## The Subbath Recoroder.

boited bi george b. utter.
" the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god
$\frac{\text { VOL. II-NO. } 35}{\text { (h) }}$
 dian Pinciries-Among the strange onomales which are ofien
there it one which is but litite understood, even by ent virtues, when resting upon false foundations,
often produce their opposites. We have frequenty
.
 exhibit bouth hese charactes, it the same time.
The man who kises the Pope's greatioe, is the man to require his own suborinates
bakce of his hand. The cravesiled Baw,
wio crept on his hauds and knees to the footof the Sulan's throne, when he begged the governme
of peaty province, seekstoxitionguish erers spark
of independence in the sujects of of his acquired do main. It is so with the pigmy officials under
more liberal governments. Having crept into

| self. The necessary consequence of this ment was to make Constantine decideChristian party, and thus attach the party to himself. From this time onward ever he extended his arms, the Christians full protection from their heathen adversari being once firmly seated upon the throne empire, the patron of the church, he who granted "to all the free choice to follow thof worship which they may wish," imm "set himself to extirpate heathenism by down their temples, destroying their id banishing or killing their more obstinateAfter this he set himself to compel inifo the faith and observances of his Christian s and being an intolerant persecutor of the made a law in 321 , which said that it was to a Christian to hold any religious observ common Saviour, proclaimed the Sabbat gated, and commanded all men hencefort serve Sunday. Thus from an apparantly patron, he became a bigoted and intolerantThe next instance to which. we shall ad the treatment of Sabbath-keepers in Englan ing the dynasty of the Suarts. This line archs continued from 1603 to 1714. Ja |
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| ness upon a given subject, he can attach bu importance to the thing itself; yet he ma ly see its relative importance to some othe ved; and then it is that he feels little or no ct for the scruples of other people where he none of his own. If this were not so, w ld expect to find certain communities of Christ among the most tolerant in the world, who now, and have long been, thoroughly intole Claiming a right to aler, omit, make and hat they would respect the honest difference |
| :---: |



##   <br> 

accoony of rosa goovan.


should not do the same; and hence, where con-
venience makes uniformity very desirable, they

$\underset{\substack{\text { frive } \\ \text { hear } \\ \text { tole } \\ \text { of }}}{ }$
real principle on which the Severth-dy Bappists
are compelled to pay an unvilling respect o sun






ine conviction, he will seek for the genuine con
c.
vicion of ohbers, and not their forced conormity
Doing ail that he does with a single regard to His


 cind ind
(The Sabbath Recorder
New York, Febraary 19, 1846.
Law and gospel
 rale of man's duty;-Gospel is the good news of
salvation trough a median. Law is the sund-
ard of folinesss ; ;-Gospelt, , he power which conforms wis ot ite standapd. Law decides our duty,

- Gospel, our destiny. Law regrds us simply as the creatures of God; -the Gospel regards us as
 gospel. In innoceceny man frist keeps the law, and
then is justifed on account of it. In his fallen
 Jesss, 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
no one has borne the curse for him, and he is lia He to it himself for the leas fatifuro; in tho athor,
Christ has been made a curre for him, and though he come short of the law's demands,
Jesus Christ cleanses him from allsin.
We have also considered the Laiw as adminis tered by Moses, and as administered by Christ,
The one enforces it by civil pains and penallies -the other, by his own love in dying for us. The
one administration is a lively picture of God's moral government exercised in that strict justice,
which punishes the transgressor; - the other re resents that government exercised in that spirit love which pardons the sinner.
The whole of our investigat the Law could not, in the nature of things, be ab rogated by the Gospel. It must of necessity con-
tinue binding, as long as the relation in which it orig inates 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 to deny this. He can hardly look at the New
Testament without seeing, that a law of some kind duty. He may doubt what law this is, some other code. He may cavil, and dispute, an evade; but a law of some kind is plainly y recog
nized, which faith does not. make void. Rom

It has been our aim to defend the claims of th 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 choos ing 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 answe might be framed. Nevertheless we conceive that
this fact of prominency ought not to be wholly overlooked. Taken in connection with what ha
been already advanced, it adds strenth to the been alre

## The proninency of the Decalogue consists in the following particulars:-

1. Its precepts were spoken by God himself
with audible voice from amidst the flames of Sinai ; while all other pr
through Moses.
2. They were graven by God's own finge upon tablets of stone; while all the
written by Moses upon parchment.
enant, so that they were covered over with the mercy seat
of the law.
3. They were the basis of that covenant which
God entered into with the Israelites, and were called the tables of the covenant; ;hile the was made. Heb. 9: 4 .
This prominence was certainly not without it This prominence was certainly not without it
meaning. Why were the ten com mandments writ grossed upon parchment? Shall we say that ston
intimated the imperishable nature, and perpetuit of those commandments? No, says the objector,
it intimated the hardness of the Jews' hearts.' Very it intimated the hardness of the Jews' hearts. Very
well. Then it was hardness of heart that constituted the only objection to keeping them. When
that hardness is subdued by the regenerat ing power of the Spirit, men no longer refuse obe stony, but made flesh, Ezek. 36:26, then thes Jer. 31: 33. 2 Cor. 3: 3. The
therefore proves their perpetuity.
in the ark, and covered by the mercy seat? Was could be covered only by Jesus the true merc seat? On the great day of atonement, which typi-
fied the atonement accomplished by Jesus Chris for the sins of the world, the high priest entered
into the most holy place, and sprinkled blood upon the mercy seat, and upon the floor before the mercy seat, seven times. Yet notwilhstanding this transaction, if any one had violated the pre-
cepts of the Decalogue, he múst die without mercy
when convicted by tivo or three witnesses; which when convicted by two or three witnesses; which
evidently showed that the blood offered on occasion against that code, but only represented the blood
that that could. Hence, unless the type is withou meuning, the death of Christ had respect em
ly to is
Decalog against the Decalogue ; and if

 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 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 feature of pagan worship. Even he Jew, and on
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
festival, as the sun was a more conspicuous deity festival, as the sun was a more conspicuous deity
in their estimation. Thus, it is supposed, the
great kingdoms which have successively ruled the great kingdoms which have successively ruled th
destiny of the pagan world have in their tur
 that any abatement of pagan regard was generally
manifested. His conversion to Christianity, was no doubt the occasion of its legal tr
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 anong the Romans. Bot the bitter animosity
which pagans felt toward the Jews, from
various causes, was in nowise diminished by the extension of Christianity in the Roman Empire.
For as the Jews were the inflexible conservators of the Sabbath through the dark periods of the
world's history, and as their zeal in favor of their own religion was only equalled by their opposition to Romie and to the Christian scheme, so enmity rose to the highest pitch against them among the
Roman converts-insomuch that it was considered
disgraceful to hold any thing in common with disgraceful to hold any thing in common with
them.
Under such circumstances, it could not be surprising, that the " venerable dies solis," (Sunday,
should retain sufficient regard in the Roman Empire, to render it at least a formidable competition
for supremacy in the Church of Rome. Christianity becoming greatly corrupted soon after the death
of the apostles, and its professors yielding to th weight of opposition against supposed Jewish cu stitions of paganism, and says Morer," "thought fit to
keep the same day and the same name of it, that they might not appear causelessly peevish, and by
that means hinder the conversion of thegentiles, and bring a greater prejudice than might be otherwise
taken against the Gospel."
Roger Bacon, when considering the nature of
the various influences upon the hy Roger Bacon, when considering he sytere as
the various infuences upon the human system as
cribed to the seven planets, remarks, that Christ ians erred much in not resting on Saturday after
the manner of the Jews-dullness being attributed
t Ster To Saurn, on which account he considered that
might have been made to appear conclusive among
hem, that this day was least of all fit for busing Ohers questioned the propriety of adopting pagan
customs, which were inconsistent with the char
acter of the Christian religion ; and St. Augustin


Che Pckin Gazelte says that the Emperor
China has at lengih consented to tolerate the
Christian Religion. It seems that Ke-Ying Christian Religion. It seems that Ke-Ying,
whose opinion of Christianity we published last
week, memorialized the Emperor in favor of the
Christian religion; and the sovereign, after a Christian religion; and the sovereign, after a
careful examination of its tenets, declared that in
was not only a harmless buta a commendable faith, and forthwithoordered the interdict laid. upon it
to be removed..
American and Foreidn Bible Society.-
We mentioned some weeks ago, that Dr. Babcock
had resigned his responsible post as Secretary of
had resigned his responsible post as Secretary of
this Society, and had accepted a call to the pas
toral care of a church. The vacancy occasioned
by his resignation has been filled by the appoint-
ment of Mr. William H. Wyckoff, late editor of ment of Mr. William H. Wyckoff, late editor o
the Baptist Advocate, who, it is understood, will prepare the Ancual Report of an meting.
read at

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 preferred by religious men from conscientious
motives. Of course there will be no difficulty in finding capitalists to engage in the enterp
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
$\$ 15,399,77$. Upwards of $\$ 7000$ of this s
for discharging the debt of the Board.
for discharging the debt of the Board. Ct., is enjoying a season of refreshing. Eleven
persons have recently been added by baptism, and persons have recently been added
other additions are expected.
Religion in Turiex.-A letter from Mr. Van Lennep mentions several interesting facss which
illustrate the general.progress of evangelical sen.
timents in Turkey. He made a visit to Tocat tuments in Turkey. He made a visit to Tocat
last year, and found much to encourage himself last year, and found much to encourage himself
and his brethren, in the state of things at that
place. The interest constantly increased down
to the ? expressed that a missionary might be sent to re-
side at Tocat. The interest a wakened in this
place is the more gratifying from the fact that a place is the more gratifying from the fact that a
devoted English missionary here closed his earth-
ly 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
a Benevolent Enterprise.-We learn from

to hire and cultivate several acres of land, the
avails of which should be given to some benevoyond their most sanguine anticipations. The So-
ciety has contributed since its formation, (1838,)
as the avails of its labor, $\$ 500$, which has been given to the Foreign, Home Mission, Bible and
Tract Societies. The crops raised the irst year
amounted to $\$ 100$, and those of the last year $\$ 90$. amounted to $\$ 100$, and those of the last year $\$ 90$
This is a highly commendable enterprise, and
furnishes a useful lesson to all, showing how

## A Runaway Slave.-The Cleveland (O.) Plain-

 that city by a colored gentleman named Mason,who caims to be an illegtimate son of nor Mason, of Virginia. His theme was the ho for twenty-six years, he related many touching
incidents connected with his own history, and of his fellow slaves. He says that he was born on
the plantation of Gov. Mason, that he was kept as
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ horses. He accompanied young Mason to New-
Orleans, taking the principal race courses in Orleans, taking the principal race courses in his
route, and from thence to St. Louis, where it ap.

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$\qquad$
away, and after great suffering and perseverance,
reached Canada. Of course, he is an uneducated

$\square$


Dreardiul Stori witr Loss of Life and
Phoperty.-Our seabind Poopervy.-Our seaboard was visited by a se.
vere northeast storm on Sunday last, which was attended with most disastrous consequences to
property and life. Eight vessels are ashor Sqoperty and life. Eight vessels are ashore on
Squam Beach, N. J., many of the passengers
nd crews of which mas. nd crews of which must have perished within sight of land. Probably not less than sixty lives
were lost. The following particulars are alreawere lost. The following particulars are alrea.-
dy ascertained, and it is feared that much more mains 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 reachedd the of shore
much exhausted. The Captain and his wife, nuch exhausted. The Captain and his wife,
their child and servant, and thirty- seven persons,
passengers or sailors, perished in attempting passengers or sailors, perished in attempting to
save themselves. Her cargo of cotton, sugar,
no molasses, all lost Ship Orleans, a New-York and New-Orleans
packet, was driven ashore on Saturdey packet, was driven ashore on Saturday night
soon after the storm commenced. The missing
men are not ascertained. Her cargo is a total
loss.
The Schooner Alabama from Philadelphia for
New-York, went ashore on Saturday night du-New-York, went ashore on Saturday night du-
ring 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 drowned. schooner Pioneer, from Providence,
The Anem


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 Nuin


## doings in congress.

In the Senate, the principal subject under dissssion was the Oregon Resolutions, which were
some ago made the special order of the ay for Tuesday, and were kept before that The House of Representatives had under consideration the Fortification Bill, the Pension
Bill, and mauy bills of a private and unimportBill, and mauy bills of a private and unimport-
ant character.
We gave notice last week of the passage of the We gave notice last week of the passage of the
Oregon Resolutions. in the House. They are Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represen-
aatives of the United Sales of America, in Congress,
assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Govern-
ment of Great Britain, that the convention beween the United Statases of America and Great
Britain, concerning the territory on the NorthWest coast of America, West of the Stony Moun-
tains, of the 6tho of August, 1827 , isgne in Lon-
don, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.
2. And be it further resoveel, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the the two contracting parties to renew or pursue
negotiations for an amicable settlement of the
controversy respecting the

## FOOLISI LEGISLATION

The following is one section of a bill which as passed the Kentucky Legisiature. It will ucky over all the free states, and how much further deponent saith not. If a man in Ohio or 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 Kentuchy
condemn a man for what he does in another State? We ask how? Suppose we reverse it any man to hold a slave within her jurisdiction; and then on the strength of this, passes another New York "and withiu the limits of any state where slavery is allowed by law, shall hol
slave, he shall be imprisoned in a New York
prison. This is just what Kentucky has done in prison. unlawful to assist a slave in New york tegislation can make it unlawfil to hold a
York Yore in Kentucky. Are slaveholders getting
slave.
mad. But read what the law says. [Tr. Wes.
 WEALTH, AND WITHIN THE LIMITS
OF ANY STATE WHERE SLAVERY IS
NOT ALLOWED BY LAW, AIDING,
ABETTING HARBORING CONCEAL.

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$\mathfrak{G e n c r a l} \mathfrak{I n t e l l i g e n c c}$.



| St. Pati's Clock, London.-A writer in the Hartford Currant thus describes the clock-works "The pendulum is 14 fral <br> the end is one cwt. ; the dials on the weutside are regulated by a smaller one within ; the length of thet, and the weight of each 75 pounds; the length find of the hour hands is 5 feet 9 inches, and the weight 44 pounds each; the diameter of the dials is 18 2 feet 2 inches. <br> The fine-toned bell, which strikes, is clearly distinguished from every other bell in the metrop- olis, has been heard at the distance of 20 miles. It is about 10 feet in diameter, and is said to weigh |  |
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 in the entre by a series of iron wires, each hav-






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married,


aLred academy and teaciens seminary.


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The remainder of the pews in Grace Church


Charcoal, it is asserted, is an antidote for miner.
al poisons. It neutralizes even arsenic, according
to the story.
A magistrate in Utica, suffered a man charged
A magistrate in Utica, suffered a man charged
with an assaull, to go and look for bail. The
man went, and the magistrate, at the last accounts,
was still waiting his return.
was still waiting his return.
The Post says the Hibernia, Capt. Rye,
brought the largest cargo of merchandize o Bos-
ton of any steamer that has been there. The duty
on her cargo
on her cangeamer that has been there. The duty $\$ 125,000$. She also had $\$ 140$,-
000 in specie. Value of cargo about $\$ 500,000$.
In washing jewelry, or aryo about $\$ 500,000$
with gold, it is a great improvement ornamented ponr in
a few drops of salvolatile inoto the suds prepared

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Nole


and draw it through the two fingers of the other,
rom the root towards the point, we experience
carcely any friction or any resis
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


came up to every day realifies. An An instance is
in the following paragraph from a Calcutta news
British officer and his wife : i Then and his young
wife is death of Lit. Lumsden confirmed, and the delails of their fate






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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The inmates of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane } \\
& \text { have started a monthly paper, called ".The Asy } \\
& \text { lum Gazette.". It is afforded at a cheap rate }
\end{aligned}
$$


population of 14,000 persons, has ten licensed
averns, 252 ,taverns, 252 groggeries, 1,775 human beings that
cannot read or write, over 75 years of age, and
during the past year there has been sold in smallquantities over 10,000 barrels of liquor!
Over 100 sober men have been made drunk-

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { same object has been made in simila sums. With } \\
& \text { this } \$ 20,000 \text { it is proposed to purchase the whol } \\
& \text { remaining territory from Cape Mount to Capt }
\end{aligned}
$$ards, over 260 families ruined, over 900 childre

left destitute, 100 Coroner's Inquests, and over
4000 persons4000 persons sent to prison by the
Magistrates for various offences.

| A Nut for Geologists.-In the Spring of 1839, there was found in a coal mine, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, embedded in solid rock, 100 feet below the surface of the ground, a piece 100 feet below the surface of the ground, a piece of slate ten inches square, and one thick, upon 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 nails, about one and a half inches distant from each other-the distances being exactly the same in all-the nails being so disposed as to form 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 which they are driven. This resembles wood, having the lines or longitudinal indentations obhaving the lines or longitudinal indentations ob servable in oak timber. <br> The adjacent concave impression was destroyed by the miners. <br> The question is, how can this formation be accounted for? <br> The above described specimen was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1839. <br> Modern Witchcraft.-The Rev, Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, has lately preached a sermon against the sin of witchcraft, in which he not only declaries his belief in the reality of the sin, but he holds Uat is now practiced to an alarming extent. Under the head of witchcraft he classes the recent pretended miracles in the Catholic church, animal magnetism, Shakerism, Mormonism, \&c. [Religious Telescope |
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it is said, yield 1,5000 of the common of tinds, will description,
with great ease. It is called the "Money Bush."
Twenty tons of Poultry were killed in one
week by Mr. Robert tuller, poulterer, of Bosion,
Lincolnshire, for the LLondon Christmas market
viz: 2,400 geese, $, 1,000$ ducks, and 500 turkeys
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 $\$ 15,000$

## on County, in regard to the death of an unmarr lady of that place, in consequence of effors procure an abortion. The lady in question wis.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Palmas, and thus forever banish from } 300 \text { mile } \\
& \text { of the coast the accursed slave trade. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The Stake," is the title of a new organization } \\
& \text { of the "Latter Day Saint," recently instituted a } \\
& \text { Cincinnati. They have denounce those who are } \\
& \text { opposed to the Smith ramily, and condemn the ab. }
\end{aligned}
$$


$\overline{\text { Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder. }}$


TIIE voice wirhis.
 joyment. Supreme among all the pleasures of of
the sull, and the condition of happiness ithe the
exercise of all the other anfections. He estab-
 made man perfect, he withdrew all restraint,
and left him to follow the desires of his heart, a and deff tim to tollow the desires of his heart,
free agent If there had been no evil, on sin
in the universe, the creature thus formed would, In the aniverse, the creature thus formed woula,
for augh we how have ontined a pure as
the angels of heaven, and have felt no desire so
 for us to atempt to discover, came in contact
with the pure spith and disster and ruin fol.
lowed. Man was lost; he that was but now an



 brace of infinite love. In infancy, in youth, in
maturity and in mand decling y yarr, with
never-ceasing importunity, is heard the Voice Within.


















 he has found it s . The $V$ vice told him thatth

 give him, he has oloked for in inain From the





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ITyN For childben.




Tess
r, for suct he proved; they paid debts whic
 parative happiness. This little girl is now the
wif of a respectale ruadesman in New- York
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rests with her night fifer night, never leaving bul
constanty and bravel protecting her from all
molestation. He will permit nothing to approach



## A Brigur Schoun.-" "John," said, the teach- er, "suppose five birds were on one tree, and should shoot and kill three of them; how many

 "There bould be three left," replied John


## woult they? an That will den <br> 





orite of his. ${ }^{\text {. }}$, no, she treats me very ill, worse
He se sid.,



## bartiay jor.

If they follow in the wicked ways of of their fatherers.

mean that we must not believe the system o
idol and image worship, must not sacrifice to
hem, or perform any religious rites with refe



| THE SECOND COMMANDMENT. <br> Exod. xx. 4, 5, 6—Thou shalt not make unto thee |  |
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| any graven inage, or any. likeness of any thing |  |
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| them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous Goa, visiting the iniquily of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that |  |
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| hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my comwandments." |  |
| This text is the second commandment of God's law. Like the first commandment it forbids idolatry, b.image worship. $\qquad$ |  |
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| sense; that is, we must make no image as an <br> object of religious worship. Heathens often |  |
| oobject of make their own gods of gold and silver, wood, mad tien are large, and some o |  |
| and stone; some of them are large, and some pockets or slung around their necks. | God. [Juvenile Wesleya |
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- Mother,', said $a$ litle girl, as she seated her self beside a lady who was employed in sewing.
Itwis you would tell me some more. about
litte Thomas.' Litte Thomas.
Little Thomas was a cousin of Emily', for
this whas elitle girls name. He was avery
riogh and interesting child, and Emilyhad loved
 Emily made this request of her mother. Mre
Hasting (for by thin name I shal chal Emir,
mother) had been with her lithle nephew almos

 sure evidence of his love for him. .
Mrs. Hasings had alreayd told Emily some.
thing about his patience and resignation, but she thing about his patience and resignation, but she
had reurned home form her risters house ooly
the day before, so she had not had time to talk
 fering so patiently, and his death was so peace-
ful and happ, hat I love to talk about him
hun
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { chamber. He welcomed me with a siweet emile, } \\ & \text { and thanked me for coming to se him } \\ & \text { night } \\ & \text { nigt watched with h him and once or twice the }\end{aligned}$








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