.9Õ

infield—E. B. Titsworth.

VIRGINIA. ost Creek—Levi H. Bond. Sw. Salem—J. F. Randolph wher's Run—Asa Bee. OHIO. comfield—Charles Clark.

of the inpton—S. Babcock. MICHIGAN. corto—Job Tyler. Ilmadge—Bethuel Churc

* A SKONSAN. ion—Joseph Goodrich. Stillman Coon.

iowa. redonia—M. Wheelock. ILLINOIS.

Herorder, BET NEW YORK

The last of the state of the st Revance.

gred when payment, is de months, at which time all tear will be considered due in the section of the and femittances, should

Sispens Berinder Yak SPRUCE ST.

Subbuth Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST

VOL. II—NO. 35

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 87.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION THE OFFSPRING OF INTO ERANT PRINCIPLES-NO. 7.

Among the strange anomalies which are often produced by the jarring elements of this world. there is one which is but little understood, even by those who are the subjects of it. It is, that apparent virtues, when resting upon false foundations, often produce their opposites. We have frequently observed, that men the most obsequiously submissive to official dignitaries, are the most intolerant tyrants when in power. Not unfrequently, indeed, they exhibit both these characters at the same time. The man who kisses the Pope's great-toe, is the man to require his own subordinates to lick the back of his hand. The craven-souled Bashaw, who crept on his hands and knees to the foot of the Sultan's throne, when he begged the government of a petty province, seeks to extinguish every spark of independence in the subjects of his acquired domain. It is so with the pigmy officials under more liberal governments. Having crept into office by echoing the gasconade of their leaders, they have no sympathy with the manly spirit of just principles the measures of the dominant party. Let a man avow his independent sentiments, and if they are not endorsed by the pompous masters of the times, there are certain little souls who instantly set all the dogs they have within call to bark the ban of their party. These ignoble men have usually the narrowest conceptions of the just merits of all important matters, very limited ideas of the boundaries of right and wrong, and all their thoughts of truth, of men, and of things, are clouded by a selfishness that prevents their seeing the bearing of any measure beyond the shadow of their own persons. Hence they have no magnanimous principles by which to estimate their own deficiencies, or the just deserts of others. They are commonly slaves to party leaders, or to their own tempers or fears. It is barely possible that a man of this stamp may be a tolerant man, through a naturally humane disposition; but with a petulant or unkind temper, he is sure to be a tyrant where he has the power, if his prejudices are assailed.

In no department of human action is this principle more strikingly displayed than in reference to the subject of religion. For years past, we have observed that it often happens, that persons and sects the loudest in vociferating their professions of liberality, are the most intolerant in practice; and in reflecting upon the facts of history, we find the same things exhibited; so that we conclude there is some general law in the human mind by which these things are governed. We now propose to select a few illustrative facts bearing upon the subject which has called up these thoughts, and then endeavor to account for this seemingly strange

In a former number of this series, we have men tioned Constantine the Great as the first author of Sunday laws, A. D. 321. Constantine fought his way to the throne in conjunction with Lucinus. At that time, the Christians in the empire were just escaping from a cruel heathen persecution; and to appease the heathen, and make friends of the Christian party, these coemperors within two years published two edicts in favor of religious liberty, in which occur the following very liberal provisions:-

erty should not be denied, but that it should be granted to the opinion and wishes of each one to perform divine duties according to his determinaof worship." "I Constantine Augustus, and I Lucinus Augustus, came under favorable auspices to Milan, and took under consideration all resolved, among the first things, to ordain those matters by which reverence and worship to the choice to follow that mode of worship which they such sage advice? may wish; that whatsoever divinity and celestial power may exist, may be propitious to us and to all that live under our government. Therefore strange anomaly, viz. that men of apparently libe- law of God. we have decreed the following ordinance as our ral sentiments should indulge an intolerant spirit.

Will, with a salutary and most correct intention Intolerance is an unwillingness to allow others to sey is exerting a good influence in this region of that no freedom at all the following ordinance as our ral sentiments should indulge an intolerant spirit.

Model of a Country Pastor.—Brother Massey is exerting a good influence in this region of the following ordinance as our ral sentiments should indulge an intolerant spirit. that no freedom at all shall be refused to Christians to follow or to keep their observances or worship, but to each one power be granted to devote his mind to that worship which he may think best adapted to himself—that the Deity may in all who verily thought he did God service by perse- a house and lot at a moderate price, and dedithings exhibit to us his accustomed favor and cuting the Nazarenes. It is more commonly the kindness." Eusebius, book x. chap. v.

At this time Constantine had not professed him- bigotry that supplies the place of principle. This self a Christian. The edict itself plainly enough excites our contempt; that our pity. We are not tells the object of his ordinance establishing reli- without hope that an erring mind, guided by pringious liberty. It was that "whatsoever divinity ciple, may discover the right and do it; but a may exist may be propitious to us"-"that the mind that usually flexates to custom or carnal Deity may in all things exhibit to us his accustom. interest, we regard as lost to manly thought and ed favor and kindness"-by which they had holy independence. As men are sometimes tolefought their way to the throne of the empire. In rant or intolerent according to their respective tem-

self. The necessary consequence of this movement was to make Constantine decide for the Christian party, and thus attach the Christian ever he extended his arms, the Christians enjoyed banishing or killing their more obstinate priests." the faith and observances of his Christian subjects: and being an intolerant persecutor of the Jews, made a law in 321, which said that it was a shame

where extremes do meet.

These instances are sufficient for our purpose. laws are the offspring of intolerance. It is obvious | ple who make so much ado about that which apthat Constantine could have no conscientiousness | pears to him of so little consequence! upon the subject of Sunday observance; for he

ness. This was the case with Saul of Tarsus, consequence of a want of conscientionsness—a 315, Lucinus, hearkening, it is said, to pagan pers, so men are sometimes apparently liberal or ilhierarchists, attempted to take the empire to him- liberal in their sentiments according to their consci- of uniformity in his future career.

entiousness. A conscientious man is more likely to be liberal in his sentiments toward others, than one who has little or no conscientiousness upon the party to himself. From this time onward, wher- subject in question. When a man entertains liberal sentiments because he has little or no conscienfull protection from their heathen adversaries But tiousness upon a given subject, he can attach but being once firmly seated upon the throne of the little importance to the thing itself; yet he may empire, the patron of the church, he who in 312 clearly see its relative importance to some other granted "to all the free choice to follow that mode | subject in which his interests or prepossessions are of worship which they may wish," immediately involved; and then it is that he feels little or no set himself to extirpate heathenism by pulling respect for the scruples of other people where he down their temples, destroying their idols, and has none of his own. If this were not so, we should expect to find certain communities of Christ-After this he set himself to compel uniformity in lians among the most tolerant in the world, who are now, and have long been, thoroughly intolerant. Claiming a right to alter, omit, make and unmake religious observances, it might be expectto a Christian to hold any religious observance in ed that they would respect the honest differences common with the nation who had crucified our in human judgement about these things; but havcommon Saviour, proclaimed the Sabbath abro- ing no scruples about believing and practicing gated, and commanded all men henceforth to ob- themselves what they have no valid authority for, serve Sunday. Thus from an apparantly liberal they cannot see any reason why other people patron, he became a bigoted and intolerant tyrant. should not do the same; and hence, where con-The next instance to which we shall advert, is venience makes uniformity very desirable, they, the treatment of Sabbath-keepers in England dur- judge it right to compel people to do as they do, ing the dynasty of the Stuarts. This line of mon- even if they do not believe as they do. This is the archs continued from 1603 to 1714. James the real principle on which the Seventh-day Baptists true patriots of other days, who have freely shed their their fellow citizens who are disposed to scan by First published the "Book of Sports" to assist the are compelled to pay an unwilling respect to Sunrecreations of his subjects on Sundays; and day. But a man whose own conscience is tender, Charles the Second ordered it to be read in the and whose sense of religious obligation is deepchurches at the close of divine worship. Judging felt and sincere, will be far more disposed to refrom these circumstances alone, one would think spect the conscience of another, and to avoid inthat they must have been the most tolerant rulers ducements to make men insincere in their prorespecting Sunday-keeping that ever lived. But fessions. His own faith being founded on genuwhat are the facts? Sabbath-keepers never were ine conviction, he will seek for the genuine conmore cruelly persecuted and harrassed than under viction of others, and not their forced conformity. the reign of these monarchs. Some were amerc- Doing all that he does with a single regard to His ed of all they possessed; some imprisoned until will who searches the heart and tries the reins death; and others publicly executed and quartered, of men, he will remember that all religious homand their parts indecently exposed in the most publage, to be acceptable in His sight, must come from lic places of the city of London. Much as they the heart. He will, therefore, be averse to compelldespised the puritanical notion of a holy Sunday, ing men to do what they neither believe to be no man could hold office under their crowns, who right, nor can respect, although they regard both did not statedly take the sacrament according to God and man. A considerate, conscientious man, the rites of the Church of England; and any citi- will remember, that the highest truth would be a zen who absented himself from the established lie in the lips of him who should profess it without Church for a given period was subject to heavy believing it to be true; and that the holiest rite, fines. Verily there is a point on this rounnd earth when performed by him who does not reverence it, is but mockery to Him who trieth the heart. Every man professing liberality at this day, A man who really loves a religious ordinance for reprobates the bigotry and intolerance of the its own sake, or because it gives glory to Christ Stuarts. Yet, if we mistake not, something or Jehovah, will tremble at the thought of compellanalogous to this exists among those who are call- ing another to observe it whom he knows despises ed liberal men of the present day. We have been it on the very account that it is forced upon him told within a few days, that the Sabbath never ex- against his convictions. His is the homage of the isted until given to Israel in the wilderness; con- heart, and it is such only that he values in others. sequently it passed away with Judaism at the in- How then can a good man seek to compel an untroduction of the Gospel! Yet the persons who willing and unbelieving homage to the observance say this thing, would not even sign a petition to of Sunday? On the same principle that a formal the Legislature to liberate Seventh-day Baptists | hierarchist compels all within his domain to confrom the restrictions of the Sunday laws; and form to every other religious observance instituted would be very sorry if the statutes should be so by his church. He supposes there is a political amended as to allow them peaceably to pursue convenience in uniformity, that is, in his esteem, their lawful occupations on that day without re- every way superior to the rights of conscience. It is striction! Verily may it be said, " consistency is | no hardship for him to conform; why should it be to other folks? He fancies himself a liberal minded man, because he is not bound up in the They show that the anomaly exists; and that so same narrow creed as some other folks; and wonfar as these instances are concerned, the Sunday ders at the superstition and obstinacy of those peo-

From facts, then, we are impelled to the concludid not pretend to have divine law upon the sub- sion, that a man may be apparently liberal from ject; nay, he set himself against divine law from a native goodness of temper, and from a want of "As we long since perceived that religious lib- mere spite to the Jews. And to talk of conscient conscientiousness on any given subject. Such tiousness in a Stuart, is like talking of pity in a may become illiberal, according to a law of the crocodile. Many of our friends who observe Sun- human mind by which, when it is not under the tion, we have given orders, that each one, and the day can have no very tender consciences upon the supreme control of higher and conscientious mo-Christians among the rest, have liberty to observe subject of the DAY, for they tell us, that if they lived tives, it turns upon its own selfishness. When the religion of his choice, and his peculiar mode in a community where nearly all observed the this is called into action by affecting its apparent seventh day, they should think it right for them interests, or shocking its prejudices, a professing to do so too. It is evident, therefore, that the Christian can be as exclusive as a Mantchon, as affairs that pertain to public benefit and welfare; DAY is not holy in their eyes. It is the custom of bigoted as a Musselman, and as intolerant as the these things, among the rest, appeared to us to be society that they respect. When, therefore, they great Mogul. To legislate in favor of a cause supmost advantageous and profitable to all. We have | say to us, " As you are the minority, and a very | ported by such principles, is like feeding a hyena small minority, we think you should be willing to for the public good. It may be harmless while in Deity might be exhibited; that is, how we may submit to your inconveniences in deference to the confinement, but it is certainly murderous when grant likewise to the Christians, and to all, the free majority,"—what is it but intolerance that dictates left to the natural impulses of its own instincts. The only effectual remedy for such a distempered We are now to account for this seemingly mind, is to turn and yield a supreme regard to the 29, 30. "The people of the land have used oppression,

teaches no school—engages in no merchandize way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord with the necessary materials for work, and every other -is economical in his habits-out of debt-rents cates his whole time to the ministry. His de- tive justice, through what channel must salvation come fide in the justice of the churches to furnish him with food and raiment. If God allows him to suffer, it will be an anomaly in his kingdom. This course of conduct will give the people more and better instruction—it will give them more attachment to him, and thus augment his influgeneral cause. Already he gives evidence of a

OUR COUNTRY.

There lives nor form nor feature in my soul Unborrowed from my country.

'Our Country." Millions gone down to the grave have loved the theme. Millions yet to live, will doubtless dwell upon it with delight or sorrow. Land of our birthof childhood's happy hours and youth's bright visions .-Land of our hopes, and joys, and exalted privileges. "All | ry reader. bonds of natural love are found within thy rocky shores." Thy lakes and mountain hills,—thy quiet dales,—thy fruits and flowers—thy atmosphere and broad expanse of heaven-all are more valuable because associated with images of home. Another might be like thee, but it could never be the same. Ask not of him who passes his days in mute indifference on almost all subjects save the chances of trade, and political schemes, who walks abroad "with soul so dead," that he has never said to himself, "this is my own. my native land." but ask the lone wanderer, who has once been the grateful recipient of all his country's blessings, (now his no more,) whether there is not a charm in these two words "our country" that thrills his inner being.

enlarged or diminished according to its culture. The voluntary and involuntary exile, the Missionary of the Cross, the soldier on the battle field, have often tested the strength of this endowment. If cherished benevolently, it becomes a virtue of high order, enlarges the mind and tends to consecrate its powers to hely ends. The father should teach it to his sons, the mother to her daughtersthey should inculcate on the broad principles of the word of God, a patriotism that will embrace not only our country but the world.

But the true patriot, while he loves to speak the praises of his country, and dwell with grateful interest, on whatever is commendable within her borders, will be as keenly sensitive to her manifest defects, as a faithful and tried friend to the faults of one beloved. There have been blood in her defence and there have been, and are still. moral patriots, whose desire to obliterate her moral stains, wipe off the stigma of her national sins, and rescue her sons and daughters from ignominy and woe unutterable, has led them to expose her errors, reprobate her crimes and sound an alarm note of danger, that if heard and heeded, might prove to some as a life boat to the sinking mar-With these, and such as these, we profess a fellowfeeling, and though we may only follow at a respectful distance, yet a sense of duty to our trust, and love to our country, impels us to exhibit it in this connexion, a page or two that is unlovely in a history that is being telegraph-

Behold the teeming thousands in this vast republic, extending from Maine to Oregon, and from Canada to Mexico, a population becoming mighty in numbers and power, and swaying an influence felt around the globe from sun to sun. How few, compared with the many are seeking for durable riches and righteousness. And who shall take the guage of the moral evils that agitate, perplex, dishonor and bring out moral plague spots of fearful hue, upon this body politic? If there is not festering corruption in the very heart of society, why does the WAR SPIRIT utter its voice and raise its hideous visage in the face of the civilization, humanity and boasted progress of the nineteenth century? Why should sordid cupidity, the love of conquest and power make the preservation of peace and even of human life matters of such inferior

If the heart of society to a fearful extent is not wrong, why the continued and reckless trampling upon human rights? When "by light and by love" in season and out of season, for half a score of years, God has caused the truth, with regard to the existence and deep iniquity of the system of American Slavery, to burn on the public conscience, why has not our guilty nation been constrained to cease its legalized oppressions? Why has it not obeyed the voice, and regarded the warnings, of the Infinite Ruler-" Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." "Rob not the poor because he is poor, neither oppress the afflicted in the gate, for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them."-'Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed." "To turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away her a still larger habitation. The municipal body, to show

the right from the poor of my people.' Will any that love the cause of Moral Purity, in view of the well known fact that the person of the poor slave woman is wholly in the power of the master, that her children, often wearing his lineaments, and evincing by the blood coursing through their young veins, the unnatural and heaven-condemned alliance; dare any say that God's command is not violated? that the poor is not robbed because she is poor; robbed in a double sense-robbed to that degree that the term 'robbery' does not begin to express the wrong? If justice and mercy alike demand of the destroyer of innocence at the North, what penalty, by right, should that same justice mete out to the liber tine slaveholder at the South? What language can describe his guilt? Well has Montgomery said of him,

"This is the veriest wretch on Nature's face, Owned by no country, spurned by every race; The tether'd tyrant of one narrow span, The bloated vampyre of a living man. His frame, -a fungous form, of dunghill birth, That taints the air, and rots above the earth: His soul;—has he a soul, whose sensual breast () f selfish passions is a serpent's nest? Who follows headlong, ignorant, and blind. The vague brute instinct of an idiot mind: Whose heart 'mid scenes of suffering senseless grown E'en from his mother's lap was chilled to stone; Whose torpid pulse no social feelings move; A stranger to the tenderness of love: His motley harem charms his gloating eye, Where ebon, brown, and olive beauties vie; His children, sprung alike from sloth and vice. Are born his slaves, and loved at market price; Has he a soul? With his departing breath, A form shall hail him at the gates of death, The spectre Conscience, shrieking through the gloom, 'Man, we shall meet again beyond the tomb.'

And here we have one phase of the moral influence countenanced by law, and suffered to surround and overbeings, guilty only of 'a skin not colored like our own Well may each and all adopt the expression, "I tremble for my country, when I remember that God is just." Is there not reason to fear that the record found in the word of God respecting an ancient nation, will ere long become a matter of history concerning our own? See Ezek 22: and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongful- now to form similar ones at other populous places. With Model of a Country Pastor.—Brother Mas
ly. And I sought for a man among them that should make this end in view, she visited several provinces of the kingup the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, dom, called around her all the young women who were that I should not destroy it; but I found none. There-desirous of finding a decent means of subsistence, and think and act for themselves. It has sometimes country. He comes up very nearly to my modfore have I poured out my indignation upon them; I have founded asylums at Novare, Fossano. Savigliano, Saluces, been the consequence of mistaken conscientious. el of a country pastor. He cultivates no land—

| consumed them with the fire of my wrath; their own | Chieri, and St. Damiano d'Asti, all of them towns of con-

Faithful Christian—how much owest thou thy country? If it is to be saved from the righteous strokes of retribufinition of a preacher is one that preaches. He Is it true that the prayers of a righteous man avail much? has made up his mind to remain poor, and to con- Can thy prayers avail, and shall they not ascend with restitutions, and providing asylums for the sustenance both newed importunity? Art thou seeking "a better coun- of the bodies and souls of the unfortunate of her sex. On try, even an heavenly," expecting soon to depart in peace the 28th of February, 1776, this excellent woman expired, -and is not this the strongest reason why desire intense in the midst of her sorrowing pupils, being quite worn should be awakened for the well being of thy country, out, not with age, but with fatigues. Her memory was destined as it is to add to human weal or woe throughout held in the greatest veneration, as well by those, many of earth's history? Why, except in a few green spots, is whom she hed rescued from misery and idleness, if not the Spirit withheld from the churches? Why this dearth from the depths of sin and shame, and rendered good and of revivals? Are all the tithes "brought into the store- useful members of society, as by all classes of Sardinian ence over them for good. It will make him a house?" Is there not a work for the Christian every subjects who had experienced the benefits arising from man of more reading and of more interest in the where to do?—a work of faith—of deep humility—in her exertions, and who knew how to applaud, and take some instances, of reparation for known wrongs-done, perhaps, when not intended—a work of returning to, and lowest condition of poverty, had raised, by her wisdom maturity of theological views which is a pledge seeking the Lord with the whole heart—of removing evel and virtue, a monument in the hearts of all well-disposed ry stumbling-block—taking up every cross—searching and charitable persons. [Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

the Scriptures daily, and yielding implicit and cheerful obedience to their every precept; being so subdued by the attractions of the Cross, that the soul will sink into its own comparative nothingness, and so apprehend the power and love of Christ, that its arms of faith shall embrace our whole country with all her moral wants, and plead with the importunity of a Knox, for her speedy conversion to God. May this be the rich experience of the writer and of eve-[Adv. of Moral Reform.

> "Let me record His praise,—the man of great benevolence. Of all mankind his soul Was most in harmony with Heaven: as one Sole family of brothers, sisters, friends: One in their origin, one in their rights To all the common gifts of Providence, And in their hopes, their joys and sorrows o'er He viewed the universal human race, What he possessed, he counted not his own But like a faithful steward, in a house Of public alms, what freely he received He freely gave. Pollock.

ACCOUNT OF ROSA GOVONA

A little before the middle of last century, there resided Mondovi, a city in Italy, a young girl called Rosa Govona. Left an orphan at an early age, she had no other apparent means of earning a livelihood than the use her needle, in which she showed great skill, combined with the most remarkable industry. Being of a reflecting mind, she took no delight in those pleasures and frivolous amusements which too often engage the female heart. Confiding in the resources of an active and benevolent nature, she wished for no companions save those of misfortune, and for no recompense save the blessing of

Whilst Rosa was thus living and laboring by herself, she happened to meet with a young girl who had lost both her parents, and who had no means of supporting herself in an honest way. No sooner did the good Rosa become acquainted with the sad story of the distressed girl, than she generously stretched forth her hand to help her. Come and live with me," said she; "you shall share my bed, and drink out of my cup, and above all you shall live honestly by the work of your hands." When she had thus made a commencement, others joined her, and she soon congregated around her a society of young girls, all equally poor, and, by the most assiduous application procured the necessaries of life for them all.

But the little house in which the young girls dwelt, soon attracted the attention of all the of the place, who were often seeking after adventures of some kind or other. They began by following them whenever they left the house; but the young women silently repulsed all their impertinences, and even forced them, after some time, to blush at their conduct. The house incurred also the displeasure of those old people. who, considering all innovations (whether of a beneficial character or not) dangerous, wish forever to abide by the old forms and regulations which governed the actions of their ancestors. They could not divest themselves of a mean suspicion that all was not right, and many of the citizens observed Rosa with much curiosity, and began to whisper things to her prejudice. Thus the retreat of industry and virtue became the object of the most malignant calumnies, and the good Rosa saw herself the subject of impertinent inquiries, of rumors the most vexaious, of suspicions the most unjust. But the wise and courageous girl, fully assured in the purity of her actions and intentions, opposed perseverance to indiscretion, and sense to calumny. The truth could not remain long doubtful-Rosa soon gained the applause of the virtuous. and the commune granted her a larger house, in the plain daily. This augmented the jealousy of her enemies, who jure her character; but these new obstacles served only There were now about seventy young women in the house, all of whom worked in common with herself to their sense of her exertions in the cause of virtue, voluntarily made her a gift of a very large and commodious dwelling in the valley of Brao; here she established a work shop for the manufactory of woollen articles. The excellent Rosa, who was now about 39 years of

age, had at this period, by her indomitable perseverance, triumphed over all obstacles: and by her exertions in extending the association, and her wisdom in superintending the affairs of the community, created an asylum for poor and indigent females. The more she considered the utility of her institution, the greater became her desire to exthat the severe penalties of law should fall upon the head | tend the benefits which such an asylum presented. "How many poor and destitute beings," thought she, must there be in a large and populous city, who are deprived of all means of procuring an honest livelihood." Filled with this idea, and relying entirely on the sanctity of her mission, she proceeded to Turin in the year 1755. Arrived in the capital of Sardinia, she asked the use of a building suitable for carrying out her intentions, and obtained from the priests of the Oratory of St. Philip several capacious rooms. Some chairs, tables, and different articles of furniture, were also provided for her use. She received the little they gave her with the greatest delight; and thus established, with some of her companions, in the capital city of the kingdom, she resolutely set about prose-

> The novelty of the idea soon engaged the attention of the citizens; they saw, and, what is more astonishing still, they applauded her design; and her shop, or rather factory became the talk of the whole city. At this period, Charles Emanuel the Third, having established on a firm footing the independence of his people, gave himself up entirely to the paternal administration of the country. As protector of labor, he accorded to the pious Rosa some houses which had formerly belonged to a religious establishment. Rosa installed herself here, increased the number of her companions, and greatly extended the branches of labor to which they applied themselves. Two years after this, by order of the same prince, the manufactures carried on by Rosa were properly organized, and registered by the magistrates of commerce; and regulations were drawn up for the government of the institution, which now received the name of Rosines (from that of the foundress), and above the principal entrance was inscribed the following words, addressed by Rosa to her first com-panions—"You shall live honestly by the work of your

> The prosperous condition of her institution filled the heart of the pious foundress with joy, but she could not divest herself of a desire to extend its blessing still farther She had left an establishment at Mondovi, and she wished want was generously supplied by the excellent Rosa.

> She lived twenty-two years after quitting her native city, during all which period she was engaged in work, laboring unceasingly for the establishment of her eight inexample from the virtue of a single maiden, who from the

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 19, 1846.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

NUMBER TWELVE. Our inquiries concerning Law and Gospel have brought out these results;—that the Law is the rule of man's duty ;-Gospel is the good news of salvation through a mediator. Law is the standard of holiness; -Gospel, the power which conforms us to the standard. Law decides our duty; -Gospel, our destiny. Law regards us simply as the creatures of God; -the Gospel regards us as sinful creatures. When man was innocent, his strength to keep the law was in himself. Now that he has sinned, his strength to keep it is in the gospel. In innocency man first keeps the law, and then is justified on account of it. In his fallen state, the order is exactly reversed;—he is first justified through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, and then keeps the law. In the one case he keeps it in order to have life;—in the other, he is made alive in order to keep it. In the one case ble to it himself for the least failure; in the other, Christ has been made a curse for him, and though he come short of the law's demands, the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses him from all sin.

We have also considered the Law as administered by Moses, and as administered by Christ. The one enforces it by civil pains and penalties; one administration is a lively picture of God's molove which pardons the sinner.

the Law could not, in the nature of things, be ab- fore. rogated by the Gospel. It must of necessity continue binding, as long as the relation in which it originates continues. It can no more cease to bind us, than we can cease to be the creatures of God. We see not how it is possible for a man of sense some other code. He may cavil, and dispute, and evade; but a law of some kind is plainly recognized, which faith does not make void. Rom. BATH."

It has been our aim to defend the claims of the Decalogue, by analyzing its precepts, and showing that they are all founded on that relation to which the Moral Law necessarily belongs.

We took this method, that we might place the Decalogue upon incontrovertible ground, not choosing to insist upon the remarkable prominence given to this code in the system of religion revealed to the Israelites, because we were aware that to any argument built upon this fact a plausible answer might be framed. Nevertheless we conceive that this fact of prominency ought not to be wholly overlooked. Taken in connection with what has been already advanced, it adds strength to the ar-

The prominency of the Decalogue consists in the following particulars:-

1. Its precepts were spoken by God himsel with audible voice from amidst the flames of Sinai while all other precepts were given to the Israelites through Moses.

2. They were graven by God's own finger upon tablets of stone; while all the others were written by Moses upon parchment.

3. They were deposited in the ark of the cov enant, so that they were covered over with the mercy seat; which was not the case with the rest

4. They were the basis of that covenant which God entered into with the Israelites, and, as such, were called the tables of the covenant; while the Levitical service was imposed after the covenant was made. Heb. 9: 4.

This prominence was certainly not without its meaning. Why were the ten commandments written upon stone, while the rest of the law was engrossed upon parchment? Shall we say that stone intimated the imperishable nature, and perpetuity of those commandments? No, says the objector, it intimated the hardness of the Jews' hearts. Very well. Then it was hardness of heart that consti- them tuted the only objection to keeping them. When that hardness is subdued by the regenerat ing power of the Spirit, men no longer refuse obedience to them. When their hearts are no longer pire, to render it at least a formidable competitor stony, but made flesh, Ezek. 36: 26, then these compandments are written in them. Heb. 8: 10. Jer. 31: 33. 2 Cor. 3: 3. The objection itself of the apostles, and its professors yielding to the therefore proves their perpetuity.

for the sins of the world, the high priest entered taken against the Gospel." into the most holy place, and sprinkled blood upon of that festival did not cleanse the people from sins that could. Hence, unless the type is without

is not uncommon for good men, in advocating which the Scriptures call the Sun of Righteousfavorite theories, to take positions which are di- ness!! rectly at war with their own practices. If we mistake not, this is emphatically true of the advocates of capital punishment. In the discussion of their favorite subject, they generally profess great respect for the law of God, and do not the character of the Christian festival of Sunday, hesitate to collect together all the texts in the with that of the pagan festival of the same name? was not only a harmless but a commendable faith, Old Testament which favor their opinion, and And when we consider that both converge to the and forthwith ordered the interdict laid upon it present them as not only applicable to the pre- same point, were fostered by the Roman Power, to be removed. sent time, but as quite sufficient to settle every and were merged under the cover of imperial question about the propriety of capital punish- edicts, and that too amid the darkness of pagan and ment. Indeed, they not unfrequently go so far papal ignorance and superstition, how can our as to express doubts whether such persons as credulity be so wrought upon, as to entertain a take a different view can be in any respect doubt of their common origin? better than infidels. This may be very well so far; the law of God is applicable to the pre- of the great work of creation—a memorial of that for the consistency of these men; for just so plays of God's power-and pointing also to the soon as you take them on their chosen ground, end of time, when the new heaven and the new and apply their own principles to the subject of earth shall supersede the present, and unfold the the Sabbath, they halt, and stammer, express incomparable luster of a heavenly paradise, the doubts, and in the end back out entirely from Sabbath admits of no change, can have no divine the positions which they have taken. Now we competitor to vie with its blessedness, or with it to no one has borne the curse for him, and he is lia- do not blame them for holding that capital punish- divide the obligation of men to remember it and ment ought to be inflicted upon the murderer at keep it holy. the present day, because it was written of old that "he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." But we do blame enth day, appears to be conclusively shown, from them for not carrying out this principle of settling the fact, that comparatively all the world was disputed questions by the Scriptures to its legiti- given to the idolatry of sun-worship, and they did mate results. We blame them for holding, that but continue the same pagan festival, merely -the other, by his own love in dying for us. The although the seventh day of the week is the Sab- changing the direction of its rites to suit the new bath according to the Scriptures, yet the first object of their attention. The transition cost no ral government exercised in that strict justice, day of the week is just as good as the seventh. such sacrifice of worldly interest—no such conwhich punishes the transgressor;—the other rep- They ought to know, that the positions which flict with surrounding customs—as the introducresents that government exercised in that spirit of they take against the Sabbath, strike at the foundation of all arguments based upon the Word ophy may discover the laws of nature by analogy The whole of our investigation has shown, that of God. They are exceedingly dangerous there-

WHY IS SUNDAY SO GENERALLY OBSERVED IF IT BE NOT RIGHT

The above question is often urged as an objection to the claims of the seventh day, by those who to deny this. He can hardly look at the New look abroad for evidence to sustain an institution Testament without seeing, that a law of some kind | for which so little support can be derived from the or other is recognized as the Christian's rule of Scriptures. That we may arrive at an answer, duty. He may doubt what law this is. He may we will briefly consider what testimony the history not be able to tell whether it is the Decalogue, or of the world furnishes concerning the origin and progress of the institution now so emphatically entitled the "Lord's DAY," or the "CHRISTIAN SAB-

> It is well known, that the most common objects of worship among the pagans, from the earliest antiquity, were the seven planets, the sun, the moon, and the host of heaven, and that each of these was supposed to exercise some divine influence over their respective days. The sun was regarded as the chief, and being adored especially on the first day of the week, this day was called after his name, and became the chief of days. The next day was named after the moon, and so of the other days. Nearly every nation under heaven agreed in this canals. There were many persons then who in Sunderland, a few years since, formed themfeature of pagan worship. Even the Jews, unto whom were committed the oracles of God, were seduced from their covenant, and became worshipers of the sun and moon. 2 Kings 22: 5.

> The Greeks derived their notions from the Eastern nations, and the Romans from the Greeks. With them Sunday became a more distinguished in advocating legal enactments in favor of Sun- as the avails of its labor, \$500, which has been festival, as the sun was a more conspicuous deity day, we find an article headed, "Sabbath Dese- given to the Foreign, Home Mission, Bible and in their estimation. Thus, it is supposed, the cration on the Canal," which commences thus :- Tract Societies. The crops raised the first year great kingdoms which have successively ruled the "Is this subject given up by the friends of reli- amounted to \$100, and those of the last year \$90. destiny of the pagan world have in their turn gion and good order? We neither see nor hear This is a highly commendable enterprise, and maintained this festival of sun worship. Nor of any movement in petitioning the Legislature to furnishes a useful lesson to all, showing how was it until the time of the Emperor Constantine, that any abatement of pagan regard was generally services on the Sabbath, and to have the locks manifested. His conversion to Christianity, was closed." It would be well for the editor to look no doubt the occasion of its legal transfer to the about him, and perchance he may "see or hear character of a Christian institution.

In the first centuries of the Christian era, the seventh day was very extensively observed even among the Romans. But the bitter animosity extension of Christianity in the Roman Empire. Roman converts—insomuch that it was considered disgraceful to hold any thing in common with

should retain sufficient regard in the Roman Emfor supremacy in the Church of Rome. Christianity becoming greatly corrupted soon after the death weight of opposition against supposed Jewish cus-And why were these commandments deposited toms, they conformed in many things to the superin the ark, and covered by the mercy seat? Was stitions of paganism, and says Morer, "thought fit to it not to intimate, that sins committed against them | keep the same day and the same name of it, that could be covered only by Jesus the true mercy they might not appear causelessly peevish, and by seat? On the great day of atonement, which typi- that means hinder the conversion of the gentiles, and fied the atonement accomplished by Jesus Christ bring a greater prejudice than might be otherwise

Roger Bacon, when considering the nature of the mercy seat, and upon the floor before the the various influences upon the human system asmercy seat, seven times. Yet notwithstanding cribed to the seven planets, remarks, that Christthis transaction, if any one had violated the pre- | ians erred much in not resting on Saturday after cepts of the Decalogue, he must die without mercy | the manner of the Jews-dullness being attributed when convicted by two or three witnesses; which to Saturn, on which account he considered that it them, that this day was least of all fit for business. against that code, but only represented the blood Others questioned the propriety of adopting pagan customs, which were inconsistent with the charmeaning, the death of Christ had respect eminent- acter of the Christian religion; and St. Augustine,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND THE SABBATH .- It were idolators; for, says he, they worship that Sun

Should we trace the history of Sunday-keeping in the church, as a means of deducing its origin,

Not so the Sabbath. Standing as a monument sent time, and ought to be obeyed. But alas event which filled all space with the glorious dis-

The reason, then, why the first day came to be so much more generally observed than the sevtion of the Sabbath would have required. Philos--it may trace human institutions by their resemblance to those of like origin; but there is no analogy between the Sabbath of God's appointment, and any other object, save the holy REST of the righteous in heaven. Unlike the bow of promise in the clouds, its circle spans all TIME—its abutments include the whole scene of man's fall and redemption. Standing on the basis of a perfect paradise at first created, and of another still human corruption reach not its exalted and unrivalled character. May we not then ask, in our turn. Why is the Sabbath forgotten by so many -and, Why is the blessing promised to those who keep it sought by so few?

> "Bless'd day of God! and THEREFORE bless'd, The type of everlasting rest; Bless'd day! thou to the world art given, To guide our wandering feet to heaven.

A Prediction Fulfilled.—It is less than two vears since the friends of a stricter observance of Sunday, were making a great stir in the State of New-York, by holding Conventions, and petitioning the Legislature to close the locks on the the Greenfield Gazette, that several young men doubted the wisdom of such measures, and pre-selves into a benevolent society. Their plan was dicted that they would either end in nothing, or to hire and cultivate several acres of land, the lead to greater carelessness on the subject. This avails of which should be given to some benevo prediction is already fulfilled to the letter, the lent object. The enterprise has succeeded beagitators themselves being witnesses. In a late | yond their most sanguine anticipations. The Sonumber of one of the papers which was most noisy | ciety has contributed since its formation, (1838,) have the officers of the State relieved from their much can be done by a little determined effort. the cause of the present stagnation.

announced the death of Dr. Alexander, the Pro- rors of slavery, and having been a slave himself which pagans felt toward the Jews, from testant Bishop of Jerusalem. His bishoprick was for twenty-six years, he related many touching various causes, was in nowise diminished by the established under the joint auspices of the sove- incidents connected with his own history, and of reigns of England and Prussia, and his consecration his fellow slaves. He says that he was born on For as the Jews were the inflexible conservators took place in the latter end of the year 1841. the plantation of Gov. Mason, that he was kept as of the Sabbath through the dark periods of the The next appointment to this vacant office is in a house servant until a son of the Governor beworld's history, and as their zeal in favor of their the hands of the King of Prussia. But it is said coming of age, he was given to the latter as a own religion was only equalled by their opposition that there are not wanting persons who op- body servant, together with \$25,000, and two race to Rome and to the Christian scheme, so enmity pose the appointment of a new Bishop, and advo-horses. He accompanied young Mason to Newrose to the highest pitch against them among the cate the entire abandonment of the scheme. They Orleans, taking the principal race courses in his do so on the ground of principle and expediency route, and from thence to St. Louis, where it apas well as utility. In regard to the utility of the pears the "ardent young Virginian" becoming prison. This is just what Kentucky has done in Under such circumstances, it could not be sur- the entire congregation brought together is but to be sold at Sheriff sale, to pay his hotel expenprising, that the "venerable dies solis," (Sunday,) sixty persons, who could be abundantly provided ses. He was then worked as a field slave for for by a simple Presbyter, with the aid of a tri-three years, and so inhumanly treated that he ran ennial visitation of a Bishop. From this it is evi- away, and after great suffering and perseverance, dent that the scheme for continuing a bishop at reached Canada. Of course, he is an uneducated

> able philanthropist is identified with nearly every ren in bondage. effort which has been made in Great Britain to abolish slavery and the slave-trade. A letter written by him under date of Dec. 9, 1845, shows that although he is now suffering from the infirhelp it forward. The following is an extract from

kept the FESTIVAL of the SUN, yet denies that they and that the days of Slavery are numbered."

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AND CHRISTIANITY. The Pekin Gazette says that the Emperor of PROPERTY.—Our seaboard was visited by a se-China has at length consented to tolerate the vere northeast storm on Sunday last, which was Christian Religion. It seems that Ke-Ying, attended with most disastrous consequences to whose opinion of Christianity we published last property and life. Eight vessels are ashore on what other evidence could be desired to satisfy week, memorialized the Emperor in favor of the Squam Beach, N. J., many of the passengers the most sceptical, than the exact agreement of Christian religion; and the sovereign, after a careful examination of its tenets, declared that it sight of land. Probably not less than sixty lives

> AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.-We mentioned some weeks ago, that Dr. Babcock had resigned his responsible post as Secretary of this Society, and had accepted a call to the pastoral care of a church. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William H. Wyckoff, late editor of the Baptist Advocate, who, it is understood, will prepare the Annual Report of the Society to be read at the next annual meeting.

> A NEW TEST.—A proposal has been made to start an anti-gambling steamboat on the Ohio river, to be conducted on principles of strict morality. It is thought that such a boat will be preferred by religious men from conscientious motives. Of course there will be no difficulty in finding capitalists to engage in the enterprise if they can be insured that it will pay.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The Missionary Magazine for February acknowledges the receipt of \$13,-149,76 in donations, and \$2250 in legacies, during the month of December, 1845, making a total of \$15,399,77. Upwards of \$7000 of this sum was for discharging the debt of the Board.

REVIVAL .- The Baptist church in Stonington, Ct., is enjoying a season of refreshing. Eleve persons have recently been added by baptism, and other additions are expected.

Religion in Turkey.—A letter from Mr. Van Lennep mentions several interesting facts which illustrate the general progress of evangelical sentiments in Turkey. He made a visit to Tocat last year, and found much to encourage himself more glorious yet to be displayed, the streams of and his brethren, in the state of things at that The interest constantly increased down to the time of his departure. A strong desire wa expressed that a missionary might be sent to re side at Tocat. The interest awakened in this place is the more gratifying from the fact that a devoted English missionary here closed his earthly career. "When I was standing by Henry Martin's grave," says Mr. Lennep, "I could not help thinking, 'Holy man of God! the prayers uttered, doubtless with thy last dying breath, have been heard; and in this dark land, behold, fair huds are opening! "

A BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE.—We learn from

A RUNAWAY SLAVE. - The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, gives an account of a lecture delivered in that city by a colored gentleman named Mason, who claims to be an illegitimate son of ex-Gover-BISHOPRICK OF JERUSALEM.—We have already | nor Mason, of Virginia. His theme was the hormeasure, they say that after four years of effort, short of funds, suffered his faithful body servant Jerusalem will be warmly opposed, if not defeated. man, but reads well and can write. He exhibits considerable "father wit," and his discourses are THOMAS CLARKSON.—The name of this vener- | calculated to excite much sympathy for his breth-

Admission of Colored Children in Common Schools.—The town of Nantucket witnessed, as we learn from the Nantucket Enquirers an animated and earnestly contested election, on Monmities of age, yet his heart is as much devoted to day, in the choice of its School Committee. The the cause of human freedom as ever. Besides main question was, shall the colored children be his other labors in that cause, he has written no admitted into the public schools on precisely the less than 120 books and pamphlets designed to same terms as the whites? and, probably, every vote was deposited with direct reference to this his letter, which appears in the Boston Liberator: and the number of votes cast, to the surprise of "I am yet mostly confined to my bedroom. I all parties, was 916—a greater number than was evidently showed that the blood offered on occasion might have been made to appear conclusive among time ago has shattered me much, and, with other and only exceeded by a vote of 1840, which was TWO CREDITABLE WITNESSES, AND am seriously ill. The severe fall I had some ever before called out upon any local question, disorders, at the great age of eighty-six, leaves me 1,003. The result was, that twelve out of the SUCH PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL, no hope of ultimate recovery. But I thank God thirteen candidates, favorable to the admission of that the good cause is in such good hands; that colored children into the Grammar Schools, were though I die, it will go on to triumph. It will be elected, by an average majority of nine or ten. ly to sins against the Decalogue; and if so, the feeling the weight of the objection, admits that they the finger of God has long been working for us; tion of the other, who was chosen at a subsequent election on Tuesday.

DREARDFUL STORM WITH LOSS OF LIFE AND and crews of which must have perished within were lost. The following particulars are already ascertained, and it is feared that much more remains to be learned.

The ship John Minturn, Capt. Stark, New. York and New-Orleans packet, went ashore on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock. Five of the sailors and one passenger reached the shore much exhausted. The Captain and his wife. their child and servant, and thirty-seven persons, passengers or sailors, perished in attempting to save themselves. Her cargo of cotton, sugar. and molasses, all lost.

Ship Orleans, a New-York and New-Orleans packet, was driven ashore on Saturday night soon after the storm commenced. The missing men are not ascertained. Her cargo is a total

The Schooner Alabama from Philadelphia for New-York, went ashore on Saturday night during the height of the storm, and every soul on board, seven in number, perished. The vessel is lost but the cargo mostly saved.

The schooner Register, from Newbern, with corn, is ashore on Long Branch—one passenger

The schooner Pioneer, from Providence bound to New Haven is ashore at the same The pilot boat Mary Eleanor is high and dry.

The bark New Jersey, Lewis, loaded with cotton, is ashore at Squam. The Swedish bark Lotty, from this city to

Antwerp, is ashore at Squam, captain and mate perished. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday morning,

the schr. Oran, sloop Ontario, and sloop George Washington, broke adrift from the foot of Jav. st. when two citizens belonging to one of the ressels, it is supposed, were drowned—Captain James W. Johnson and his son W. G., the latter in attempting to save his father.

At Staten Island, several small craft_went ashore, and wharves and bulkheads were much injured. None of the churches were opened for devine service.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, the principal subject under dis cussion was the Oregon Resolutions, which were some time ago made the special order of the day for Tuesday, and were kept before that body through the week.

The House of Representatives had under consideration the Fortification Bill, the Pension Bill, and many bills of a private and unimportant character.

We gave notice last week of the passage of the Oregon Resolutions in the House. They are as follows:-

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the North-West coast of America, West of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed in London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

FOOLISH LEGISLATION

The following is one section of a bill which has passed the Kentucky Legislature. be seen that it extends the jurisdiction of Kentucky over all the free states, and how much further deponent saith not. If a man in Ohio or New York shall assist a slave, he is declared guilty of a violation of the law of Kentucky, and condemned to one of her penitentiaries for a term of years. How can the law of Kentucky condemn a man for what he does in another State? We ask how? Suppose we reverse it. New York passes a law making it a crime for any man to hold a slave within her jurisdiction; and then on the strength of this, passes another law that if any person "without the limits of" New York "and within the limits of any state where slavery is allowed by law," shall hold a slave, he shall be imprisoned in a New York principle. If Kentucky legislation can make it unlawful to assist a slave in New York, New York legislation can make it unlawful to hold a slave in Kentucky. Are slaveholders getting mad. But read what the law says. [Tr. Wes.]

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter BE FOUND, WITHOUT THE LIMITS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH, AND WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ANY STATE WHERE SLAVERY IS NOT ALLOWED BY LAW, AIDING, ABETTING, HARBORING, CONCEAL-ING, OR ASSISTING ANY SLAVE OR SLAVES, BELONGING TO ANY CIT-IZEN OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, TO MAKE HIS, HER, OR THEIR ESCAPE, FROM THEIR LAWFUL OWNER OR OWNERS, SUCH PERSON OR PERSONS, SO OFFENDING, SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF ENTICING AWAY SUCH SLAVE OR SLAVES FROM THE COUN-TY IN WHICH SUCH SLAVE OR SLAVES, OR EITHER OF THEM, MAY HAVE RESIDED, UNLESS THE CON-TRARY BE PROVEN BY AT LEAST ON CONVICTION OF ANY SUCH OF-FENCE, BE CONFINED IN THE JAIL AND PENITENTIARY HOUSE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, FOR A PERIOD NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR NOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

SLAVE LAWS Journal says publications, ca lion, &c., has p first section re same subject, a any slave from ment in the Per The second sec shall excite sla shall be punish tentiary for no twenty years. tempt to excite i by disseminatin among the slave \$500, to \$1000, and costs are p aiding, harborin to escape, punisi tentiary from on tion subjects a any of the above ment in the peni years. The six the circuit judge Business or

> familiar phrases, may now add the among the fruits prise. A comp Haven, Ct., with planting oysters near Quebec, a here rises 19 fee salt water for a planted 200,000 to transplant a the yearly orop posite. Next fa spatch them W chain of interp Chicago is to be a gallon. SHOCKING.—C about 1 o'clock,

ing, wool-growing

Strong, at Rachi and Mrs. Strong years, and daug ished in the flar rence the wind no man in the h vant girl in add Strong himself Wisconsin, was On discovering servant, each ha

(in the second st

street; but Mrs

holy love, was it diately returned being overcome spreading flame reach them or to Assafætida. safœtida is a Fe Persia. The gr cured from roots years old. Who stalk is twisted o about their large

root is some time and for eight ho has exuded, is so section is made. the root be ent being scraped of to harden, and is to us in large ir rious little shin partly red dish, a Col. NATHANI volution, died at

the 25th ult. aged

field, Conn., in 1 service in 1780, servede in two se Neck, where (in capture by shooting who had nearly o ing his leg broker in the service ne was disbanded aft rears of pay in for seventeen doll and removed to:Ot in 1791, where he severe snow-storm hours, knowing th to death if he sat out to a house t miles from the s He ever after suf and ultimately be He made a profes was twice elected Co., and, removir he was in 1827 el last public act w tion of Independer tion in Jamestown THE HUTCHIN

Manchester to the thus of this well-k "I must mentic Vocalists-the I their appearance the neighboring to their success has and they are enga You must not expe is only 16—nor a the brothers; but ing in a style whi feelings to a high ences at the Ather consisting of Cler tears coursing dov They are encored and they have co though upon local hold of our Lanc

The Egyptians, ered a mode of di printed calicoes. with different more in which they assi

Loss of Life AND was visited by a senday last, which was ous consequences to vessels are ashore on ny of the passengers have perished within et less than sixty lives particulars are alreaeared that much more

Capt. Stark, New. cket, went ashore on oclock. Five of the reached the shore aptain and his wife. thirty-seven persons. shed in attempting to go of cotton, sugar,

rk and New-Orleans on Saturday night enced. The missing Her cargo is a total

from Philadelphia for n Saturday night duand every soul on erished. The vessel

from Newbern, with ranch—one passenger from Providence. ashore at the same

Lewis, loaded with ty, from this city to am, captain and mate

anor is high and dry.

ck, Sunday morning, no, and sloop George rom the foot of Jayonging to one of the re drowned—Captain s son W. G., the latter

I small craft went askheads were much inches were opened for

inal subject under dis solutions, which were

NTATIVES had under ion Bill, the Pension rivate and unimport-

special order of the

ere kept before that

of the passage of the House. They are

nd House of Represen-FAmerica, in Congress sident of the United iven to the Governat the convention be-Apierica and Great ritory on the Northst of the Stony Moun-1827, signed in Lonlabrogated twelve

That nothing hereinterfere with the proper authorities of to renew or 'pursue settlement of the regon territory.

ction of a bill which egislature. It will jurisdiction of Kenes, and how much If a man in Ohio or lave, he is declared w of Kentucky, and penitentiaries for a e law of Kentucky he does in another ose we reverse it. aking it a crime for hin her jurisdiction; this, passes another thout the limits of" Billimits of any state law," shall hold a ed in a New York Centucky has done in islation can make it New, York, New unlawful to hold a laveholders getting w says. [Tr. Wes.] at That if any per-UND, WITHOUT HIS COMMON-IN THE LIMITS RE SLAVERY IS LAW, AIDING, ENG. CONCEAL-ANY SLAVE OR TO ANY CIT-ONWEALTH, TO THEIR ESCAPE, UL OWNER OR ON OR PERSONS, IL BE DEEMED

RE BE DEEMED
SG AWAY SUCH
ROM THE COUNCH SLAVE OR
OF THEM, MAY
DESS THE CONBY AT LEAST
VITNESSES, AND
ERSONS SHALL,

ANY SUCH OF D IN THE JAIL HOUSE OF THIS

OR! A PERIOD

E YEAR NOR

with different mordants, were plunged in a bath, magnetism, Shakerism, Mormonism, &c. in which they assumed different colors.

St. PAUL'S CLOCK, LONDON.—A writer in the Hartford Currant thus describes the clock-works in the tower of this cathedral:

General Intelligence.

lion, &c., has passed the Kentucky Senate. The

any slave from his owner punishable by confine-

ment in the Penitentiary from one to five years.

The second section provides that if any person

shall excite slaves to insurrection or rebellion, he

shall be punished by imprisonment in the peni-

tentiary for not less than five nor more than

twenty years. The third section makes an at-

tempt to excite insurrection by oral discourse, or

among the slaves, punishable by a fine of from

\$500, to \$1000, and confinement in jail until fine

and costs are paid. The fourth section makes

aiding, harboring, concealing, or assisting slaves

to escape, punishable by imprisonment in the peni

tentiary from one to five years. The fifth sec

tion subjects a free negro or mulatto, guilty of

any of the above mentioned offences, to confine-

ment in the penitentiary of from five to twenty

years. The sixth section makes it the duty of

the circuit judges to see the law fully executed."

Business of Oyster-Growing.—Grain.grow

ing, wool-growing, and even slave-growing are

familiar phrases, in our English vocabulary. We

may now add that of ovster-growing to the list, as

among the fruits of Yankee ingenuity and enter-

prise. A company has been formed in New-

Haven, Ct., with a capital of \$40,000, for trans-

planting oysters from Gaspee to St. Lawrence,

near Quebec, a distance of 700 miles. The tide

here rises 19 feet, sufficient to afford the oysters

salt water for their nourishment. They trans-

planted 200,000 bushels last season, and expect

to transplant a million the next. They expect

the yearly crop to be equal to the original de-

posite. Next fall they will begin to open and de-

spatch them West. When the present projected

chain of internal improvements is completed

Chicago is to be supplied with the luxury at \$1,00

SHOCKING.—On Tuesday morning the 27th ult.

about 1 o'clock, the dwelling of the Hon. Marshall

Strong, at Rachine, W. T., was consumed by fire,

and Mrs. Strong, together with her son, about 4

years, and daughter about 2 years of age, per-

ished in the flames. At the time of the occur-

"My children! oh! my children!" and imme-

diately returned to the house for their rescue, but

being overcome, most probably, by the rapidly

Assarctida.-The plant which furnishes as-

sasætida is a Ferula, a perennial and native of

section is made. The operation is repeated until

the root be entirely exhausted of juice. After

being scraped off, the juice is exposed to the sun

to harden, and is then (as gum assafætida) brought

to us in large irregular masses, composed of va-

rious little shining lumps of grains, which are

Col. Nathaniel Fenton, a soldier of the re-

volution, died at Jamestown, Chautauque Co., on

the 25th ult. aged 83. He was born in Mans.

field, Conn., in 1763, enlisted in the Continental

served in two severe skirmishes near Throg's

capture by shooting the horse of a British officer

who had nearly overtaken him; the officer hav-

ing his leg broken by the horse's fall. He was

in the service near West Point when the Army

was disbanded after peace, receiving his long ar-

rears of pay in 'settlement notes," which he sold

for seventeen dollars. He was married in 1790,

and removed to Otsego (then Montgomery) County

in 1791, where he was once lost in the woods in a

severe snow-storm, and remained on his feet fifty

hours, knowing that he should inevitably freeze

to death if he sat down or fell asleep. He came

out to a house the third morning, about seven

miles from the spot where he was bewildered.

He ever after suffered from rheumatic affection,

and ultimately became a cripple in consequence.

tion in Jamestown, July 4th, 1843. [Tribune.

their appearance in these parts. Here, and in

the neighboring towns at the various institutions,

their success has surpassed any thing I remember;

feelings to a high degree. I have seen the audi-

ences at the Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute,

consisting of Clerks and the Working-Men, with

tears-coursing down their noses most piteously.

They are encored in almost every thing they sing,

and they have considerable comic humor, which

hold of our Lancashire people most thoroughly."

thus of this well-known Family:

partly red dish, and partly a violet hue.

"The pendulum is 14 feet long, and the weigh SLAVE LAWS OF KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal says-" The bill punishing seditious at the end is one cwt.; the dials on the outsid publications, calculated to excite slaves to rebel- are regulated by a smaller one within; the length of the minute hands on the exterior dials, is eight first section repeals a former act relating to the | feet, and the weight of each 75 pounds; the length same subject, and makes an attempt to persuade of the hour hands is 5 feet 9 inches, and the weight 44 pounds each; the diameter of the dials is 18 feet 10 inches, and the length of the hour figures 2 feet 2 inches.

The fine-toned bell, which strikes, is clearly distinguished from every other bell in the metropolis, has been heard at the distance of 20 miles. It is about 10 feet in diameter, and is said to weigh about four and a half tons. This bell is tolled on by disseminating printed or written documents the death of any member of the royal family, or the lord mayor, bishop of London, or dean of the

> Suspension Carriage Wheel .- Mr. Michael Munson, of Tompkinsville, N. Y., has invented a of a metallic rim attached and screwed to a hub jury rendered a verdict against Miss Ingham of also manifested by an audible sound. in the centre by a series of iron wires, each having a screw at both ends, the thread turning in opposite directions, by means of which they are screwed into the hub and rim by the same movement. The wheel can be easily constructed, is cheap, and from its peculiar construction, promises to be durable. The Scientific Mechanic premises that a wheel of this description, with iron wires one fourth of an inch in diameter, will sustain a weight of 15,000 lbs. applied to the axle. Mr. M. intends to secure his improvement by let-

try and the simplicity of his manner of living, he acquired a fortune of nearly six millions, which he has devoted in great part to the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and trades, and for the help of the unfortunate of every condition and without any distinction of race. About two millions and a half have fallen to the share of the most noted institutions of benevolence in the principal cities of

SINGULAR CURE FOR HEADACHE.—I had a violent headache, which the Captain undertook to rence the wind was blowing a gale. There was On discovering the fire, Mrs. Strong and the ladies in this country, while suffering under such servant, each having a child sleeping with them a malady, appear with a wafer stuck on each tem-(in the second story of the house) escaped to the ple, which, I presume, was only a milder way than street; but Mrs. Strong, impelled by a mother's my friend, the Captain, employed, of driving off holy love, was theard by the servant to exclaim, this tormenter.—[My Adventures, by Col. Max-

TRUTH AHEAD OF FICTION.—Imagination never spreading slame and smoke, she was unable to came up to every day realities. An instance is reach them or to escape, and all perished together. in the following paragraph from a Calcutta newspaper, giving an account of the death of a young British officer and his wife:-

"The death of Lt. Lumsden and his young Persia. The gum resin, as it is termed, is pro- wife is now confirmed, and the details of their fate cured from roots of plants which are at least four as now narrated are of the most melancholy and years old. When the leaves begin to decay, the painful character. It is stated that when he fell, stalk is twisted off, and the earth removed from desperately wounded, his young wife threw herabout their large tapering roots. The top of the self upon his body, and implored him not to leave root is some time afterwards cut off transversely; her to fall into the hands of the enemy-when he, and for eight hours afterwards, the juice which with a last effort, drew his pistols from his belt, has exuded, is scraped off, and a second transverse and put an end first to her sufferings and then to

RESCUED FROM PERISHING.—Many singular rescues of late have occurred of persons breaking in the ice, but the most remarkable occurred in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Hobson was crossing the river at Fort Madison, in a sleigh, when the ice gave way and precipitated him into the river. A man named Ward Ellis, who was near, humanely ed with balls. An acre of ground which would went to his assistance. All he could see was Hob- not produce 400 pounds of the common kind, will, son's cap, and fearing in his attempt to save him it is said, yield 1,500 pounds of this description he would only bring up that, he reached farther down, so as to get hold of his neck, when Hobson, service in 1780, when in his seventeenth year, in his struggles, caught two of Ellis' fingers in his teeth, which he held on to, until in this way he Neck, where (in the first) he saved himself from was brought to the surface and saved. Ellis' fingers were bitten to the bone.

> DARK PICTURE.—A Philadelphia letter writer says that the District of Moyamensing, with a population of 14,000 persons, has ten licensed taverns, 252 groggeries, 1,775 human beings that during the past year there has been sold in small quantities over 10,000 barrels of liquor!

Over 100 sober men have been made drunkards, over 260 families ruined, over 900 children left destitute, 100 Coroner's Inquests, and over of the coast the accursed slave trade. 4000 persons sent to prison by the Committing Magistrates for various offences.

He made a profession of religion in 1802. He A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—In the Spring of was twice elected to the Legislature from Otsego 1839, there was found in a coal mine, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, embedded in solid rock, passed resolutions to "disfellowship" the Twelve, Co., and, removing to Chautauque Co. in 1823, he was in 1827 elected from that County. His 100 feet below the surface of the ground, a piece disowning their authority, and strongly condemnlast public act was the Reading of the Declara- of slate ten inches square, and one thick, upon ing their practices with regard to holy stealing, tion of Independence at the Temperance Celebra- one side of which, were impressions of four bands of wood or iron, each about two inches wide, with an interval of a quarter of an inch between each. Upon each band are marks of poor. THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—A letter from nails, about one and a half inches distant from Manchester to the London Non-Conformist speaks each other-the distances being exactly the same "I must mention to you a family of American diagonal lines across the parallel bands. The in all—the nails being so disposed as to form Vocalists—the Hutchinsons—who have made heads of the nails are about an inch and a half wide, and annex about one tenth of an inch above the surface of the wood or iron, into and they are engaged every night for this month. having the lines or longitudinal indentations ob which they are driven. This resembles wood, You must not expect a Malibran in the girl—who is only 16—nor a Duprez or a Lablanche among servable in oak timber. the brothers; but simple harmony and balad-sing-ing in a style which catches hold of the popular

The adjacent concave impression was destroyed by the miners.

The question is, how can this formation be accounted for?

The above described specimen was exhibited n Philadelphia in 1839.

Modern Witchcraft.—The Rev. Dr. Wilson, though upon local subjects principally, has caught of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, has lately preached a sermon against the sin of witchcraft, in which he not only declares his belief in the reality of the sin, but he holds that it The Egyptians, according to Pliny, had discov- is now practiced to an alarming extent. Under ered a mode of dying analogous to that of our the head of witchcraft he classes the recent pre-

Religious Telescope.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Ebenezer Gorham, a staff-officer in the American army during the Revolution, died recently at Gorham, Me., aged 88. Mr. Gorham was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, the execution of the lamented Andre, the battle of Monmouth, and on other memorable occasions.

The buildings erected at great cost for Kemper College, Missouri, and belonging to the Episcopalians, have been forced by stress of debt into the market, and purchased by the county authorities for an Alms-house.

There are 15 societies of Shakers in the U.S., comprising 7,000 members.

James Gordon Bennett has sued Major Noah for a libel, very modestly laying his damages, according to the True Sun, at \$10,000,000. Major Noah has been held to bail in \$1,000.

The trial of a slander suit growing out of the celebrated Watch Case in Le Roy, came off in Albion, at the Circuit Court, Judge Dayton pre-

The Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing states, that there were on the 30th September last, confined in that prison, males, 797; white, 596; colored, 201. 26 are under premiums \$22,147. 17 years of age; 159 between 17 and 21; 339 between 21 and 30; 175 between 30 and 40;

Major Harvie, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, has succeeded in negociating a treaty with the Kansas Indians for the purchase of the territory Successful Industry.-The Prague Gazette now occupied by them. The amount purchased mentions a Jewish merchant named Sedekaur, is stated at two millions of acres, and includes who lately died in that city at the age of sixty. some of the most desirable territory in the valley This person arrived at Prague, about fifty years of the Missouri. A portion of the territory is insince, on foot and without a sous, but by his indus- tended for the location of the Pottawatomies. The Kansas move still farther West.

A Valentine at Bramhall's is priced at \$200 Beside the ordinary and extraordinary beauties of this affair, you look under a bunch of rose-leaves and behold a fine gold watch of costly make and description. This may be called the hyperbole of Valentinery, and the lover who ventures on so expensive a token should have a purse as weighty

A. W. Gray, of Middletown, has invented a machine for making wrought nails. It can be cure, and he certainly succeeded. He made me worked by one horse or any other power equal, a valuable machine, which he terms a 'hogs-head sit down, seized hold of my caput, and placing a and turn out one hundred pounds per day, as plough,' for the purpose of turning out potatoes thumb on each side of my temporal arteries, press- smooth as cut nails, and better than those made by which are planted in drills, without injuring them. no man in the house at the time, and only a sered them in such a way as almost to stop the whole the hammer. It is thought to be a very valuable It resembles a hog's snout attached to the front vant girl in addition to those who perished. Mr. circulation of my blood. He then directed me to invention which promises much both to himself part of a plough without a colter, by which the position of the Senate of Piano, need not exceed \$70.00; and may even be reheave as long a sigh as I could; and I walked in and community. He has already applied for let- tatoes are raised and turned out of their bed.

> Gauls, appears to have had no other use among | 000. With this debt still upon them, they recentthe ancients than that of a pomade for cleansing | ly subscribed \$2,500 to Foreign Missions. One the hair, or for staining it with any colors which they chose to mix with it.

> Trinity Church, within 91 years, has given about \$400,000 in money to new churches in the city in addition to 104 lots of ground to Columbia College, 43 lots to St. Marks, 28 lots to the Pro- for a Lunatic Asylum, and made provisions for a testant Episcopal Society, 25 lots to Grace Church, Deaf and Dumb Institution. It also passed an 3 lots to the Church Du St. Esprit, 6 lots to St. act giving discretionary powers to jurors, in all Michael's, 4 lots to St. James', and 32 lots to St. cases of murder in the first degree, either to punish George's. The whole estate of Trinity Church | capitally or by imprisonment for life in the State s estimated at 50 millions!

Not less than 800,000 pigs of lead were shippig is 70 lbs.

A subscription is open in New Orleans for the relief of a veteran by the name of Sylvester, who commenced his career in the service of the United States, under Count De Esating! He is the only person alive who was in the fleet, and he also

A new Cotton Plant has been raised in Henry county, Ga., growing in the form of a large spreading bush, every branch of which is largely coverwith great ease. It is called the "Money Bush."

Twenty tons of Poultry were killed in one week by Mr. Robert Fuller, poulterer, of Boston, Lincolnshire, for the London Christmas market, viz: 2,400 geese, 1,000 ducks, and 500 turkeys, in all weighing 40,000 lbs.

The Journal of Commerce says, the \$15,000 subscription for the purchase of territory in Liberia is completed; and it would have been much sooner, had not the terms of it required that the whole amount should be paid by fifteen individucannot read or write, over 75 years of age, and als. An additional subscription of \$5,000 for the same object has been made in similar sums. With this \$20,000 it is proposed to purchase the whole remaining territory from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and thus forever banish from 300 miles

> "The Stake," is the title of a new organization of the "Latter Day Saints," recently instituted at Cincinnati. They have denounced those who are opposed to the Smith family, and condemn the abrogation of the marriage contract. They also the wanton shedding of blood, &c. They disapprove likewise of the Temple at Nauvoo, as having been built by usurpers, and distressing the

that a sum equal to this will be forwarded to the Treasury at the close of the present quarter.

The Sheriff of their way to the jail, offered to clear him if he their way to the jail, offered to clear him if he their way to the jail, offered to clear him if he their way to the jail offered to clear him if he their way to the jai Should the United States Government liquidate would give him fifteen dollars, and say nothing all expenses incurred by Texas on account of the about the matter. This the prisoner eagerly com- Independence—S S Griswold piration of the term of President Jones, about \$350,000.

An instance is related where fruit trees were in bad condition from the subsoil retaining too much moisture. The planting of willow trees near them was followed by a restoration of their health. This result was attributed to the willows absorbing the superabundant moisture.

printed calicoes. Cloths, impregnated probably tended miracles in the Catholic church, animal tection. If they should see this notice, they are noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers. This ly to Isaac T. Hopper of this city for him.

It is stated that Livingston and Wells traveled by themselves and their agents, more than 25,-000 miles in pursuit of the robbers of their express

A very poor and aged man, busied in planting and grafting an apple tree, was rudely interrupted by this intrerogation: "Why do you plant trees, who cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning upon his spade, replied, "Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit; now plant for others, that the memorial of my gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."

If we seize a hair by the root-with one hand, and draw it through the two fingers of the other, from the root towards the point, we experience scarcely any friction or any resistance, nor do we perceive any noise; but if, on pinching it by the point, we make it slide equally between the fingers of the other hand, from the point towards the root, we experience a resistance which does not exist in the first case, and a tremulousness new wheel of rather novel construction, consisting siding, Mary N. Ladd vs. Mariett Ingham. The perceptible to the touch is produced, which is

The remainder of the pews in Grace Church were sold by auction on Tuesday, 10th inst. The whole receipts from the sale of the pews was \$103,412. The total valuation \$81,265, and the ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of

An Italian monk wrote a life of St. Francis Xavier, where he asserted, that by one sermon and 98 over 49. 583 are Americans, and 214 he converted ten thousand persons on a desert isl-

> Charcoal, it is asserted, is an antidote for mineral poisons. It neutralizes even arsenic, according

> A magistrate in Utica, suffered a man charged with an assault, to go and look for bail. The man went, and the magistrate, at the last accounts, was still waiting his return.

The Post says the Hibernia, Capt. Rye, brought the largest cargo of merchandize to Boston of any steamer that has been there. The duty on her cargo was \$125,000. She also had \$140, 000 in specie. Value of cargo about \$500,000.

In washing jewelry, or any thing ornamented with gold, it is a great improvement to pour in a few drops of salvolatile into the suds prepared for that purpose.

A distinguished farmer in England, taking the

Rev. Mr. Kennard's church in Philadelphia, Soap, the discovery of which is ascribed to the had been burdened for years with a debt of \$10, consequence was that within two weeks they, by another extra effort, paid about \$6,000 on the debt, and thus placed themselves beyond further fear of trouble in relation to that burden.

The Indiana Legislature appropriated \$40,000

A woman in Devonshire, England, lately carriped from Galena last year. The weight of each ed her boy to be christened, telling the minister his name was Acts—being asked the reason of so odd a name, she said her husband and herself were religious folks, that having named four other boys for the evangelists, they intended to continue

The New Jersey House of Assembly has passed a resolution for the very useful and necessary purpose of employing a teacher in the State Prison. The sum appropriated, \$300, is very small; but private benevolence must help the State in the performance of this its imperative duty. The Senate will, no doubt, assent to this very excellent resolu-

Great excitement prevails at Geneseo, Livingston County, in regard to the death of an unmarried lady of that place, in consequence of efforts to procure an abortion. The lady in question was respectably connected.

The inmates of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane have started a monthly paper, called "The Asylum Gazette." It is afforded at a cheap rate-4 copies for \$1, or 10 copies for \$2-proceeds to be applied to increasing the Asylum library.

About 30,000 Valentines went through our Post Office; 10,000 at Albany, 20,000 at Brooklyn, and 7,000 at New Haven. At Philadelphia, the postage on Valentines was \$6,000.

A man has been killed in Pittsburgh by th bursting of a grindstone.

Envy is fixed only on merit; and like a sore eye, is offended with every thing that is bright.

A young gentleman of respectable family was

standing in front of the Western Hotel at Springfield, Mass., a few days since, when he was accosted by a blunt-spoken person, who informed him that he was Sheriff Clapp, of Worthington, and that he was commissioned to arrest him for a forgery in which he was implicated. The young man, horrified at the accusation, plead his entire DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. There is now in the Treasury of Texas over innocence of the charge, but all to no purpose—burhamville—J. A. Potter. the Sheriff was inexorable, as Sheriffs always are

measure of annexation, it is estimated that there plied with, and was set at liberty. It is almost will be in the Treasury of the State, at the the ex- needless to add, that the supposed Sheriff was a humbug, and that no forgery whatever had been committed. Rogers, the perpetrator of this misde. New London—C. M. Lewis. meanor, has since been arrested. The Editor of the Court Journal has received from Germany a musical bed which receives the Persia-Elbridge Eddy. weary body and immediately 'laps it in Elysium.

It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is so constructed that by means of hidden mechan. Patrick Scanlon arrived in this city from Glas- ism, pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gen. gow. His wife and nine children arrived at tle air of Auber to be played, which continues Quebec in the ship Astrea, from Sligo, Ireland, in long enough to lull the most wakeful to sleep. September, 1842—since that time he has had no At the head is a clock, the hand of which being information of them, and he is very desirous of placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise, when being made acquainted with their place of resi- the time arrives, the bed plays a march of Spondence, that he may extend to them support and pro- tani, with drums and cymbals, and, in short, with urgently requested to address a letter immediate- unique bed becomes, therefore, the ne plus ultra for the wakeful as well as the sluggish.

At Marlboro, N. J., on fifth-day, the 5th inst., by Eld. David Clawson, Mr. Amos S. Thomas and Miss ABIGAIL

At Marlboro, on second-day morning, the 9th inst., by Eld. David Clawson, Mr. Dickason S. Davis, of Shiloh and Miss Cecilia Ann Clawson, of Marlboro.

DIED,

At her residence in Shiloh, N. J., on the 3d of January, Anna Davis, widow of James Davis deceased, in the 49th

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Language IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathemat Gurdon Evans, Professor of Natural Sciences. . R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. D. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss C. B. Maxson. Preceptress, Instructress in French. Italian

Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. M. B. Kenyon, Assistant in the Female Department. From the very liberal patronage extended to this Instiution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been nduced to make arrangements for greatly increasing its facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of

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

all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the

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

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

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2.

Expenses.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Piano,) need not exceed \$7000; and may even be reselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustee !

BANK NOTE LIST.

New England: Western New York Calais, Me. New Jersey: Smáll notes West N.J. N. Hope Del. Bridge Pennsylvania: Berks County Carlisle Chambersburg St. Albans, Vt. Far. & Drov. Waynesb'g 21 Franklin, Washington Gettysburg Harrisburg Lewiston Lebanon Lumberman's Miners' Providence Co., R I Middletown reeman's, Bristol, R I -Monongahela New York: usquehanna U. S. Bank linton Bank, city Wyoming Vashington Bank, city I West Branch Other Safety Fund York Do. Red Backs Delaware: Alleghany County Maryland: lmerica, Buffalo Baltim.&OhioR.R.Co. 10 Binghamton Cumberland Franklin Commercial, Buffalo Dist. Columbia: Virginia: Clinton County I.W. Bank of Virginia 23 North Carolina: Com. Bank Lake Erie 10 Merchants' Ex Buffalo 21a3 Mechanics, Buffalo Millers, Clyde Miami Exporting Co. 40 Oswege Phenix, Buffalo Indiana: StateBank N.Y. Buffalo 75 State Bk & branches Kentucky: Tonawanda -Tennesse: U. S. Bank, Buffalo Michigan . Union, Buffalo Michigan & Branch

The Ohio and other Western waters are in fine | Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

New Market—W. B. Gillett.

Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth.

VIRGINIA.

OHIO.

MICHIGAN.

Tallmadge-Bethuel Churc

· = O SJoseph Goodrich.

J. A. R. Greenman.

Adams—Charles Potter,

James H. Cochran, Samuel Russell.

Watervliet

John P. Livermore. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Lincklaen-S. M. Burdick. New Salem-J. F. Randolph Leonardsville- D. Hardin. Lowther's Run-Asa Bec. Newport-Abel Stillman. Otselic-Joshua Clark. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock, Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Preston-Clark Rogers. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richland-Elias Burdick. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. South Branco-R. T. Green Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. MiW-SKO NSAN. Watson-Wm. Quibell.

J. Clarksville-J. R. Irish. RHODE ISLAND. S. P. Stillman. pkinton-Joseph Spicer,

A. B. Burdick.

= tilman Coon. IOWA. esterly-Alex. Campbell, Fredonia-M. Wheelock.

Oporto-Job Tyler.

ILLINOIS. ames Dunham.

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

Miscellaneous.

REMEMBER THE POOR

"Remember the Poor, on their pallets of straw, O'er whose frames dread disease casts a withering The wind through their hovels blows chilly and raw, Making tedious and cheerless the long winter night

When your tables are loaded by Luxury's hand, And lavish profusion gives limitless store, Forget not the sick and oppressed of our land, In your alms and your prayers, O remember the Poor.

If a soul on the earth may be counted divine;
If a hand can be found that would honor a God; a deed on the records of heaven shall shine; If a foot treads the ground that would hallow the sod-

'Tis the foot that oft visits the mansious of woe; 'Tis the hand that spares not of its plentiful store; Tis the deed that makes angels of dwellers below; 'Tis the soul that relieves the distress of the Poor!"

From the New-York Evangelist. THE VOICE WITHIN.

The beneficent and all-wise Creator, out of his mere good pleasure, created man, and endowed him with the largest capabilities of enjoyment. Supreme among all the pleasures of the soul, and the condition of happiness in the exercise of all the other affections. He established religious devotion-entire consecration of the creature to the Creator. And having thus made man perfect, he withdrew all restraint, and left him to follow the desires of his heart, free agent. If there had been no evil, no sin in the universe, the creature thus formed would for aught we know, have continued as pure as the angels of heaven, and have felt no desire so pleasurable as the love of God. But the principle of evil, the origin of which it were in vain for us to attempt to discover, came in contact with the pure spirit, and disaster and ruin followed. Man was lost; he that was but now an angel, has infused unto him a principle, the action of which none but God himself can prevent from making him a devil. It was then, when man had fallen, and the triumph of malignant spirits was most complete, that our bountiful benefactor, moved with compassion at our wretched condition, provided a ransom and a way of recovery. In process of time, the ransom was to be paid; and the way of recovery was by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. An influence ulterior to the desires of the natural heart, was to reside in man, and incline him to return to the embrace of infinite love. In infancy, in youth, in maturity, and in man's declining years, with never-ceasing importunity, is heard the Voice

with the fires of youth, and the heart that pon- appointed place was beside the king. On one ocders these thoughts be as light as the butter- casion he was invited for Good Friday. Ziethen fly floating in the sunbeam, yet even from the excused himself as not being able, inasmuch as deep recesses of that heart, tears have sprung he made it a point to partake of the sacrament on to dim the brightness of those eyes, when in that great church festival, and desired to spend moments of seclusion and thoughtfulness, the the remainder of the day in meditation. voice has been heard-Remember thy Creator | "The next time he appeared at Sans-Souci to dinin the days of thy youth, while evil days come ner, the conversation, as usual, assumed an intelnot, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt | lectual and merry course, and he jocosely turned say, I have no pleasure in them. Ah! gentle it on his neighbor in these words: 'Well, Ziethen, youth, obey that voice. Turn not away from in- how did the supper of Good Friday agree with finite love, from adorable goodness. Yield to you?' The jovial table guests set up a cheering the cravings of thy better nature, and start in laugh; but the ancient Ziethen, after shaking his the path that leads to immortal happiness. grey head indignantly, left his chair, then bowing man burst into tears, and said—"I have to die. However bright and buoyant your hopes of hap- respectfully to his majesty, he with a loud and I had only one little brother; he had beautiful piness in this world, be assured they deceive firm voice, thus addressed the king. you, unless they are founded on the principle that the love of God is the highest happiness, shun no danger, and that whenever it has been and coming home, I found my little brother making the exercise of every other affection necessary I have not hesitated to risk my life for ten times more delightful. And what if every you and my country. The same sentiment anione of those hopes be consumated? At the end mates me still, and this very day, if you command, him at one blow with a rake. I did not know of all, and when you have received all, death I will suffer my hoary head to be cut off, and loywill claim you. Nothing is more certain than ally laid at your feet. But there is one above, the fact that you will die. Your life is like a who is more than you, and I, and all mankind: ever since been winding up. When you first world, who died for all, having purchased us by enjoyed the gift, it immediately began to de- his precious blood. crease. The wheels of time took up your thread wheels it is impossible to stop. The end must consolation in life, and hope after death, to be atmore. When that hour comes, the last of your your brave army courageously fought and conrence. Oh, you will say, could I but live those | hand to undermine the State's welfare. What I hours over again, I would spend them all in have said is true-receive it graciously!' prayer, all in the service of God! Stop now. The king was visibly agitated by this speech. Now you have time to reflect, time to resolve. He stood up-offered his right hand to the brave It is but to will and it is done. But this is not old Christian General-put his left hand upon the first time you have heard this language—over his shoulder, and said with emotion—' Happy and over again you have been entreated, and Ziethen !- would that I could believe as you do! even almost persuaded, by the Voice Within, I have respect for your faith-hold fast to it "Obey, and free salvation find."

And if the reader is borne down with the again!" weight of years, and with the cares and disappointments which have crowded those years, so much the more able is he to testify to the gen- Valley Register, published at Covington, Ky., uineness of the warnings which that Voice, again | gives the following instance of canine attachment and again, in his early years, enforced upon him. to an animal not of its own species: And now he looks back and sees all fulfilled. The Voice told him that the fame he sought for to a cow that he follows her day after day and would prove like the apples of the desert, golden rests with her night after night, never leaving but and fair without, but ashes and dust within. And constantly and bravely protecting her from all he has found it so. The Voice told him that the molestation. He will permit nothing to approach love of friends, unless they were also friends of her in any but a friendly manner. On one occa God, would prove inconsistent, selfish, insincere. | sion several dogs attacted this object of his affec-And so he found it. "Riches," said the Voice, tion, and it was really amusing to see with what "will take to themselves wings and fly away." | resolution and boldness he defended her against And whereas he was once rich, he is now poor the aggression of his fellows. After he had van--or the pleasure which he hoped wealth would | quished his foes, he raised himself on his posterior give him, he has looked for in vain. From the legs and placing his fore-legs around her neck, world, the world without God, he has received caressed her most fondly. nothing but disappointment, hollowness, vexation of spirit. And now that Voice speaks again, "Obey, and free salvation find."

It speaks to all. The young man hears it, and I should shoot and kill three of them, how many pauses in his wild career. The maiden hears it, | would there be left?" and retires to weep in secret. The merchant hears it, and stops his pursuit of wealth. All have heard, and all obey or disobey. May death find thee, reader, obedient to that heavenly · Conserver.

A short time since I attended a ministerial meeting in the western part of Massachusetts.-A part of the exercises consisted in the relating of religious experience. Among other things, several ministers present stated distinctly, that they received their first religious impressions godly instructions. Who, we earnestly ask, is angels don't go about drinking cider on Sunthere so well adapted, both by relation and circumstances, to teach the child to lisp its prayers an angel.

to its keavenly Father, and to train it up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' as the mother? One well authenticated fact should be more positive and conclusive than a thousand metaphysical opinions. And what an array of facts is almost daily presented to the mind; facts so well authenticated, and of such a character, as to carry along with them the clearest convictions of duty; and in view of which, parents who fail to discover and discharge their duty to their children, are verily guilty!

THE MANDARIN AND THE ENGLISH LADY.

The degraded position of females in China is well known. Nothing astonishes the Chinamen who visits our merchants at Hongkong so much as the deference which is paid to their ladies, and the position which the latter are permitted to hold in society. The very servants express their disgust at seeing our ladies permitted to sit at table with their lords, and wonder how men can so far forget their dignity. A young English merchant recently took his youthful wife with him to Hongkong, where the couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin. The latter regarded the lady attentively, and seemed to dwell with delight on her movements. When she at length left the apartment, he said to the husband, in his imperfect English, "What you give for city of New-York, dropped his pocket-book, and that wife yours?" "O," replied the husband, had gone some distance before he discovered its laughing at the singular error of his visitor, "two loss; then hastily returning, inquired of every thousand dollars." This our merchant thought passenger whom he met, if a pocket-book had would appear to the Chinese rather a high fig- been seen: finally meeting a little girl of ten ure, but he was mistaken. "Well, said the years old, of whom he made the same inquiry, Mandarin, taking out his book with an air of she asked, "what kind of a pocket-book?" He business, "spose you give her to me, I give you described it—then unfolding her apron—"is this five thousand dollars." It is difficult to say it?" "Yes, that is mine-come into this store whether the young merchant was more amazed with me." He opened the book, counted the or amused, but the grave air of the Chinaman notes and examined the papers: "they are all convinced him that he was in earnest, and he right," said he; "fifteen notes of \$1000 eachwas compelled therefore, to refuse the offer with had they fallen into other hands, I might never as much placidity as he could assume. The have seen them again; take then, my little girl, Mandarin was, however, pressing, and went as this note of \$1000, as a reward for your honeswas compelled at length to declare that English- | pleased if I took the note home." "Well, then, men never sold their wives after they once came | show me where your parents live." The girl into their possession, an assertion which the took him to an humble tenement in an obscure Chinaman was slow to believe. The merchant street; he informed the parents of the case; they afterwards had a hearty laugh with his wife, told him their child had acted correctly—they when he said he had just discovered her full were poor, it was true, but their pastor had alvalue, as the Mandarin had offered him seven thousand dollars for her. [Liverpool Albion

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

Frederick II., after the successful termination | fessed. of the seven years' war, was always pleased to see old General Von Ziethen at his table, and when-If the eyes that glance over these lines be lit ever there were no foreign princes present, his

"'Your majesty well knows that in war I

"I will, therefore, not submit to have the with those of the rest of mankind, and these Holy One, on whom my faith reposes—who is my come, and then this world will know you no tached and derided. In the strength of this faith, life, you will look back to the giddy enjoyments | quered: if it is your majesty's pleasure to underwhich the world calls pleasure with utter abhor- mine this faith, then does your majesty lend a

what has occurred to-day will never happen

SINGULAR AFFECTION IN A Dog.—The Licking

"There is a dog which has become so attached

A Bright Scholar.—" John," said the teacher, "suppose five birds were on one tree, and

"There would be three left," replied John very promptly.

"No," said the teacher, "there would be only two left, if I killed three out of five."

"The three you shot," said John, "would be left, and the other two would be gone; they would not be left after they had flown away,

"That will do John," said the teacher, "you can take your seat."

A Sure Sign.—A man with a red face and lookfrom their mothers, and that they owed a large ing rather shabby, called at a house in the counmeasure of their piety and usefulness to their try on Sunday, and asked for a drink of cider. teaching and prayers. It cannot, in the nature | The good lady of the house told him she would not of things, be otherwise, than that children, give him any. He urged, telling her that she had young, tender, and confiding, should hearken better, for some persons had entertained angels to a mother's counsel, and be guided by her unawares. "Yes," said she, "I know that, but FOR THE CHILDREN.

HYMN FOR CHILDREN.

God is love! can this be true? Yes, the Bible says it is, Children, let me ask of you, Have you ever thought of this, That God is love?

God it was who sent his Son, His only Son to bleed and die For sinners ruined and undone: Aloud the wounds of Jesus cry That God is love.

God delights to pardon sin, Grace and mercy to bestow, Little children, though unclean Come to Him, and you shall know That God is love.

Every poor repenting child His arms are open to receive; To such He says with accents mild, "Helpless sinner, now believe That God is love."

THE SUNDAY SCHOLAR.

A gentleman jumping from an omnibus in the

high as seven thousand dollars. The merchant, ty." "I cannot take it," said the little girl. "I who had no previous notion of the value of the have been taught at Sunday school not to keep commodity which he had taken out with him, what is not mine, and my parents would not be ways told them not to set their hears on rich gifts. The gentleman told them they must take it, and he was convinced they would make a good use of it, from the principle they had pro-

> The pious parents then blessed the benefactor, for such he proved; they paid debts which disturbed their peace, and the benevolent giver gave the father employment as a carpenter, enabling him to rear an industrious family in comparative happiness. This little girl is now the wife of a respectable tradesman in New-York, and has reason to rejoice that she was born of pious parents, who had secured their daughter's happiness by sending her to Sunday school.

Banner of the Cross.

THE YOUTH THAT WAS HUNG.

The sheriff took out his watch, and said, "If you have anything to say, speak now, for you have only five minutes to live." The young blue eyes, and flaxen hair, and I loved him; but one day I got drunk, for the first time in my life, gathering strawberries in the garden, and I became angry at him without a cause, and killed anything about it until the next morning, when I awoke from sleep, and found myself tied and guarded, and was told that when my little brothread, stretched at full length at your birth, and and that one is the Saviour and Redeemer of the ther was found, his hair was clotted with his them, or perform any religious rites with referblood and brains, and he was dead. Whiskey ence to them, or be under their influence. had done this. It has ruined me. I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to bitions. First, God is a jealous God, punishing say, and then I am going to my final Judge. I say it to young people. Never! Never! Never!! | not have his rights and his honor so slighted .touch anything that can intoxicate." As he pronounced these words, he sprang from the box, and was launched into an endless eternity.

I was melted to tears at the recital, and the would burst, and break away from my aching bosom, so intolerable were my feelings of grief. as unfit for either place, there it was that I took the pledge never to touch the hurtful poison!

hairs have thickened around these temples, then so ruddy and so young, but I have never forgotten the last words of that young man. And I have never violated that pledge. When the tempter has offered to me the sparkling goblet, the words of that young man have seemed to sound in my ear again.—Old Man's Story.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

afternoon, as he returned from school, and said, "Mamma may I go just down the street with a little girl that goes to our school?"

She replied, "No, my son, it rains." He said, "Why, ma, I must go." "Well, then," said his mother, "go if you

On his return, she asked if the girl was a favorite of his.

He said, "O, no; she treats me very ill, worse

than any other scholar in school." "Then why do you wish to go with her?" He said, "You have taught me that we must

do good to them that despitefully use us, and she had a chair to take home, and I did not know of any other way to do her a kindness, so I thought I would carry it for her, and that would be rewarding good for evil."

S. S. Advocate.

EARTHLY JOY. 'Tis a flower that withers soon, Often fades before 'tis noon; 'Tis a star of faintest light, Oft conceal'd by clouds of night; 'Tis a stream, whose gentle flow Whispers oft in sounds of woe: But there is a joy more sweet, Never followed by regret. Wouldst thou have it? look above. There it grows midst scenes of love, Always fresh, and bright, and fair,

It will ever flourish there.

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

Exod. xx. 4, 5, 6—Thou shall not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my comwandments."

This text is the second commandment of bids idolatry, but more specifically prohibits image worship.

1. The text forbids our making any image.-This is doubtless to be understood in a religious sense: that is, we must make no image as an object of religious worship. Heathens often make their own gods of gold and silver, wood, and stone; some of them are large, and some of God. them are so small that they carry them in their pockets or slung around their necks.

2. The text forbids our making any likeness of any thing. An image might be made to be worshiped as God, without being a likeness of any thing after which it should be fashionedderstood in a religious sense; it only forbids re- little Thomas.' ligious likenesses and pictures as objects of worship, or even as helps to worship. When this was the little girl's name. He was a very we come to God, we must come directly, and bright and interesting child, and Emily had loved not make a likeness of any thing that is in hea- Emily made this request of her mother. Mrs. Nor any thing that is in the earth beneath; that mother) had been with her little nephew almost is, any ox, horse, fowl, beast, or serpent, of all the time that he had been sick. For a year any kind. Nor any thing that is in the water before he died, his Christian friends had reioiunder the earth, that is, any fish, or dragon, or ced in the belief that he had given his heart to creeping thing that is in the water. The Egyp- the Saviour, and in his last illness he had given tians worshiped many of these things, and so sure evidence of his love for him. did the nations where they were going.

3. The text forbids our bowing down unto any such image or likeness. The heathen were had returned home from her sister's house only in the habit of bowing down, or of falling on the day before, so she had not had time to talk their faces before their idols, and the Roman Catholics do now bow down before the likeness of the Cross, and various pictures.

Here you have one of their pictures, representing Mary with the child Christ Jesus. They call her "Holy Mother," &c.



4. We are forbidden to serve them. This may mean that we must not believe the system of idol and image worship, must not sacrifice to

5. The text assigns a reason for these prohiall that turn away from him to idols. He will He will have our worship or punish us. He that her feelings had been much moved by her will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the mother's narrative. children to the third and fourth generation.— This means that God will punish the children, awful spectacle. My little heart seemed as if it if they follow in the wicked ways of their fathers. If the children repent and reform, God will not punish them for their fathers' sins. See the 18th And there, in that carriage, while on that cush- chap. of Ezek. But if children follow the wickioned seat, looking with streaming eyes on the ed ways of their fathers, God will punish them body of that unfortunate young man, as it hung, to the third and fourth generations, even not dangling and writhing between heaven and earth, only for their own sins, but for the sins of their fathers. God is here treating of idolatry as a national sin, and when nations sin, God punishes Long years have since passed away. White them; and as he bears long with them, the punishment for a national crime is not always sent until the third or fourth generation has passed away, so the punishment of a nation falls upon the children of the third or fourth generation, and for the sins which their fathers introduced. We will illustrate this point. We will suppose that the slavery of this country is very wicked our fathers introduced it, but God did not visit them with severe judgments for their sin; if we their children would repent and abolish slavery, A little boy came to his mamma one rainy God would forgive this great national sin of our fathers, which we have now made our own by continuing it; but if the nation does not repent, but shall continue to practice slavery, God will punish the nation, when the sins of the fathers will be visited upon the children of the third or fourth generation. Jesus Christ appears to teach the same general principle in

the prophets. Fill ye up then the measure of and hungry. your fathers. That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel, unto the blood of Zecharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar."

So may it be in this nation; the children, by approving of the deeds of their fathers who commenced slavery, may bring upon themselves the wrongs of all the slaves.

A second reason which the text assigns why we should obey this command, is, God shows mercy unto thousands of them that love him and keep his commandments. The meaning is, that | \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. God will have mercy upon and bless all such as \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is de love and obey him.

We have now explained the text, and will

close with a very few remarks.

1. It appears very strange that such a command should be necessary to prevent men and women from making gods out of wood and stone and of bowing down to them; yet such is the be directed, post paid, to blindness of the human mind. Many now wor-

ship gods which they have made, and which are no better than any stick or stone our young read.

ers can pick up in the streets. 2, The great folly of worshiping idols is de. scribed in the 115th Psalm. David is speaking of images made in the form of a man. He

"Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands. They have mouths, but they speak not; eyes have they, but they see not. They have ears, but they hear not; noses have they. but they smell not. They have hands, but they handle not; feet have they, but they walk not: neither speak they through their throat. They God's law. Like the first commandment it for- that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them.'

3. How thankful should we be that God has not left us in such ignorance as to worship such senseless things.

But remember, children, that in proportion to our privileges and our knowledge will be our guilt, if we do not worship and obey the true Juvenile Wesleyan.

----LITTLE THOMAS.

Or the boy who gave evidence that he was a Christian, when he was only six years old.

'Mother,' said a little girl, as she seated herhence, this addition to the command, forbidding self beside a lady who was employed in sewing, the making of likenesses. This is also to be un- | I wish you would tell me some more about

Little Thomas was a cousin of Emily's, for not come through a picture hung up between him very much, but he was now dead. He had us and the God we would worship. We must died of the scarlet fever, just one week before ven above, that is, any angel or departed saint. | Hastings (for by this name I shall call Emily's Mrs. Hastings had already told Emily some-

thing about his patience and resignation, but she with her much about him. Now, however, she complied with her daughter's request, by saying, 'Yes, my dear, I will willingly tell you more about your dear cousin. He bore his suffering so patiently, and his death was so peaceful and happy, that I love to talk about him. When I arrived at your aunt's, the physician had just pronounced his disease to be beyond the reach of medicine. I went immediately to his chamber. He welcomed me with a sweet smile, and thanked me for coming to see him. That night I watched with him, and once or twice the dear child urged me to lie down and try to sleep. He appeared to suffer a great deal of pain, but he did not once murmur. Towards morning he grew very restless, and as I bent over him, and expressed a wish to relieve him, he said, 'Will you pray for me that I may be patient?' I offered up a short prayer, and when I had closed, he said: 'What a comfort it is to pray, it seems to bring the Saviour close to me.' When his mother came into the room soon after, he bade her good morning with a cheerful smile. Seeing tears in her eyes, he said, 'Do not weep, dear mother, I am going to heaven, where I shall see my father again, and I am going to my dear Saviour too. I wish you could go with me. But it will only be a little while, and you will come

After this, he failed very fast, and when the physician came in, he said he could not live many hours. Thomas overheard him, and said, ' l shall soon be with Jesus, then.' These were the last words he spoke. He motioned afterwards to kiss his mother, and when she asked him to raise his hand a little if the Saviour was with him, he lifted it up, and smiled so sweetly. And he seemed to die with that very smile upon his lips. When he drew his last breath, I felt less like mourning his loss than like thanking

God for his safe and pleasant passage to heaven. Here Mrs. Hastings stopped speaking, and Emily's tearful eyes and quivering lips showed

A CHILD'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

Prayers are often answered at the present day. A Sunday scholar in Yorkshire heard a minister say that "prayerless persons would not go to heaven." It deeply impressed her mind. When she returned home she repeated it to her mother, and added, "Mother, you never pray." "I cannot pray," was the reply. "Yes, mother, you can pray," continued the little girl. "I tell you I cannot pray," answered the mother angrily. 'Then mother, I'll pray for you." She knelt down and prayed, "Lord, forgive my mother, and save her from swearing. O Lord forgive my father, and keep him from getting drunk.' The father, who was then at a tavern, drinking, came home immediately, and finding his daughter in the act of praying for him and his wife, his mind was deeply impressed. This conduct of the little girl was the means of the hopeful conversion of both her parents.

AFFECTING DESTITUTION.

We see it stated in the papers, that three children, not twelve years old, were found not long since, in the city of New-York on a cold night, sleeping upon a box, because they had no parents or home to go to. Children that have kind parents to provide for them, and comfortable Matt. xxiii. 31, 32, 35.

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets."

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.

> There are 45 daily papers published in this State, viz: In New-York city 16, Brooklyn 3, Albany 5, Troy 3, Saratoga Springs 3, Buffalo 4, Rochester 3, Syracuse 2, Utica 1, Lockport 1, Penn Yan 1 Geneva 1, Auburn 1, Oswego 1.

The Sabbath Recorder, IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS.

layed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

EDITED BY

VOL.

The ! Our Sanday La

Writers who frequently make ing:— " The Sabba abolished; and

unto any certair " The carna came to an end of that spiritual eternity." Edv riod 3d. "The Sabbath

each of the other Israel, was to dispensation... Sabbath of the to national Israe deadly penalty, there, that I red Sabbath breakin after the Mosaic ing of the Sabb things, which th quired of the ge Gospel." Park It is believed

clearly as can l large portion of hence the faith the seventh day mixture of Chris is a grave matter there be any th Mosaic laws wh the gospel, it mu attached to the vi Mosaic ritual. Apostle Paul cal which he says th In this great trut joice. If it were -adulterer, the bla viler of his parent death, with the vi One might nati

ing that the Sabl as such was done tion, would perm own popular mer great influence u observe in comm Puritan notions r Some Presbyt

church a continue little change, exce the Abrahamic co before Christ, an Christ) are one an dispensation. In branch of the Abr Baptism.

It is not surprisit

these, "the Puritan

faith once deliver

from whom we ha

itance of our civil

have the immortal the (modern Christi who first promulg (modern) Christian Bound, D. D. of N England. About famous book, entitle Testamenti; or, th So says the Theolo 1844. This book proval among the F pious and devout of a first day Sabbath was considered ev feature of their faith writings of Theo Heylyn, and other harassed and pers James Stuart, and monarchs of Engla repose, in 1627, an in Dorchester, Engl for the purpose of p land, to which they pair, and, in seclusio cording to the dictal tained from the Plyr

territory which now of Massachusetts, an tion of John Endico begin a plantation. at a place called by by themselves Salem the Puritans, in retir of New England, wa as nearly upon the n the difference of circ

accomplish this object and at a general country that done but the Witanda months