years and capacities. these, and to that you ought to resort. tiny was severe. Before the cars started, the Never suffer your children to require services

pointing to him. The agent asked him, "does of incalculable advantage to them through every economy his study, are we not satisfied that he is an hon-

From the Morning Star. DUTY OF PARENTS.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, instructions you give, and the example you Reader, Washington city is the capitol of "the place before your children. You are preparing

THE UPBRAIDINGS OF CONSCIENCE.

About eighty years ago, according to popular report, pedlar, who had the character of being possessed of a large sum of money, which he always carried about him, entered a farm house above Rothbury, at which, in his regular visits to that part of the country, he had been accustomed to call. From that hour he was never more seen, and tradition ascribes his murder to the farmer's wife.—She was Maternal Association, and I will attempt briefly the only person at home when the pedlar called; and, as she and her husband had before spoken of killing him for turn from the field, she informed him of what she had were much improved, and that they had more money than formerly, yet they were never suspected of having murdered the pedlar. Their ill-gotten gain, however, brought them no happiness .- The husband a few years afterwards, fell from his horse and broke his neck; and at times the widow was seized with fits of terror, which appeared to deprive her of reason. She survived her husband several years; and on her death-bed communicated to a person who attended her, the circumstances of the pedlar's she entered the kitchen where the deed was done, she fancied she saw the pedlar sitting at the table : and after she had removed to another house, he used to seat himself opposite to her, with his hair wet and hanging down over his face, as he appeared when she and her husband drew him from the well. In passing a cottage, in which remembered an old woman had dwelt who was sus pected of having caused the death of one of her children I enquired of a person, a native of the village, who was with me, if he knew anything of the circumstances, and received from him the following account. "I knew the woman, who is now where the Lord pleases, very well. hindered of the shearing by staying at home with it, and 3. When your children commit an offence and that she might get rid of it altogether, she smothered it in the cradle. There was no public enquiry made, nor in quest held, but all her neighbors, especially the women folk, believed that the bairn was wilfully made way with, for she had the character of being a cold-hearted mother. She never did well, though she lived for nearly forty years afterwards. She fell into a low way, and was at times almost clear past herself. She was always the worst about the time of the barvest moon; and would then often walk about the house, and would sometimes go out and wander about the common, all night, moaning and groaning in a fearful way. I have many a time seen her holding her head between her hands, rocking herself backwards and forwards on a low chair, groaning and sighing, and every now and then giving an awful sort of shriek, which folk who knew her best said was her way when she fancied she heard the bairn cry in the same way that it did when she was smothering it. About the harvest time, she often used to see the spirit of the innocent she had put to death: and her neighbors often heard her talking to it, bidding it to be gone, and not torment her longer with its cries. She is now dead and in her grave, and has been many years; and whatever may be her punishment in the next world for taking away the life of a harmless bairn of her own flesh and blood, she certainly

YOUR READING.

Yes, young man, young woman, your reading! your

It forms your character. It matters comparatively little what your fathers, and mothers, and teachers read. Their character is formed, they have knowledge to distinguish arts of seducing writers, and power to withstand the as saults of the unprincipled. But you have everything to learn-are inexperienced, unsuspicious, and susceptible. You take not a book into your hand—at least not your conduct. These beautiful magazines, with their of David, in calming the billows of the soul. Rise so early in the morning, that you may be make you vain, impure, and superficial. These imported venge, walk through the fields, clad with verdure and adornwoman was missed,—this man (or rather demon) able to secure at least half an hour for reading san heroines—their extravagant fictions and impossible to him exhale no fragrance. Like his soul, nature is robed her—nobody knew any thing about her—the concerns require your attention. You will find thos, will not fail to vitiate every young person who lights not up his bosom with joy; but the fires of hell rage catastrophes and rewards—their dombast and their da- in the deepest sable. The smile of beauty and cheerfulness reads them. They may have some good design, and there, and render him as miserable as he wishes the object may, if read by our philosophers and politicians, excite of his hate. to some action towards reforming some of the abuses of always plenty of people about, it was impossible temper and spirit, the trials and vexations of the society, but what have you to do with them? Your business is, now, to form your own character after a right model. It will be time enough to read Bulwer, and Dickens, and Eugene Sue, and George Sand, when you shall be able to take fire into your bosom and not be burned-or visit pot-houses, and not take infection Possibly it may be best that some wise men should revel in this filth for the sake of fishing up now and then a practical er gone, than our Northern gentleman opened cases of unavoidable necessity, never suffer the liar with vice and corruption, irreligion and vulgarity, but at present it is at imminent peril that you come into contact with these things, or in sight of them. They will neither make you better sons and daughters, brothers and pare you for death. There is reading which will do all

ligious books, is it not proof satisfactory that he is a good anew to the cause." man? When the statesman makes history and political What father would not be proud of such a speech as this

Let all the young members of your family be | companions, is it not evidence that he appreciates true excellence in literature? Let us see the books a man loves to read, and we will give you his character-literary, religious, political, or what not. Understand then, that all sensible people: nay the kitchen-maid and the servant boy-satisfy themselves, and very correctly, as to your character by the reading they see you interested in Many allow themselves to indulge in reading what they would not hear-to exchange ideas with an author which they would not for their reputation interchange in conversation. But they deceive themselves. Their minds are transparent! to all who know what they read. Young man, throw away that indecent novel; it is a mirror that reflects your very thoughts to every by-stander. Young woman, burn up those trashy, immodest magazines—clear your centre-table of these elegant, but corrupt volumes, or every visiter rates your purity of heart according to these indices.

It affects your happiness. Directly and indirectly,

immediately and remotely, is happiness dependent on which worthless and corrupt reading affords, and just according to its intensity, inversely will be its continuance and repetition. Those susceptibilities of your nature which are excited and fired by the kinds of reading we have adverted to, soon lose their delicacy, and need a spicier stimulus to afford repeated pleasure. They are also all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the for the most part peculiar to your time of life, and you will soon be without either capacity or means of that to which you are accustoming yourself for enjoyment. Sci- in practical teaching, under the immediate supervision of ence, literature, moral and religious truth, these, though they may not to the young bring so much immediate gratification, do gently excite all the sensibilities of their national ed at the commencement of each term. Daily Lectures will also be given during the Fall and Winter Terms; and ture, develope them in symmetry, draw out and strength. the public may be assured that this department of the Inen those on which age depends for enjoyment—and thus en those on which age depends for enjoyment—and thus stitution shall be conducted upon the principles of the best regulated Normal Schools, in this, or any other counensure serenity, peace and happiness, as years carry them on to manhood and old age. If you would lay up a good foundation for happiness in time to come, be counselled by the wise and good what to read. O, the misery of that being who has spent youth in revelling in the stimulating, exhausting scenes of fiction, or in imbibing principles, and forming character, by reading unprincipled and trashy books. It will affect your conduct.. You cannot resist the ope-

ration of the principle that "evil communications corrupt good manners." If you associate with the vicious, you will insensibly fall into their practices. What is more proverbial? But your reading brings you companions. There is no difference worth the computation between a villain in person using all the blandishments of art and experience to seduce the virtuous, and a villain by description, successfully practicing upon innocence and inexperience. If there be any excess of danger, it is in the latter. It is not every rake that has good manners, or wears fine clothes, nor every designing man that can make himself agreeable. They often disgust and repel those they would seduce. But a rake described by all the skill and ability of an author, is a gentleman—he is stamped in the mint of fashion, and passes current in society; every body is in danger to whom he is introduced. You make of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished his acquaintance if you read without advice or caution.— The Bible makes Christians. Baxter's Call and the Dairyman's Daughter, have converted thousands. The Pirate's Own Book has made pirates. Byron has made courtesans. Bulwer has made villains. It is a book that often starts the first thought of impurity, and suggests the first step in crime.

Young man-young woman-your reading! Your [Religious Recorder.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE

That children are naturally indisposed to sin-erity, must be admitted. A propensity to de-eive by word and act is among the hitter fruits ceive by word and act is among the bitter fruits some food she had set out, she came suddenly behind him, her son and to enjoy the rich fruits of her watchful care; Gr of our common apostacy. "The wicked," saith and felled him to the ground with a blow from a churn the mother of the latter, together with his father, an ex-ESCAPE OF A YOUNG WOMAN FROM A SLAVE COFFLE. of Our common apostacy. "The wicked, saith the Psalmist, "are estranged from the womb; they staff; and after taking the purse from his pocket, threw him into a deep well in the yard. On her husband's return from the field, she informed him of what she had colors which has colors and felled him to the ground with a blow from a color to the field and exemplary man, died while he was young. Be the purse from the field, she informed him of what she had made his name a terror, both in the social and political Mi world. Few men, perhaps ever attained to his enormity Ne of crime; fewer still have experienced, more fully, the Ho miseries which are the inevitable result of a career of Pa "Reft of his sire, too young such loss to know;

his evil propensities early acquired the mastery over his moral powers, and he fell, even in the meridian of his davs. a wreck, a moral ruin, over which were shed a naion's tears, and over whose memory, withered though it be by the pestilence of mighty vices, Christianity will long | Ot

"As o'er the grave of one whom God endowed With powers noble and for noble ends: But who, in sin, conceived a mighty crime. And fell-no more to rise."

As a contrast to the fate of Burr, we may present that of Dwight. In the language of a terse and beautiful writer: He became eminently successful in extending the beau- | Co ties of learning and religion, which he loved, and left benind him a noble monument of piety and genius in his written works. Who can say but that if Mrs. Burr had Er ived to watch over and pray with her son, those highly ifted youths might have pursued the same narrow path, and they might have been equally useful on the earth, and equally happy in the heavens!

Mothers! though your children may not possess mental | Me endowments of so high an order, with which to bless or Me curse mankind, to honor or offend God, elevate or degrade | Mi themselves, yet they do possess souls as precious, for Ole whose salvation the same blood has been shed, and while Os your lives have been spared, they are as much dependent | Ph on you for their guidance aright, and you are as deeply | Sta responsible to God as were those mothers, for the manner in which you discharge the sacred trust.-O, have you individually prepared with reference to your children, to obey the summons, "Give awaccount of thy stewardship, for thou mayest no longer be steward?"—Pres. of the

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

Go, search the ponderous tomes of human learning, -explore the works of Confucius—examine the precepts of Seneca, and all the works of Socrates. Collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to sentence equal to the simple prayer of our Saviour, 'Father, forgive them!' Reviled and insulted-suffering the grossest indignities, crowned with thorns and led away to die, no annihilating curse breaks from his lips. Sweet and placid as the aspirings of a mother for her nursling, ascends the prayer of mercy for his enemies, 'Father, forgive them!' O, it is worthy of its origin, proving incontestably that his

Acquaintances, have vou ever quarreled? Friends, have you ever differed? If he who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish anger? Brothers, to you the precept is imperative. You should forgive, not seven times, but 'seventy times seven.'

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfec- Independence—S S Griswold tion in each other. To err is human. Illness will sometimes make you petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, then, with unremitting vigilance, your passions. Controlled, they are the genial warmth that cheers us along the way of life--ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attention and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections. Plant not, but eradicate, the thorn in your partner's path. Above all, let no feeling of revenge, ever find harbor in your breast. A kind word, an obliging action, by it in your principles—in your moral character—in even if it be a trifling one, has a power superior to the harp

fashion plates, salacious engravings, and slop literature, if | Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as religion. you sip from them monthly with delight, will assuredly Let him whose soul is dark with malice, and studious of re-

But let him lay his hand upon his breast, and say, Revenge, I cast thee from me; Father, forgive me as I forgive others,' and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant; then is the music of the grove delightful to his ear, and the smile of virtue lovely to his soul.

THE SON OF A TEMPERANCE FATHER.—The Rev. E. Beecher, of Boston, in a late temperance speech, said: "I was baptised, as it were, a temperance man. You all know the temperance principles of my father. When I was a boy, and he put into my hand the little coin I was to spend on holidays, he used to say to me, 'Edward, take care that sisters, nor make you scholars, nor fit you for life, nor prefollowed his injunctions to the letter. There is not a muscle nor nerve in all my frame that ever felt the power of alcohol. It indicates your character. When the Christian is seen daily familiar with the Bible, and interested in reddens not cleave to the roof of my mouth, I pledge myself

est politician? When the student makes the classics his ica, when all our young men can use the same language?

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