Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED;

THE CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY, AN THE UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTITUTION OF THE FIRST, AS THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

BY JAMES A. BEGG, GLASGOW, N. B.

SECTION III. [Continued.

Institution of the Weekly Sabbath and its Design. The great Creator, then, blessed the Sabbath to our first parents, and sanctified it for their observance, even before sin had bedimmed the glory of our pristine state, and whilst they enjoyed the most direct and immediate personal communion with their Lord. For, even then, holy purposes might tained, is now but the more necessary as an anti- the land did belong." Lev. 27: 16—24. have been served by it. The creature's joy in the mighty Maker of all was therein to be expressed, and his innocency was to be employed in commemorating Jehovah's excellency. Besides, even then, the Sabbath rest would come fraught with blessings to Adam in regard to the present life. For, although he was created holy as well as happy, he was nevertheless formed with a limitation of faculties, and in circumstances essential to our condition as man-a consideration which even in innocency would impress a value on the divine arrangement for Sabbatic rest. With a mind not only finite in itself, but in union also with a corporeal tenement of earthly mould, in his compound occupation of both body and mind—the seventh and rest of the great First Cause. By it, we are, day was sanctified and blessed from the first, and week by week, reminded that the same almighty man was thereon called to rest, in memory of his energies, under the same gracious guidance, are refreshing rest for himself.

Sabbatic rest he should witness of Him from to all their law, still directs their every movement, whom all was received-thus pressing upon his every where imparting tokens of His goodness and own consideration and on the consideration of His grace. And we evidence our faith in this those around, that his holiness was derived; while great truth, against a world of unbelievers, in that holiness would both enable him to perceive faithfully observing as appointed "the Sabbaths blessing without requiring it to be sanctified or set more truly, and to estimate more correctly, the of the Lord." glories of his God, and quicken in him the desire that all should share in the same enjoyment, and work," God sanctified the seventh day-He disparticipate in his acknowledgement of its source. tinguished it from other days, and set it apart to be The Sabbath, recalling the thoughts to a period used with and for Himself. He appointed its sepwhen things that now are had not yet received aration to sacred purposes; so that occupations entheir being, tells of the Eternal, and the plenitude joined, and recreations permitted, on other days, of His glory, before by the word of His power the are unallowed thereupon. This sanctification reworlds were framed, or the beauty of nature had lates entirely to the place which the Sabbath is to appeared—making thus a demand upon man's hold among men. God's sanctifying it is not to be faith concerning the origin of things which now confounded with His resting upon that day—it is exist. It thus testifies of One who is Lord and consequent upon His rest. He "sanctified it because day He sanctified. If a memorial of God's crea-Master being also Friend and Benefactor. It tells that in it He had rested from all His work." The tion and rest is to be established, it is not that man of power which by a word called worlds into be- divine rest had already taken place; the setting the should suffer loss by the Sabbath commemoration. ing, and invites to rest in the care of that power | Sabbath apart for man was a subsequent act. Be- | On the contrary, it is consecrated a jubilee day exercised for our good. God is therein saying, cause of the Creator's rest upon the seventh day, "All on which you look is my workmanship—ye its sanctification by the creature is enjoined. The yourselves are mine-your bodies are formed by time of that day is to be devoted to God, and to be me-your souls also came forth from my creating occupied with the things of God. He sanctified it hand—every breath you draw is a gift from me," by appointing the day to a holy use, and men are been the theatre—God has never yet been provokand this He says, and thus emphatically says, that to sanctify it by applying it to the use enjoined. we may be taught to trust in Him, that we may be It is not that, naturally, there is any holiness in the ed to recall from this, His own chosen day, the very joyful in the rock of our salvation. Man, day itself; but, being divinely appropriated for a with the vigor of his unimpaired mental powers, special purpose, it is to be separated for that parwhile he retained his integrity, and could rightly ticular use; it is designed for the promotion of the hold upon God's covenant; and blessed still "is distinguish and truly appreciate the beauty of holi- | glory of God and our own sanctification. ness, would find continual delight even in that ac- We are furnished with illustration of the import layeth hold upon it; that keepeth the Sabbath a contemplation of the wonders of creation. Lookfor such contemplation, the Sabbath would be priz- from thy estimation. And if he that sanctified the Lord.

hrough the works of God.

dote to that atheism of the human heart which experiods of repose. God, therefore, set limits to the Sabbath still continues the memorial of the work Him.

"Because that in it He had rested from all His

quaintance with God which is to be derived from of the term sanctification by its reference to other from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from domatters. Thus it was a divine appointment in the ing any evil." Isa. 56: 2. ing up into the heavens, or casting his eye abroad subsequent enactments of the law given to Israel, upon the earth—in the consideration of all on "All the firstling males that come of thy herd and the seventh day as the Sabbath, was consulting of a universal and perpetual peace. which, in the hour of creation's new-born glo- of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy for the good of men, making it a channel of blessries, the complacent eye of Jehovah rested—he God;" which sanctifying unto the Lord is thus ing for both soul and body. This indeed he conwould ever be able to discern cause of admiration farther explained, "Thou shalt do no work with templates in the appointment of all the various and adoring gratitude. Endowed of God with the firstling of thy bullock, nor shear the firstling occupations of life, on "the six working days;" nobler faculties, and designed to occupy a higher of thy sheep; thou shalt eat it before the Lord thy but the seventh day, He has not only wholly sphere, than the creatures subjected to his domin- God, year by year, in the place which the Lord ion, Adam, while yet in his purity, would be al- shall choose, thou and thy household." Deut. ways conscious that the reasoning powers he pos- 15: 19, 20. Again, "If a man shall sanctify unto sessed, and the soul within him, formed for eterni- the Lord some part of a field of his possession, ty and for an eternal communion with the Father then thy estimation shall be according to the seed for while in this respect by the sanctification of of spirits, with all its aspirations after what is truly thereof; an homer of barley seed shall be valued the Sabbath it might have seemed that a great good, whatever these might be, he owed entirely at fifty shekels of silver. If he sanctify his field loss must be incurred by our abstaining from to the Eternal, whose gift they were. This feel. from the year of Jubilee, according to thy estimaing would be both quickened and expanded by the tion it shall stand. But if he sanctify his field after there does seem-by faith in the promise and purcontemplation of all the varied forms of life and the Jubilee, then the priest shall reckon unto him loveliness spread around him; and, when the yet the money according to the years that remain even ly to find a peculiar blessing. In Judah "all

ed for the opportunities which it brought, and the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add calls which it made, to his pleasure and profit, the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured to him. And if he will All this the Sabbath was and told to man in not redeem the field, or if he have sold the field to primeval innocence; and it was, therefore, perfect- another man, it shall not be redeemed any more. ly adapted for his sinless state. And the sad change But the field when it goeth out in the Jubilee shall which has since come over our race has neither be holy unto the Lord, as a field devoted, the posdestroyed nor impaired the value of the object at session thereof shall be the priests'. And if a man which the God of the Sabbath therein aims. How- sanctify unto the Lord a field which he hath ever extensive and injurious the influence of that | bought which is not of the fields of his possession, change has been, in occasioning their oversight then the priest shall reckon unto him the worth of and neglect, we can, on the contrary, perceive how thy estimation, even unto the year of Jubilee; and the fall has added force to the reasons of its origin- he shall give thy estimation in that day as u holy al institution. The purpose of the Creator that thing unto the Lord. In the year of the Jubilee. "because he rested from all His work," a com- the field shall return unto him of whom it was memoration of that finished work should be main- bought, even unto him to whom the possession of

The enjoined sanctification, in such cases, is evicludes an abiding sense of the presence of the dently the setting apart by man to a sacred use, Eternal; and the beneficence of the design, in so under divine authority, either for a time or altofar as man is concerned, is now the more obvious gether, a portion of that substance, the whole of that the calls to adore and the opportunities for which he receives from the Lord. So also, by the rest, authoritatively provided, are much more ne- sanctifying of the seventh day, God is requiring cessary. Viewed as an important privilege, it man, and laying him under obligation, to give up might, indeed, have been matter of momentous to Him that portion of time for holy purposes. question whether the blessing of the Sabbath, be- And whether the demand regards time, or cattle, stowed on man in innocency, would be continued or land, God thus makes proof of our faith and to the rebel and his posterity. Happily for us, the love, by His first giving to us all our time and subcharacter of our God, and His desire of turning stance, a boon at His hand, yet requiring that what the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, by in each one of us from our iniquities, decided this of it is so sanctified, be regarded as exclusively serting in your paper the following Addresses question in our favor. In the infinite mercy of a His, held in trust for His purposes, and not to be from the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other being, man was made under the influence of the gracious Father, who contemplates fully his off- employed as our own. Yet instead of withhold- inhabitants of Great Britain, to the Merchants, conditions of both. The body, though free from spring's need, and who knows the value of the ing man's arm during time which He claims for Manufacturers, Legislators, Citizens and Christthe diseases, and dangers, and temptations, which Sabbath as a means of sanctifying, this holy or Himself, and by an exercise of power preventing ians in America. The blessing of millions reaof matter, and would become languid by exercise, fullness of its blessing unimpaired. And accord- gives it unto our charge, under responsibility to lend a column of your paper to these earnest apand weary by labor, if unduly prolonged; and ingly the inspired account of creation and the in- Him for its rightful appropriation to holy rest, that peals of our English brethren for everlasting wide though we have every reason to believe the stitution of the Sabbath, given in the beginning of by a free and voluntary surrender, in conformity peace between the two nations. range of his intellect was while unvitiated by the God's Book, although written by Moses long after with his revealed will, our hearts should be encontamination of evil, and strong the grasp it might | the fall, has in it no indication and no intimation | larged in experience of the provision of His fathertake of any subject of inquiry to which it was di- of any such revocation. On the contrary, the ly care and abundant bounty, in thus securing for rected, still, if not in the immaterial part itself, yet | narrative plainly implies the continuing force of us more undisturbed enjoyment of delightful comin the mysterious union of soul and body, there the original obligation, and the continuance of the munion with the God of our being, and providing were conditions which rendered it fitting, if not original blessing. The assigned reason remains thus the means of making more open acknowle absolutely necessary, that there should be recurring equally valid, its force in no degree abated. The edgement of our dependence upon and joy in

But as God not only Himself rested upon the seventh day but farther sanctified it, so He also 'blessed" it. This farther distinction is likewise that the sun, and moon, and stars continue in their ant. The sanctifying and blessing of the Sabbath All this, we say, was most consistent with the orbits in the heavens, or that life, health, and beau- are as really distinct the one from the other, as condition of man before the fall-most consistent ty, are on the earth below; but, that Jehovah, who they are distinct from the divine rest. Both are was it with the innocence of a holy being, that in at first made all things very good, and appointed consequent on, and subsequent to, that rest; but between any of these there is no necessary connection. God might have rested on the seventh day, without either blessing or sanctifying it; -or, He might even have annexed to it His special rested upon it, He might for that reason have required it to be so sanctified without annexing to it that special blessing. But God not only Himself rested upon the seventh day, He also, and on that account, sanctified it; and having "sanctified," He farther "blessed" it. Making a demand upon the faith of the creature, and desirous of teaching us at the same time that real loss was not to be sustained in giving back to God the required part of what He first had given, God blessed the very for man and beast-and amid all the changes which have since taken place-notwithstanding of the many rebillions of which our world has been the scene, and the catastrophes of which it has ed, nor has He by any circumstance been inducblessing He thus early pronounced upon it. That blessing still stands unrevoked for him who lays the man that doeth this, and the son of man that

The Creator even in the very sanctifying of sanctified, but also specially "blessed" for that very end. This blessing refers not expressly to the increase of worldly substance, although this is not necessarily excluded. It may form a part : worldly business—as ever to the eye of sense pose of God we are through that separation real. the public mind, both in this country and in yours unimpaired capacities of man specially fitted him unto the year of the Jubilee, and it shall be abated things went well" only when they obeyed the [To be Continued.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE LOCK OF HAIR.

This lock of hair, my dearest one, Alone remains of thee; All else of thy once beauteous form, The grave conceals from me.

This lock of hair! this lock of hair! Loved one—a part of thee! How oft upon thy temples fair I've twined it playfully.

All else is changed—thy mild dark eye, Thine own sweet smile of love, Have passed away-but cannot die-They live for me above.

O I shall meet thee, when from earth And sin released I rise, Immortal at my second birth, 'Mid the bowers of Paradise.

In blest communion, there we'll spend A long eternity, Nor fear that death may ever end Our sweet felicity.

'Till then, I'll keep this lock of hair, Loved one-a part of thee! And near my heart the treasure wear, 'Till comes my heart to thee.

Stonington, Ct., Feb. 16.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Mr. Editor,—You will earn the gratitude of sin has brought, had nevertheless all the properties dinance was still left to a fallen world, with the the possibility of its abuse, the God of the Sabbath dy to perish shall be on you forever, if you will social life? If two intelligent and reasonable

ELIHU BURRITT.

THE BOSTON ADDRESS. Esteemed Citizens of Boston, in New England:

"We the inhabitants of Boston, in Old Eng. tries. and, assembled at a public meeting convened by our Mayor, in the Town Hall, 26th January. 1846, beg leave respectfully to present you this friendly address on the subject of International

"Two centuries ago, the inhabitants of your city, because they had received from this place the persecuted but truly venerable minister of Maker's finished work before, by the sinless ex- still in operation in our behalf. Each recurring important; and it is a distinction which, however the Gospel, Mr. John Cotton, honored our town ercise of a single week—if any he had—he needed Sabbath testifies that it is by no fortuitous chance much overlooked, is not less obvious than import- by changing the name of their own, and adopting that of Boston. We trust that the respect extent on both sides of the Atlantic, it would not then showed, will always continue to be deserved; and that friendship, along with commercial preservation of Peace and Prosperity, both in intercourse, will for all generations be perpetuated, never to be interrupted by national jealousies, or by the horrors and crimes of war.

"We believe war to be an evil—a pure evil, unattended by any good in its motives, actions, or results; an evil so tremendous, that no earthly consideration can justify it.

"We are convinced that war is destructive to apart to other than ordinary purposes;—or, having all the interest of humanity, to happiness and liberty, to commerce and wealth, to science, arts, and civilization, to learning and intelligence, to philanthropy and religion.

"We regard war as UNREASONABLE; for even should it prove which party had the most strength, it would never show on which side was the most RIGHT: and we doubt not that any good, which may in some cases be supposed to ave resulted from fighting, could have been secured in a greater degree, more rapidly, more there are any indications, how remote soever, of effectually, more widely, more permanently, and threatened hostility between your country and

far more cheaply, by negociation an attack on the rights, liberty, happiness and commercial prosperity of any other nation, in all friends of peace throughout the world, we desire cases commence by assailing the rights, liberty, that all those who delight in war may be scatter-

is as needless as it is pernicious, that it may be committed against the laws of our beneficent avoided; that the friends of reason and religion | Creator. By war we must both lose much; and are able to awaken such a public sentiment on what could the victor gain that would be worth the subject, as will render it impossible for the one thousandth part of the cost of the conflict. selfish and the ambitious to turn the hand of man against his brother.

cherish and to spread these pacific principles; be spent in acquiring it: and then too, the distill all nations shall repose amid all the blessings pute respecting it may so easily by settled by Signed on behalf of the Meeting.

J. NOBLE, Chairman Lincolnshire, England. Benjamin Farrington. " (Baptist Minister,) Secretary.

THE HUDDERSFIELD ADDRESS.

From the Manufacturers, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Huddersfield and its Neighborhood, "To the Citizens of the United States of North

Friends and Fellow-Christians,

Permit us to take this mode of communicating with you in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood, on a subject which is at present agitating -a subject of immeasurable importance, in every point of view, to our mutual interests.

the public papers, on both sides of the Atlantic.

the manifestation of a warlike spirit, in reference to the disputed boundaries in the Oregon Territory. As it is not our business, so we have no inclination, to enter upon the merits of the respective claims of the two nations—our object is to induce you to unite your efforts with ours, to avert the threatened calamity.

"That war under any circumstances, and especially a war between two countries, bound together by innumerable ties, as are England and the United States, would be a terrible calamity, is a self-evident proposition, whether as regards the severance of the nearest domestic bonds, the disturbance of our ever-growing Commercial and Political relations, or the disgrace of our common Christianity.

"And shall it be, that two of the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth, thus united by the ties of religion, consanguinity, and mutual interest, must turn out, in the face of the world, to settle a dispute by violence and bloodshed?

"Shall it be, that two nations so far advanced in civilization and refinement, must in the middle of the 19th century, adopt the brutish maxim of the most barbarous ages and countries, that 'might is right."

"Shall it be that two professedly Christian countries, both engaged in instructing and evangelizing the Heathen, must set such an example to the Pagan world !-Forbid it, Humanity! Forbid it, Justice! Forbid it, Christianity!

"When private individuals adopt such a mode of settling their differences, and loss of life ensues, so great a crime is visited with the extreme penalty of the law. Happily, this manner of acting in private life is now chiefly confined to the most illiterate and depraved portion of the community, and why should we, in a national capacity, adhere to a barbarous practice, condemned by our own laws, in the relations of tradesmen differ, they settle the matter by arbitration-And why should not all international disputes be settled by arbitration also? It is not only more sensible, more humane and more christian, but far more likely than a resort to arms, to terminate the disagreement to mutual satisfaction, and certainly with incomparably less expense to the Exchequers of both coun-

"We therefore appeal to you, the intelligent Merchants and Citizens, in all parts of the Union, to exert to the utmost, your powerful influence with the public, and with the Federal Government, to prevent the occurrence of a war in which it would be the extreme of folly and wickedness to engage, whilst we are endeavoring to exercise a similar influence in this country. We feel confident that were the moral power thus possessed, but exercised in its full and legitimate fail to effect the object we have in view-the your country and our own.

Ardently desiring this happy result, We remain, &c.

16th of January, 1846.

This has received the signatures of most of the leading firms in Huddersfield.

FRIENDLY APPEAL

" From the Inhabitants of Plymouth, Great Britain, to the Citizens of the United States of America, for the purpose of averting War between the two Countries."

" To the Legislators and Citizens of the United States of America

"Friends and Brethren,-

"We are deeply concerned to perceive that our own. Towards your nation we entertain, in We observe that any government designing common with the vast majority of our fellow-subjects, feelings of sincere good-will. As the property, happiness and commerce of their own ed; but with you, to whom we are allied by community of national origin, by indentity of lan-We consider War to be condemned alike by guage, by similarity of many of our laws and inthe voice of conscience and experience; by nat- stitutions, we earnestly and especially deprecate ural and revealed religion; and to be unworthy hostility. Moreover, by war, our commercial inof the nature of man, and contrary to the will of tercourse would be seriously impeded, the pro-God. We therefore protest against our being gress of civilization and of science be obstructed, called out to fight either against you or any oth- immense pecuniary loss be incurred, domestic er portion of the one family of man. We hope ties be broken, humanity be outraged, life to a to see the day when it will be proved that war fearful extent be sacrificed, and dire offence

"Again: whatever be the value of the Oregon Territory, it would be a poor compensation to the Citizens of Boston! permit us to exhort you to owner, for the blood and treasure which would arbitration, if other and simpler means be ineffectual.

"Let us, we intreat you, agree to exert all A Member of the Town Council of Boston, our influence, personal and political, on each side of the Atlantic, to frustrate the devices of those ambitious and reckless spirits, in either country, who, by precipitating us into conflict, would render us the scorn of the world; while the energies and influence of two great nations, which ought to be combined for the benefit of the entire human race, would be foolishly and wickedly employed in inflicting mutual and widelyspread injury and destruction.

"Allow us, then, to hope that your cordial response to this appeal may strengthen the bonds of amity between us, and promote the interests

of universal peace." Dated 27th Jan. 1846.

Signed by several hundreds of the Inhabitants of Plymouth, headed by the Mayor, and six bor-"We have observed with regret, in many of ough and County Magistrates, and two Clergymen of the Establishment.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 5, 1846.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Nothing more excites the sensitiveness of that large class of religionists who maintain that the observance of Sunday should be enforced by law, than to be told that their doctrine tends to a "union of Church and State." With might and main they are laboring to wake up our Legislatures to such action as will more effectually guard their favorite festival from desecration; yet they are not aiming at any union of Church and State-not they. We do not wish to disturb their feelings unnecessarily; but that such is the tendency of their measures we most sincerely believe, notwithstanding their disavowal of such intention. We admit that at present it is not one particular denomination that is concerned in the matter, but several united. Hence it is argued that though their proposition be entertained by government, there can be no danger of the union so much deprecated, since nothing is asked but that in which all sects are agreed, while their mutual jealousy of each other will forever prevent any one of them from securing that favor which is necessary, in order hat its tenets may be acknowledged as the State Religion.

There is just about plausibility enough in this argument to enable it to impose upon the ignorant and unsuspecting. It is a sheer fallacy; for di vided as these Christians are into several distinct denominations, yet so far as the promotion of Sunday observance is concerned, they are united in one. The mere fact that they are divided on other points is urged without any pertinency.

Suppose some one sect should desire to have its peculiar creed enforced by law, and should urge that that creed embodied no principles except those in which the great majority of Christians were agreed, and that there could be no danger because its members were divided on other points except those formally expressed in the written formulawho does not see at a glance, that the fact of such division is urged without the least pertinency? Common sense would feel itself insulted by such an argument. Yet this is precisely the kind of argument, by which the objection to legislating in

reference to the Sabbath is rebutted. The fact is, we are presented with the alarming spectacle of several different orders amalgamated in one entire denomination, having a creed which contains but one single article, and that article declaring the sacredness of Sunday. We exists, and whether from additions or excisions, gislatures, and asking them to enforce their creed knowledge of the real opinions of Ignatius, is denot a possibility that the sects, of which this one as accredited by Ignatius' signature, the very porthat this supposition is visionary? Have we not seen within a few years a doctrine "ycleped" inations? How did the leaders of that doctrine begin their operations? Did they begin by organizing a distinct sect? No; nor did they at first intend or anticipate such a thing. But what was the result? It became such an important and all-absorbing theme with them, that they were necessarily drawn together as persons of kindred spirit. They have finally been led to separate from the different persuasions to which they were respectively attached, and to form a new and distinct order, like any other. Various, multiform, and heterogeneous as were their doctrinal views before, they are now pretty much forgotten. Just so it may be with the Sunday movement. Differ ent and opposing sects are engaged in it; nobody anticipates a final union of them; but the sacredness of the so-called Christian Sabbath is becoming an absorbing theme; and who will say that the labors of its advocates may not finally magnify its importance to such a degree, that all who are friendly to it will become embodied and known as one undivided denomination? Let no one say that it is impossible after what has been witnessed in regard to "Millerism."

Do we not know that in spite of all the differences of Christians, and amidst all their strifes. there is at this day a mighty laboring of soul after union? Indeed "for the divisions of Reuben there are great thoughts of heart." Notwithstanding the din and clash of controversy, there are moments when the mighty hunger of a Christian's soul after union gets the mastery. Why, the whole Protestian union to be held in London next summer. Aye, and one object—" prominent object"—of that Convention is to put another prop under the Puritan Sabbath. Whether that Convention shall have been shot likewise-by accident-on purprove a Utopian project, or not-which we much pose to make the example more striking, or at expect it will-still the mere calling of it proves least as a matter of impartial justice. The the disposition of Christians to make great efforts Springfield Republican, in recording this sad octowards putting an end to the breaches among currence, says if the boys had been 'in the sanc-

That the different sects of our own country, who are combining their energies for the promotion of what is called the Christian Sabbath, getting up Conventions, manufacturing public opinion, and withal aiming at invoking legislative interposition. Teucro duce, may at length become united on other

Certainly not sufficiently so to justify our legislative bodies in giving the smallest countenance to their schemes. And if they should become amalgamated, and should then apply to have their tenets enforced by law-which they might do with just as good reason as they now ask to have the Sunday enforced-would it not be a union of Church and State? That they would in that case ask such spirit they now exhibit. For they could not conone which regards the festival of the "Lord's day," laws as precedent for farther enactments.

reality look propitiously upon a State Religion. ing towards the unholy union. We would have farther particulars. government so framed that Christian and Turk, Jew and Infidel, should alike enjoy freedom of opinion and action in all matters purely religious. Religion needs no aid from government. The Church is betrothed as a chaste virgin to Christ but when she becomes married to any of the gov ernments of this world, she commits adultery against her Lord.

SYRIAC EPISTLES OF IGNATIUS.

the recent shorter version. Whole consecutive he was asked what he thought of those professed the result of careless copying, or of accidental loss. | clined answering. After a little pause, he rehave been made in Ignatius' name, of sentiments the largest city open to missionary effort in the rency; or, by unauthorized mutilations, the genuine opinions of the Father have been suppressed because disagreeable to these by whom those por- to Pekin for missionary purposes. tions of his writings have been excluded.

Now, as respects the authority to be attached to such writings as those, it matters not which alternative we choose. Manifest corruption somewhere see this one denomination memoralizing our Le- any value which might have been attached to a by rigid enactments. And yet we are told, there stroyed. If to a large extent the hand of an inter- high degree of civilization; and they have the couragement to every really poor person not reis nothing in all this which tends to a union of polater has obviously passed upon the church and Church and State! Who will say that there is the world his own, or others' views, feigning them denomination is composed, may yet become unit- tions to which I might attach the highest value, our gospel of the blessed God to do this. And the dition of the poor. No doubt it might be adopted ed on some other point besides that of Sunday may be among those which stand in this predica- providence of God is making a way, yea, has al- in every city, and in many of the larger villages, sacredness? And when that is the case, what ment. Or, if an excisor has found the means of ready opened an effectual door, for the promulga- with great profit. The following extract from an shall hinder them from requiring that the law withdrawing whatever was offensive to himself in tion of the gospel to the teeming millions of Address of the Albany Association, refers wisely shall support that point also? In progress of time these epistles, some of the portions, so excluded, their points of difference might become still far- may have been those which I would most have de- open to the missionaries of the cross. Mr. Shuck discriminate alms giving :ther reduced, until finally they should present the siderated in the writings of antiquity. It is not spectacle of one entire sect. Dare any one say merely that the value of such writings is impaired erect a suitable house of worship in Canton. -it is absolutely destroyed. Either blanks may have been created, or lacks may have been sup-Millerism, spreading wide through the country, plied, at the will of the corruptor, on the one hand, and affecting great numbers of almost all denom- and I have no means of supplying the omissions, were I even to discover them; or, on the other

> iecting the whole, both as authority and evidence. That I may not be suspected of unfair representations, I will hereafter, (God willing,) seek to substantiate by extracts, the necessity of this conclusion. And in doing so, I can afford to be generous to those who cling to the authority of the Fathers, giving them the utmost advantage in the comparison. I will not contrast the longest and the shortest versions, in order to exhibit the widest discrepancy, but will content myself with an exhibition of the dissimilarity existing between this new Syriac version and that which the lovers of such patristic lore have hitherto been pleased to them for the Home Mission Society, saying, 'I term the genuine version of Ignatius. The dis- can honor my father no better than by giving crepancies will, I think, be found such as fully to iustify all I bave said. J. A. B.

aginable amount included, and I have no means

of discerning it, so that I may reject it, without re

Solemn Warning!-Under this attractive heading, which is somewhat familiar to us in these days, the editor of the Liberator discourses as follows:-" Four boys, belonging to West | friends, preferring to aid so good a cause before Springfield, recently went out on Sunday for the indulgence she had meditated. the purpose of shooting partridges, when one of them was accidentally shot through the heart. by the payment of thirty dollars. This is gravely announced as a solemn warning to Sabbath-breakers! As it never happens that | church, whose property is estimated at the value a person is shot by accident on any other day of of between eight and ten thousand dollars. He the week, of course nothing can be more plain ant world is summoned to a Convention for Christ- than that this is an indication of what is theolog- had felt it his duty to withhold his contributions and gives place to a brilliant representation of ically styled the 'divine pleasure!' But, if one for any missionary purposes, on account of the deserved to be shot for his heinous offence, the other three boys, being equally guilty, ought to tuary,' or at home, this accident would not have would venture where water is, then nobody would ever be drowned. See what it is to know something!"

points, and have their differences so far reduced about the middle of August next-official notice Kincaid, has been appointed Regent. This will

RETURN OF A MISSIONARY FROM CHINA.—Rev J. L. Shuck, well known as a Baptist Missionary to China, arrived in New York on the 17th ult., accompanied by his children, and a native Chinese convert named Yong Seen Sang. Mr. Shuck returned on account of ill health, which has been greatly improved by the voyage. On Sunday the 22d ult., he addressed two or three congregations a favor, is altogether probable, judging from the in this city concerning the history of the Baptist Mission in China since its establishment in 1836. sider those tenets of any less importance than the He regards the war between Great Britain and China as a providential means of opening that and they would be very apt to plead the Sunday country to the preaching of the gospel. There if the Apostle Paul was not a veritable prophet, are now 30 or 40 interesting converts in Canton, We reiterate our conviction, that those laws for whose benefit Mr. Shuck is endeavoring to which compel the observance of the Sabbath, raise funds to erect a Baptist Chapel. The ad-Lord's day, or any other religious festival, do in dresses of Mr. Shuck and the Chinaman who accompanies him, were replete with interest. A We protest against every thing that has a squint- correspondent has furnished us below with some

BAPTIST MISSION IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-It would afford me unfeigned pleasure if I could transfer to your readers the interest I have felt in seeing and hearing Mr. Shuck and a Chinese Convert just arrived in this country. Mr. Shuck has been in the foreign field about ten years. He went forth weeping, bearing precious seed. He has doubtless returned rejoicing, bearing one of In a former notice of Curetou's edition of this his sheaves with him. The Chinese convert is work, we have stated that there are great differ- | literary man, about thirty-four years of age, easy ences between it and the versions formerly publand dignified in his manners, and is now a minislished of these epistles. The dissimilarity is nei- ter of the cross to his benighted countrymen. He ther unimportant nor accidental. It consists not of gave prompt and appropriate answers to all the words or sentences misplaced or even omitted from | questions propounded to him except one. When paragraphs, or, as divided and numbered in the disciples of Christ in this country who pray for former short version, whole chapters, contained in the heathen, but do nothing to send the gospel to food. it are wanting in this. Nor are these omissions them, he seemed puzzled, and at first modestly de-The chapters are, on the contrary, the deliberate marked to the effect, that those who act as well as suppression by one writer, or the deliberate in- pray for the heathen, give proof of their sincerity. vention of another—and, in whatever light view- Mr. Shuck is located at Canton, and is the pastor ed, the alterations have been made in order to of a Baptist Church in that great city, which he serve a purpose. Either surreptitious additions calls the commercial emporium of China. It is which the corruptor desired should thus find cur- empire. It has one hundred Exchanges, large

The Chinese he represents as a literary people. The art of printing and stereotyping was known to them prior to their introduction among the nations of Europe. The mere catalogue of one of their royal libraries consists of 120 volumes of 140 pages each. Compared with other heathen nations, the Chinese may be said to have attained a best code of morals ever invented by man. But ceiving sufficient aid from other sources. This alas, morality, civilization, and literature, cannot arrangement is said to have been highly beneficial make bad men good. It is the office of the glori- in its influence upon the physical and moral con-Chinese idolaters. Already five large cities are to the evils which result from the practice of inexpects to return in a few months with means to There he expects to labor until his labors on earth shall cease. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

AGENCY INCIDENTS.

Amusing and instructive incidents often come in the way of agents for benevolent societies. hand, what is spurious may have been to any im-Not unfrequently they find a poor and unpretending member of the church ready to give all he almost in all cases, the professional pauper alone possesses for the cause of Christ, while his nextdoor neighbor, who may be worth his thousands of dollars, and may have been notorious for his al argument to show, that the whole support of jury as well as that of the public. Our youth noisy talk about benevolence, will only give a paltry pittance which it is almost disgraceful to accept. A correspondent of Zion's Advocate has furnished some happy illustrations of an agent's experience, a part of which we copy for the encouragement of him who "deviseth liberal things," as well as for the admonition of him who "withholdeth more than is meet":-

"A lady having two gold pieces, which had been presented by her father as keepsakes, gave these to send the gospel to the destitute;' she added a sufficient amount to constitute herself a life-

"Another lady, having listened to an address which I delivered, sent me, the next morning, a sum of money which she had reserved for traveling expenses on a contemplated visit to some

"Another, a young lady, whose means of subsistence is her needle, made herself a life-member

"And yet another. This was a member of a was present when I delivered an address, and subsequently informed me that, for four years, he native loveliness, which is gradually melted away co-operation of the Northern churches with those of the South, wishing to be sure that his money would not be mingled with that of slaveholders. I explained to him the present position of the North and South, when, on obtaining full satisfaction on that point, he, without any direct solicitation from me, presented me a donation, in specie of FIFTY CENTS !"

occurred. Very sagacious, this! If nobody Burmah state that a revolution has taken place in that empire, which will undoubtedly prove favorable to the interests of Christianity. The King of Ava has been dethroned, after having THE WORLD'S CONVENTION on the subject of put to death nearly all the officers of his court. Christian Union, is to be held in London Prince Merk'ard, the old friend of Rev. Eugenio

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In the fourth chapter of the Apostle Paul's epistle to Timothy, we are told that "in the lat ter times some shall depart from the faith, giving by the Gentiles." heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils, forbidding to marry, and commanding to

abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth." Now we beg our readers to compare this description with the following article, which we copy from the Philadelphia "Catholic Herald" of Feb. 19, and then tell us whose words are being fulfilled at the present day, and before our own eyes:--

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENSUING LENT IN THE Diocese.—1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent.

2. They are only to make one meal a day, excepting Sundays. 3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be

taken till about noon. 4. At that meal, if on any day, permission

fish are not to be used at the same time. 5. A small refreshment, commonly called colla tion, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christian is never to let it exceed the fourth

part of an ordinary meal. 6. The quality of food allowed at a collation is in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruit, salads, vegetables, and fish, though not warm, but fish opreviously prepared and grown cold. Milk and eggs are prohibited.

7. General usage has made it lawful to drin in the morning some warm liquid; as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, made with water, to which a few drops of milk may be added, serving rather The following account of it can not be read to color the liquids, than make them substantial

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard, instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c., &c., &c.

or those giving suck to infants, those who are obnot fast without great prejudice to their health.

be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a just above, one near the breast, and one on the neat edifices, built for purposes of business and day only on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arm. As soon as P. threw his pistol, he drew a amusement. He thinks that Canton is preferable with the exception of the first four days, and all sword from a cane which he carried under his Holy Week, including Palm Sunday.

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Several Associations have been formed in differ ent cities within two years past, for improving the condition of the poor, and putting an end to street begging, by the appointment of visitors in each ward or district to extend relief and en-

"Those who have visited the poor with a view to a discriminating charity, are unanimous that the real destitution of the city, that which is the fruit of misfortune and not of indolence and vice. requires almost always to be sought out. The ingenuous poor man, whose destitution proceeds ly wronged by the crime. from sickness, or other inevitable calamity, instinctively shrinks from exposing his suffering to the public gaze, and is only brought to do it by the constraint of imperious necessity, while it is. who parades his sorrows in the streets, seeking the gratification of dishonest lusts through the touching mimicry of woe. Now it needs no formthis artificial pauperism is derived from the prac- are taught by the laws under which they live to tice of indiscriminate alms-giving. The fact is regard the offences against Female Purity as no too palpably clear for denial. By our unwise crimes at all, or at the worst very trifling and and inconsiderate conduct in this respect, we actually put a premium upon imposture, and force regards. Thus misled, they are early trained to into activity, much of that vice which, if left latent, would die out of itself. And this, unfortu- them that not merely lewdness but the delibernately, is not all the mischief we ignorantly do, ate violation and contempt of marriage-vows is We are also robbing those to whom our charity undeserving of its censures. Thus tutored and is positively due, the unfortunate destitute who tempted to crime by Law, Mason committed the righteously abhor the trade of begging, and yet original and greatest wrong in the case. The

"DISSOLVING VIEWS."—The enterprising proprietor of the American Museum has recently procured from England, and is about to bring before the citizens of New York, a series of Dissolving Views, designed to illustrate interesting scripture scenes, such as Babylon, the Holy Land Jerusalem, &c. We are glad to learn that the taste of the times is such as to encourage their exhibition at the Museum. The following description of them is taken from a Circular just is-

There are twelve in number, beginning with view of 'Edom in its early days,' in its original and in the time of the Romans; which in turn is dissolved into another view of it "as it now appears." Then follows "Babylon in prosperity," succeeded by Babylon in its present state.

Next we have a view of the 'Holy Land-receiving God's blessing," and a more magnificent scene was never sketched by the pencil of the art ist, or a more instructive lesson inculcated by his faithful delineations, than that which is derived from the change of this view, to one showing its REVOLUTION IN BURMAH.—Recent letters from desolation at the present time, when that nation i driven from the "land flowing with milk and honey," and "scattered amongst the nations of the

> Then follows a beautiful and brilliant represent- presented to Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, for the paration of the City of Jerusalem in prosperity; suc- don of Rev. Charles Torrey, (now confined in the creded by a view of the same, when the judgment | Penitentiary for abducting slaves,) predicated on of God rested upon it in the time of the Babylon- his increasing ill health. It is proposed that he ish Captivity.

it at the time of its destruction by the Romans. with the contending armies in fierce battle array: which in turn gives place to one shewing its present desolation when "Jerusalem is trodden down

The splendor and beauty of these representaions cannot be imagined without being witnessed

DEATH'S Doings in New York FOR ONE YEAR.—A report on this subject shows that the whole number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1845 was 10,983. Of these. 5,865 were under five years of age, from five to ten 410, from ten to twenty 389, from twenty to thirty 1,161, from thirty to forty 1,131, from forty to fifty 760, from fifty to sixty 417, from sixty to seventy 343, from seventy to eighty 206, from eighty to ninety 111, from ninety to one hundred 21, one hundred and over 3. The principal causes of death are as follows: Consumption 1,659, Convulsions 721, Fevers 501, Cholera Infantum 523, Apoplexy 252, Congestion of the Brain 186, violent death 165, old age 113. The increase of deaths in 1845 over 1844, is should be granted for eating flesh; both flesh and 2,023.

> FATAL DUEL.—A duel took place near Richmond, Va., on the 25th ult., between John H. Pleasants, long known as editor of the Richmond Whig, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, which result. ed in the death of the former, after two days of suffering from his wounds. The difficulty originated in a series of articles of a personal character which had appeared from time to time in their respective papers. The challenge was given by Mr. Pleasants on Tuesday of last week, and the meeting took place on Wednesday morning. without mingled feelings of surprise, indignation,

"Thirty feet was the distance-each to arm himself as he thought proper, and to advance or The following persons are exempted from not, after the first fire. After the first fire the the obligation of fasting: young persons under parties advanced toward each other, firing as twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women, they advanced. When they met, Pleasants threw his pistol into the face of Ritchie, knocking out liged to hard labor, all who through weakness can one of his teeth, and somewhat bruising his face -meanwhile four shots from Ritchie's pistols 10. By dispensation, the use of flesh-meat will had struck Pleasants, viz: one in the groin, one arm, and was about to pierce it through Ritchie. but the latter parried the blow with a sabre, shattering the sword cane and cutting away three fingers from Pleasant's right hand. In the act of raising the sabre with which again to strike Pleasants, who was then, perhaps, at his mercy,

PLAIN TALK.

Our readers will doubtless all recollect the case of Mason and Madame Costello, who were ecently tried and convicted for procuring abortion. The Tribune refers to this subject as follows, which we call plain talk. We should be glad if our law-makers would take the hint.

A correspondent writes us in palliation of the crime of Mason, appealing to public sympathy for his afflicted wife and children. His wife, we learn, promptly forgave her wrongs, and has throughout done her utmost to shield him from the legal penalty of his offence. Her suffering and anguish probably exceed those of either of the culprits, and she can not perceive the justice of a sentence which bears with keenest severity not only on the innocent but on those most deep-

But our correspondent has not touched the

best point in his case. The elected law-makers of our State ought to be serving out the term of stone-cutting to which they have consigned Mason. By their wilful and persistent refusal to brand Seduction and Adultery as crimes, they have strongly aided to pervert or destroy the moral sense of thousands, to their own fearful invenial offences against morality, which Law dislewdness, and live to practice it. The Law tells see it absorbing the nourishment which properly belongs to them and their children alone."

Law never raised a warning finger until he had been driven, by the necessity of shielding himself and his victim from popular odium, to commit a second crime which any one in his predicament would have done, and most would have reasoned themselves into believing excusable if not laudable. An illegitimate offspring (so reasons a man in his condition) will be a shame and curse to its parents evermore, a scandal to the public, an offence to morality, a burden to itself-Why not prevent such consequences of the crime already committed and bury the secret in the breasts of the offenders? So reasons Guilt; so it acts. But now the tempter Lawwhich licenses the rumseller and hangs the raving homicide whom his poisons have bereft of sense—darts forward to hurl its thunders at the guilty head; and the unreflecting Public, who smile at triumphant Libertinism and crowd the Theatres to see it represented as alluringly as possible, swell the fierce cry for vengeance on the criminal. The many-headed multitude love Licentiousness and loathe only the practices sometimes necessary to hide it from the public gaze and prevent its evil consequences, which practices and consequences they do not expect to be driven to or at the worst to be detected in, whatever their secret vices. Such is the explanation of the feeling against Costello and Mason, when viewed in connection with the general indifference to the legal defencelessness of Female Innocence from the ravages of the prowling Lib-

REV. CHARLES TORREY.—A petition has been shall pay for the slaves, be pardoned, and leave the that they can consistently become amalgamated in open a door of access to the whole of that interone body, is not altogether a chimerical notion. The admission of access to the whole of that interesting people.

In next scene is one representing the Holy open a door of access to the whole of that intercity in the time of our Saviour, in all its splendor desires to be forgiven. His wife has also petitionand magnificence, which is changed to a view of ed in his behalf, with numerous other applicants.

On Monday of Congress was in devoted to a cele the birth of Wash ing the remainder up in few words! mostly occupied Reslution of the tions, proposing to of the intention of treaty for the join Territory. The did little else than and talk about the SHIPWRECK AND

ish bark Ida, 550 to

master, sailed from

ed, Dec. 18, 1845, of 18 souls, bound Government .stores about 4th or 5th Ja On the 26th, being the bark broached vere gale from S beam ends. Order foremast; but before bark righted, full o ordered the long-bon other boats having b mediately rushed in ed by the Captain a The painter parted. The land bore N. N by observation. | Th length from the vess filled, and all in her men, and one young wreck, in the tops, Friday, when they'v Three Sisters, of Ed much frozen, and in mate being the only Snowing Worms.

contributed to the Co cord, N. H., by Rev. late Mayor of Boston As I was returning the 1st of December. had fallen during the oats, spread broad-cast the snow—for I was t after the snow felling scend from my carri my great surprise, I\f were living worms, a the top of the show by scattered along the ro of not less than five m that there were no t worms might have be been, and the worms would all have been cold, and the ground snow fell. The worm mediately coiled up w They were of a brown

ANECDOTE OF J. Q. ent of the Baltimore P An incident occurre atives a few days ago Charles J. Ingersoll and as is generally known warm personal friends day, however, Mr. Ir Adams' desk, and the were conversing toget and friendly manner repaired to his own a Mr. Adams that he had ing the meeting betwee Adams thanked the gen then observed that, just Anthony, Cicero made Roman tribunes with w of bitter enmity for ye him with inconsistency plied, "I desire that my ry; my friendships eter

TIT FOR TAT. The a robbery is richly wo We quote from the Mo About three weeks

living at St. Augustin. sold a pair of oxen in it in the evening with his part of the road, he wa as he supposed, in a horse, who immediatel the boy to fasten his ho to get in with him to e the road by conversati the gentlem in asked the a pair of oxen that day boy, becoming somewi "No" whereupon the sold them about subset, and that if he did not gi blow his brains out, at from his pocket a pisto alarmed pulled from his ing the money, which fo road. The robber imm his sleigh, which was a the purse, and ran back ure, when the boy with took hold of the reins ar could with both horsess then fired his pistol, the ed through the back of the boy's legs. The boy and after examining the of it, which was locked sand francs_£125 curr be expected, has appl SINGULAR AFFAIR

Dixboro, Mich., with residence there, has mad istrate of that place that b ed by a female appared had once lived in that dered for her money demander of the deponent the corpse of the pers ormerly dwelt in the hor ury, after a careful str death by poisonly

tions by the Romans. a fierce battle array ne shewing its pre-

of these representahout being witnessed

YORK FOR ONE ubject shows that the the city of New York 10,983. Of these. e of age, from five to 889 ifrom twenty to forty 1,131, from foraixty 4174 from sixty sy to eighty 206, from ninery to one hunlover 3. The princifollows: Consump-Fevers 501, Chole-252, Congestion of th 165, old age 113. 1845 over 1844, is

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the case. The ger until he had of shielding himr odium, to comone in his predi-most would have ing excusable if be a shame and scandal to the a burden to itnsequences .. of nd bury the seera ? So reasons tempter Lawd hangs the rahave bereft of thunders at the g Public, who and crowd the s alluringly as vengeance on multitude love. the practices on the public nces, which

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applicants.

dem is trodden down

On Monday of last week, neither House of Congress was in session, the day having been devoted to a celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington. What was done during the remainder of the week, can be summed

up in few words. The time of the SENATE was Reslution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give notice to Great Britain Territory. The House of Representatives did little else than to pass several private bills.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF 45 LIVES .- The Brit ish bark Ida, 550 tons burthen, Wm. C. Chambers master, sailed from London, where she was own ed, Dec. 18, 1845, with 38 passengers and a crew. of 18 souls, bound to Portsmouth, Eng., to take in Government stores for Canada. Thence sailed about 4th or 5th January last, for St. John, N. B. On the 26th, being in lat. 44 N. lon. 52 30 W. the bark broached-to while scudding before a severe gale from S. S. E. and was thrown on her beam ends. Orders were given to cut away the foremast; but before they had time to do so, the bark righted, full of water. The Captain then ordered the long-boat to be got under the lee, the other boats having been lost. The passengers immediately rushed into her promiscuously, followed by the Captain and crew, to the number of 45. The painter parted, and the boat dropped astern The land bore N. N. E., distance about 30 league by observation. The boat got about two cables length from the vessel, when she shipped a sea, filled, and all in her perished. The mate, nine men, and one young woman, remained on the wreck, in the tops, from Monday morning until Friday, when they were taken off by the schooner Three Sisters, of Eden, where they were landed. much frozen, and in destitute circumstances—the mate being the only one able to travel.

Snowing Worms.—The following statement is contributed to the Congregational Journal, of Concord, N. H., by Rev. I. S. Davis, brother of the late Mayor of Boston:

As I was returning from Piermont on Monday, the 1st of December, I saw on the snow, which had fallen during the night, what I supposed to be oats, spread broad-cast; but not seeing any track in the snow-for I was the first that traveled the road after the snow fell-my curiosity led me to descend from my carriage and examine; when, to my great surprise, I found that the objects I saw were living worms, about an inch long, lying on the top of the snow by hundreds; and these were scattered along the road I traveled for a distance of not less than five miles. I would say, farther, that there were no trees near, from which the worms might have been shaken; and if there had been, and the worms had been on them, they would all have been frozen, for it had been very cold, and the ground was frozen hard before the snow fell. The worms were alive, for they immediately coiled up when I took them in my hand. They were of a brown color, with about 12 or 16

ANECDOTE OF J. Q. ADAMS.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus writes:-

An incident occurred in the House of Representatives a few days ago, well worth reading. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll and Mr. John Quincy Adams, as is generally known, have been anything but warm personal friends for years past. The other day, however, Mr. Ingersoll was seen at Mr. Anthony, Cicero made friends with several of the objects of great admiration. Roman tribunes with whom he had been on terms of bitter enmity for years. His friends charged him with inconsistency! Whereupon Cicero replied, "I desire that my enmities may be temporary; my friendships eternal."

We quote from the Montreal Times:

from his pocket a pistor. The boy becoming stood upon his legs and walked about. At 7 o's alarmed pulled from his pocket a purse containcle clock we saw the animal, and found it eating. ing the money, which fortunately dropped on the The robber immediately jumped out of

Singular Affair.—A man who had just come 000 is asked of the present Legislature. lo Dixboro, Mich., with a view of taking up his residence there, has made a statement to the Maged by a female apparition, who said that she

this circumstance, the statement of Van Wart might have been attributed to the wanderings of a diseased brain.

SINGULAR.—On Thursday, 5th ult. as Samuel Harding, Esq. was driving a team before a sleigh in this borough, by a sudden lurch of the sleigh upon the ice, he was thrown backward, and struck upon his head. He was picked up apparently lifeless, but speedily seemed to recover, and insisted upon going home alone, which he mostly occupied with the consideration of the did, turning a corner, driving by several persons over the river—then quite a job—a mile through the narrows, and finally to his farm in Eaton, three or four miles distant. Arrived there, he of the intention of this government to annul the left his team, went to the barn, then to his house, treaty for the joint occupancy of the Oregon where his family were surprised at some oddiwas. "O, nothing at all," was the reply. A and talk about the river and harbor appropriation has recovered from the severe shock. But from the moment he fell-with all the conversation and driving that ensued until bled by the physician-Mr. H. had no mental consciousness, nor can he since recall a fact that transpired in the interval! Tunkhannock (Pa.) Record.

> Consulting a Doctor by Telegraph.—We do not remember to have heard of a patient consulting a physician by Telegraph before yesterday. Early in the ferenoon yesterday, a gentleman stepped into the Telegraph office at Buffalo and desired to have Dr. Stevens, who resides and practices in this village, called into the office him. Mr. Boughton immediately called in the can side, where the precipice is 250 feet, the cir-Doctor. The gentleman at Buffalo said his wife for her. The Dr. did not exactly feel his pathe way with physicians, but obtained a full and accurate statement of her symptoms, condition, &c., and immediately made the proper prescriptions. It is to be presumed the patient is doing well, as the Doctor was to have been consulted again in the afternoon did not the prescriptions made in the morning have the desired effect. Lockport Daily Courier.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A SENATOR .-- A Washington letter writer gives this sketch of one of the U. S. Senators from Georgia:

"Mr. Colquitt is not only an able legislator, but a sound lawyer and a good preacher. He is a man of decided talent, energetic, persevering, and industrious. He is said to have made up in the same quantity of skin.'"

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—Capt. Perry, of the steamboat Brunette, which arrived at New Orleans on the 17th ult., from St. Louis, reports that the steamboat Saladin, from Nashsion on the evening of the 12th with the steamboat Congress, going up, near Pilcher's Point. Fifteen persons were killed by the collision, or from the hull, and was towed down to Lake Providence by the Saladin. The hull of the Conpipes of the engine of the Congress burst, and severely scalded several of her passengers.

lady, wife of Dr. Niles, of Massachusetts, and pregnated constantly after the inundation. mother-in-law to the celebrated French author, Adams' desk, and the two venerable gentlemen | Eugene Sue, is at present in Washington. She were conversing together in the most courteous has two daughters, twins, young and pleasing and friendly manner After Mr. Ingersoll had girls, of most amiable characters, and resembling repaired to his own seat, a member observed to each other in appearance most remarkably. Mr. Adams that he had been pleased in witness- These girls are the originals from which Sue ing the meeting between Pilate and Herod! Mr. drew his celebrated characters Rose and Blanche Adams thanked the gentleman for the remark, and in the Wandering Jew. This circumstance renthen observed that, just before the downfall of Mark | ders these little girls, scarcely twelve years old,

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE BROCCHIRI WATER.-We stated on Saturday that this wonderful styptic was for sale in this city by Mr. J. M. Laroque, druggist. Yesterday we witnessed an experiment a robbery is richly worth a place in our columns. B. Coskery of the U. S. Navy. Hargrove Hinckley, Chas. S. Arcambal, Edward Jamet, Alfred About three weeks since the son of a habitant Laroque and E. Laroque, students of medicine in living at St. Augustin, Riviere de Chene, having the Washington University. A sheep was placed sold a pair of oxen in town, was returning home on a table, and at half past four the carotid artery in the evening with his money, when, in a lonely was entirely severed. The arterial blood immeas he supposed, in a fine sleigh, with a good great rapidity. The Styptic was instantly apto get in with him to enliven the tediousness of immediate contact with the wounded artery. In the road by conversation. Shortly afterwards about a minute the blood entirely ceased to flow, the gentlem in asked the boy if he had not sold and in passing through, the wound coagulated a pair of oxen that day in town, to which the quickly and firmly, showing conclusively that it boy, becoming somewhat suspicious, answered had been acted upon by the water. The pres-"No" whereupon the gentleman said he had sure was kept up for half an hour, and a postion sold them about sunset, and had got the money, of the wool removed and freshly saturated pieces and that if he did not give it to him he would re-applied. The wound was then bandaged, and blow his brains out, at the same time pulling in an hour and a half after the operation the sheep Baltimore American.

his sleigh, which was some yards in advance of the purse, and ran back for his longed-for treascently published, it appears that the new prison of Mass., have passed a resolution: "That profane the State of New York in Clinton County is going to a wanton and unprovoked vice, not ure, when the boy, with great presence of mind, the State of New York in Clinton County is going swearing is a wanton and unprovoked vice, not took hold of the reins and drove off as fast as he forward with a good degree of rapidity. The could with both horses and sleigh. The robber buildings are so far advanced as to furnish accomthen fired his pistol, the contents of which pass- modations for 184 convicts, the number confined ed through the back of the sleigh and between there on the first of January last. Of these, 59 the boy's legs. The boy reached home in safety, were removed from Sing-Sing and 44 from Audisgraceful practice, be brought to trial therefor." and after examining the sleigh, found in the box burn. The plan of the body of the Prison conof it, which was locked, the sum of three thousand francs—£125 currency. No one, as might and 55 feet wide, to contain 504 cells. One half be expected, has applied for the sleigh and of the prison proper will be completed on the opening of spring. The whole sum expended thus far is \$80,000, and a farther appropriation of \$75,-

istrate of that place that his house has been haunt-SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Two females called medical advice. While there another female came had once lived in that house, had been mur- in for the same purpose, both parties entire dered for her money, &c. &c. The earnest strangers to each other. They sat some time, and manner of the deponent induced an examination we believe conversed. After they left, the phyof the corpse of the person indicated as having sician ascertained that one of the two females was the late Isaac C. Pray, of Boston, is said to have formerly dwelt in the house; and the Coroner's a sister of Osborn, lately murdered in this city, left an estate of \$500,000, one third of which will which we published some weeks ago, he is spoken of as a of death by poisoning. Were it not for derer, now condemned to death for the crime. England.

SUMMARY.

The Utica Gazette says, "Hurlburt & Johnson, of New-York, received lately the princely fee of \$20,000 from one of their clients." The magnitude of this fee for a single suit, is perhaps the citizens of Quebec, £13,060 from those of

A Mr. Miles Ivey, of Alabama, conceiving that he had a cause of quarrel with the member of the Legislature from Harbour county, challenged him to fight, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary. This will, we think, curb the "honorable" spirit of some of the chivalry of that State.

There are 6,320 female operatives at Lowell. Of these, 2,714 are connected with some Sunday | Clay and that Cassius M. Clay had fought a duel school, either as teachers or scholars; 2,276 are with Tom Marshall and been mortally wounded, ties in his conduct, and asked him what the mat- church members; 527 have been teachers in com- are utter fabrications. mon schools. The sums earned range from 75cts. to \$4 85 per week. They have \$1,000,000 in the Savings Bank at Lowell.

The Government has entered into a contract for tor, Mr. Morgan of this city, to receive two-thirds are to follow. of the postage. The vessels are to be of such strength as will fit them for war purposes, in case

In England and Wales the value of household furniture is £130,000,000, of wearing apparel £16,000,000, and of plate, jewels, &c., £131,-000,000.

Improvements at and around Niagara Falls are here, as he wished to have a conversation with in progress for the ensuing season. On the Americular road is completed, and to make the descent was ill, and desired that the Dr. should prescribe easy and safe, its various windings extend to threefourths of a mile. It will be both carriage and tient's pulse or look at her tongue, as is usually foot path. To guard against accidents on the one side, it is protected by a stone railing. The whole cost of the road will be \$6,000.

Two young mechanics of Russia, have recently exhibited before the Polytechnic Society of Ber. in, a carriage with inherent rails, of their own invention, for which they have obtained a patent in Prussia and Saxe-Weimar. This carriage is provided with two series of rails, one on each side, and which by some mechanism, move so that one of them is always under the wheels, and it can be made to proceed twice as fast as carriages can on common roads, although not with railway speed. It may be attached to an engine, or drawn by

One day last week, a merchant in Milk-street, in one day, two stump speeches, preached two Boston, ordered a clerk, 17 or 18 years of age, sermons, argued a case in court, and joined a whom he had just received into his counting-room, but without change; we quote 8@8 50 and 5@50. Beef couple in the holy bonds of wedlock! He also to take off an account from the books with all dispossesses, according to his friends, another very patch. Soon after, hearing him scratching out possesses, according to his friends, another very patch. Soon after, hearing him scratching out 4\frac{2}{3}5 cts. We quote Smoked hams 8\frac{1}{3}9\frac{1}{2}; Sides 7\varphi 8\frac{1}{2}; Sides 7\varphi 8\frac{1}{2}; Smoked Beef 6\frac{1}{2} cts. There is some States. To use the language of the authority re-ferred to. 'he can thrash any other man wrapped was "taking off the account. but his knife was so cts. Of fine about 500 bxs sold at 8@84 cts. Butter is dull that it would take all the afternoon to get it Western dairy 12@16 cts.

The Arab ladies dress in loose gowns with veiled faces except the eyes. In a hamlet on the Nile, the fashion varied. She wore a light jacket ville, in passing down the river, came into colli- and loose skirt, and one corner of the dark handkerchief which enveloped her head hung down her back, with six silver whistles suspended from it. A crescent of gold in her nose, bracelets and subsequently drowned, but their names are not rings on her wrists and fingers, and some coins given., The cabin of the Congress separated suspended from her forehead, completed her or-

Ophthalmia is a common disease in Egypt, and gress immediately sunk. It is farther stated that is ascribed partly to the fine dust of the desert, in consequence of the collision, the connecting which pervades the air in the dry season, and partly to the bad food and filthy habits of the people. Russegger ascribes the disease, with more probability, to the saline particles deposited by "Rose and Blanche."-Mrs. Niles, a French the mud of the Nile, with which the air is im-

> As I passed through the cemetery towards the city, I observed many women mourning over the graves of their friends, and watering also, shrubs, planted in small square pits made in the tops of the raised sepulchres. There is something touch ing in the flowers thus springing out of the whitened tombs, and blooming over the cold graves. I observed it, says Dr. Durbin, only at Alexandria

Dr. Durbin says of the pillar erected in honor of Dioclesian, by the Perfect Publius, "as one gazes on this wonderful shaft, he involuntarily asks himself, by what means did the ancients raise it to a perpendicular position, then elevate it to test its properties, conducted by Dr. Ninian twelve feet, the height of the base, and bringing it TIT FOR TAT.—The following novel story of Pickney of the U. S. Navy, assisted by Dr. Joseph exactly over the inverted pyramid on which it rests, set accurately down upon its resting place? Nothing compared with this has been achieved by anxiety to depart and be with Christ, and her friends modern mechanics."

The Sun announces a very important invention, being a new mode of propelling steamboats, by part of the road, he was passed by a gentleman, diately gushed forth in a large volume and with an hour may be obtained in navigating rivers or horse, who immediately drew up and induced plied, and three small pledgets of wool saturated screw propellers, &c. &c., and has the merit of the boy to fasten his horse behind the sleigh, and with it were introduced into the wound, and in operating altogether under water, beyond the reach of an enemy's fire.

> A carman of this city, who has been rescued from the way of all moderate drinkers, takes an excellent method of uniting preaching and practice, as his business card exemplifies: GEORGE T. HALL,

CART NO. 3012, Residence 45 Elizabeth-Street. Old Alcohol I will not cart, But all things else with all my heart; Old Dick and I have now good dinners,

induced by any temptation of honor or gain, a breach of common decency and courtesy in the common intercourse of man with man, and recom-

The cotton mill of John Olney & Co., at Brand's Iron Works, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning at about 2 o'clock, together with a store on the opposite side of the street, owned by Edward Barber, and occupied by Olney and Richmond.

The Fitchville factory, owned by Asa Fitch. was burned down on the morning of the 17th ult. Nothing was saved but two pickers. Its value from 50 to \$75,000, and was insured in Boston and in this city.

The donations received by the General Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the distressing fires in Quebec, amount to the very liberal sum of £149,249. Of this sum £103,083 were received from Great Britain, £12,398 from Montreal, £7,000 from the Provincial Govern-

It is announced that the Naval Department at Washington have under consideration the adoption of a substitute for the paddle and propeller, which will give to steamboats a speed of thirty miles an hour.

ment of Canada.

The rumors set affoat of the death of Henry

Mississippi on their way to California. They are to form the avant guard of the Mormon expe- dissecting room. the construction of a line of steamships to ply be- dition. They have started early for the purpose tween New-Orleans and Galveston, the construc- of providing the necessary assistance to those who

We learn from the Indiana State Sentinel that Rev. Nelson R. Ellis, of Marion Co., committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle on the

There is on exhibition at the stall of the Messrs. Robbins, at Fulton Market, a turkey weighing twenty-eight pounds, probably the largest tame turkey ever sold at Fulton Market.

The Newcastle, Ia. Courier describes a baby three years old, weighing over one hundred pounds and measuring three feet around the chest.

The people of Portland, Me., have had eightyeight days of sleighing, with the prospect of half as many more.

Review of New-York, Market,---Monday, Feb. 2. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market may be quoted very heavy at 5 50 for good Western brands. Rye Flour is 3 75@4, with fair demand. Meal is 3 371 @3 50 for Jersey. Brandywine is 3 62½; hhds \$14. Bag Meal 1 25 @1 371. Buckwheat 3 75@4 in bbls. 1 75@871 in bags. GRAIN.-There is nothing doing in Wheat, holders'

views being above those of buyers. Corn is without change. Sales 2800 bushels Southern Yellow at 63 cts. The supplies are fair. Oats low at 44@45 cts. for Northern, 40 for Jersey. Barley is entirely nominal at 65@68 cts. Rye is still wanted at 85. HAX-Small sales at 75@80 cts. The market is heavy.

SEEDS-A sale of 17,000 lbs. Pa. Clover was made at cts. for shipment.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive. Prime 9 314@9 374. Mess 10 50@10 75; new 9 50 and 11 50. Beef is quiet, without change, and very firm. We quote Ohio 10@11;

Uncurrent Money. The following are the rates of Uncurrent Money ac cording to Thompson's Bank Note Reporter. New England, 1 dis | Georgia, Alb. Troy, &c. New Orleans, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Kentucky, Tennessee. N. Carolina Missouri, 8. Carolina,

Michigan,

In Westerly, R. I., on the 25th ult., by Eld. George B Utter, Mr. Sanford P. Stillman, of Stonington, Ct., and Miss Catharine York, of Oxford, N. Y. In Westerly, R. I., on the 26th ult., by Eld. Alexander

Campbell, Mr. George W. Weeden and Miss Sarah T. Congdon, both of Jamestown, R. I. In Genesee, N. Y., on the 15th ult., by Eld. Z. Campbell, Mr. Edwin M. Crandall and Miss Frances G.

Greene, all of the above place.

On the 20th of February, by Eld. Lucius Crandall, Mr. JOHN WALWORTH and Miss MARY BURDICK, all of Alfred,

In North Stonington, Ct., on the 13th ult., of consumption, Mrs. Eunice Wheeler, aged 72 years. She had been blind for nearly sixteen years, and had suffered for a long time from the disease of which she died. In all her affliction, however, she was sustained by the Christian hope, and enabled to endure with cheerfulness and resignation the will of the Lord. Death was a welcome mes-

In De Ruyter, N. Y., on the 19th ult., Mrs. Ruth CRUMB, wife of Sylvester Crumb, in the 75th year of her age. Her disease was on the heart, and her sufferings for about four weeks were very severe. She expressed an have no doubt but that for her to die was gain. She embraced Christ in early life, and became a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I. She has since been successively a member of the churches of 1st Brookfield, De Ruyter, and Otselic. Of the last, she was a member till death closed her pilgrimage. She is now without doubt a member of the Church in Heaven.

senger to call her to the bosom of her Saviour.

In Elbridge, N. Y., on the 24th day of January, of pulmonary consumption, from which he suffered much for one year, Solomon C. Burdick, son of Ebenezer and Rachel Burdick, formerly of Brookfield, aged 21 years.

At Adams Centre, N. Y., on the 16th of February, MARY DRSELIA, only daughter of Rev. Giles M. and Phebe Langworthy, aged 7 months and 8 days.

> "Thou bright and star-like spirit! That, in my visions wild, I see 'mid heaven's seraphic host-O! canst thou be my child?

Our hopes of thee were lofty. But have we cause to grieve? O! could our fondest, proudest wish, A nobler fate conceive? The little weeper, tearless,

The sinner, snatch'd from sin; The babe" to womanhood full grown, Thy brain, so uninstructed While in this lowly state,

Now threads the mazy track of spheres, Or reads the book of fate. Thine eyes, so curb'd in vision. Now range the realms of space-

Look down upon the rolling stars, Look up to God's own face. Thy little hand, so helpless. That scarce its toys could hold, Now clasps its mate in holy prayer,

Thy feeble feet, unsteady, That tottered as they trod, With angels walk the heavenly paths, Or stand before their God.

Or twangs a harp of gold.

Our God, to call us homeward, His only Son sent down; And now still more to tempt our hearts," Has taken our only child COMM.

line of the church. It should have read, "leading chorister."

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

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Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Assistant in the Female Department. From the very liberal patronage extended to this Institution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing its facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full fillus tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Parist expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student The St. Louis Reporter says, that about 2,000 of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with ad-Mormons, mostly young men, have crossed the vantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the

THE TEACHERS' CLASSES, as usual, will be exercised n 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-

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

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

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

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	Non England	disc.		disc.
t	New England:	4	Western New York	27
	Calais, Me.	10	New Jersey:	8
	Lafayette, Me.	· -	Small notes West N.J	. 3
,	Portland City, Me.	·— :	N. Hope Del. Bridge	ī
f	Mercantile, Banger, M	e. 5	Pennsylvania:	a to
-	St. Croix, Me.		Relief notes	4
9	Westbrook, Me.	. 3	Berks County	•
;	Concord, N. H.	5	Carlisle	14
9	Grafton, N. H.	_	Chambersburg	11
Į	St. Albans, Vt.	1	Far.&Drov.Waynesb	'~ 21
8	Bennington, Vt.		Franklin, Washington	g ~2 - 0
;	Windsor, Vt.		Gettysburg	
	Commonwealth, Mas	s. —	Girard	11
i	Middlesex, Mass.	5	Harrisburg	2
ı	Newburyport, Mass.		Lewiston	11
-	Housatonic R. R. Ct.	par	Lebanon	2
- [Pascoag, R I	. 10	Lumberman's	11
1	Agricultural, R I	10	Miners'	90
1	Providence Co., R I	5	Middletown	2
1	Freeman's, Bristol, R		Monoral	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1	New York:	-	Monongahela	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1	City & most River bks	par.	Susquehanna	50
-1	Clinton Bank, city	50	U. S. Bank	38
١	Washington Bank, cit		Wyoming	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1	Other Safety Fund	5	West Branch	2
1	Do. Red Backs	8 2	York	15
1	Alleghany County	52a30	Delaware:	ું to
	America, Buffalo	26	y unu	to l
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1	Cattarangua Countr	25	Franklin	5
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ı	Commercial Buffalo	26	Salisbury	3
1	Commercial, Buffalo	25	Dist. Columbia:	1 to
1	Commercial, Oswego Clinton County	35	Virginia:	1 10
1	Erie County	35	N.W. Bank of Virginia	a 21
		30a42	Carolina:	13
1	Farmers, Sencca Co Hamilton	28	South Carolina:	ΙŽ
	Lodi	25	Georgia:	11
٠.		19a5	Ohio:	3
	Lyons	35	Com. Bank Lake Erie	10
	Merchants' Ex Buffalo	- 1	rarmers, Canton	20
1	Mechanics, Buffalo	39	Hamilton	20_
1	Millers, Clyde	8	Lancaster	20
	Olean	15a28	Miami Exporting Co.	40
	Oswego	20	Urbana Banking Co.	60
	Phenix, Buffalo	29	Indiana:	U,U
	stateBankN.Y.Buffalo		State Bk & branches	2
	St Lawrence	70a52	Kentucky:	3
[]	Fonawanda	40	Tennesse:	3
ا	J. S. Bank, Buffalo	25	Michigan	3
(Inion, Buffalo	21	Michigan & Branch	
١	Watervliet	36	Canada:	31 to

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TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE BLIND BOY.

It is said that a slave buyer, who had purchased a mother with her little blind boy, before starting for the South with his gang of slaves, sold the child from its mother for one dollar. This wicked transaction gave rice to the following

Come back to me, mother! why linger away, From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary day? I mark every footstep, I list to each tone, And wonder my mother should leave me alone.

There are voices of sorrow and voices of glee, But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me; For each hath of pleasures and trouble his share, And none for the poor little blind boy will care.

My mother, come back to me! close to thy breast Once more let thy poor little blind one be press'd; Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my cheek, And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak.

O, mother! I've no one to love me-no heart Can bear like thine own in my sorrows a part; No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind, Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind.

Come back to me, mother! why linger away, From thy poor little blind boy the long weary day? I mark every footstep, I list to each tone, And wonder my mother hath left me alone.

Poor blind one! No mother thy wailing can hear, No mother can hasten to banish thy fear; For the slave-owner drives her o'er mountain and wild And for one paltry dollar hath sold thee, poor child.

Ah! who can in language of mortal reveal The anguish that none but a mother can feel, When man in his vile lust of mammon hath trod On her child who is stricken and smitten of God!

Blind, helpless, forsaken, with strangers alone, She hears in her anguish the piteous moan; As he eagerly listens—but listens in vain, To catch the lov'd tones of his mother again.

The curse of the broken in spirit shall fall On the wretch who hath mingled this wormwood and And his gain like a mildew shall blight and destroy, Who hath torn from his mother the little blind boy.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. vii.

This text, which is the third commandment of the law of God, forbids what is commonly even in our prayers, we ought not to use the remarkable coral seas. name of God too frequently, or without solemniligious use of the name of the Supreme Being.—

feeds and clothes us; that he is infinitely wise, may in this way be formed. How vast is the good and powerful, and will judge us, it is a work of such islands, when we consider that

more fearful. The profane man cannot fear little insects. God; he cannot love God, nor can he regard the rightful authority of God. What a fearful picture does this present of the heart of the profane! He outrages right and justice, and is jr. now about to be tried in Boston for murderdestitute of love and gratitude, for a grateful ing the keeper of the prison, from which we heart could not profane the name of the Author learn that while a boy his parents neglected his of his blessings.

greater, from the fact that there cannot be such Newbury, Mass. He commenced his career strong temptations to induce men to swear, as with idleness; next he left the school and dethere are to induce them to do wrong in other spised the instruction it afforded; then he scoffrespects. If a man tells a lie, it is to hide some ed at the admonitions of those who tried to guide shaine, or to secure some advantage; if he him in the path to future happiness and honor, cheats or steals, it is to gain something,—and as a man and a citizen; he despised all their sometimes hunger and great want may prompt counsels, spent his time with lazy boys like himmen to commit these crimes, but it is not so self, who swore, smoked, chewed, drank rum, with profanity. No person can hope to benefit | congregated in idle squads; and laughed at the himself by swearing, and hence there is much wise boys of the village as they passed to school less temptation to commit the crime. It is fool- or to industrious employments. At the age of ish. When men catch fish, they put bait upon | nineteen he was sent to prison for passing bad the hook, and the fish bite for the sake of the money, and, from one step to another, he soon catch the vain, he bates with various trifling | ing to do wrong. When a boy once begins, no pleasures and gratifications; but the profane matter how small the beginning may be, he steps, as a fish that should bite at the naked hook.

CONCLUSION.

1. The sin of profanity appears to be very great, and yet it is fearfully common. How many men swear, and even how many little boys are heard swearing in our streets every day !do, we hope they will swear no more.

2. To restrain us from profane thoughts and words, we should constantly recollect that God offered her to ask him this question, "Charles, When the armorer made his appearance, the state at large. sees and hears every thought and word we utter. do you wish to go to heaven?" With much boy was made to open his mouth while the chew Let our little readers think themselves about 10 thoughtful solemnity and modest deliberation he of tobacco was extracted with this rough ingo to heaven, and stand in the presence of God answered, "No, mother!" She of course was strument. to be judged—would they wish to go taking his not a little surprised, and after assuring herself 'There now,' said the first lieutenant, 'I'm name in vain? Surely not. Let them then that she had not misunderstood him, she asked sure that you must feel better already, you nevknow that they are in the presence of God all for his reason. "Why do you not wish to go to er could have any appetite. Now, captain of the time, and that God sees them though they heaven?" The little fellow, his breast heaving the after guard, bring a piece of old canvas and do not see. God; and will they dare take his with emotion, and his eyes filling with tears, re- some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely.'

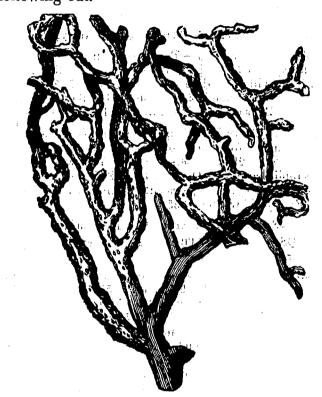
S. E. Bettes, of Sandisfield, Mass., being about was wicked in the sense of using bad language, vas for two or three minutes. to go out for an evening visit on New Year's or being quarrelsome, or otherwise outwardly Night, directed his oldest boy, a lad of some faulty; for the reverse was true. All but himten years of age, to put wood into the stove, self would have pronounced him a lovely and clean, and you'll enjoy your breakfast. It was and leave a good fire when he and the other excellent child. But his conscience had been impossible for you to have eaten any thing with children went to bed, and to have the kindlings enlightened; he had been taught that God's your mouth in such a nasty state. When it's ready for the morning fire. The boy did so, "law is exceeding broad"—that "the thought dirty again, come to me, and I'll be your denbut put the kindlings under the baker, so that of foolishness is sin;" that great sin may be com- tist." the fire communicated to them from the stove. mitted by the indulgence of wrong feelings, even When the fire communicated to the kindlings, when not made known to others by words and the children had all gone to bed in the chamber, actions. This truth is entitled to the serious rebut there was a faithful watchman below. Mr. flection, not of children only, but those of larger B. had an intelligent spaniel dog, which, seeing growth.

the fire communicate to the wood, and from that to the floor, mounted up stairs to give the alarm -but finding that he could not make the boys understand him, he laid himself down on one of their beds for a few moments.

As if aware of the increasing danger, he soon returned to the fire again, and on his third visit to the chamber he succeeded by his barking and howling in awakening the boys, all of whom had fallen asleep in the mean time. The smoke soon convinced them that the house was on fire. and when they entered the room below, where the fire was spreading, they found the faithful sentinel at his duty, striving to arrest the progress of the flames with all his energies, and scattering the burning brands with his teeth and paws in every direction about the floor, thinking, no doubt, that if he could not procure wa ter, this was his last resort to save the house. It seemed that he had been doing the same before he succeeded in arousing the boys. The fire burnt a large hole through the floor before the boys succeeded in extinguishing it.

the ocean; it is also the shell in which the ani- what our country will be after slavery shall mal lives. We commonly call the shell coral. be abolished. The eagle represents the Unit It is generally said that coral is made by in- ed States. At the top is seen the words 'Unisects, but this is not strictly true, as it is more versal Education,' denoting that real freedom correctly supposed that the coral is only the and happiness can be maintained only by geshell in which the animal or insect lives, and neral education. In the centre, you readthat it grows as all animal shells grow, and is not Common Schools,' denoting that general eduformed as the bee forms the honey-comb. Coral | cation must have its foundation in common is formed in the ocean, and becomes rocks, reefs, schools. Under the eagle is read, 'Freedom and even vast islands.

the reader has one specimen represented in the At the left hand, you see the words, 'All men following cut.



It looks as though it were a species of plant called profane swearing. It forbids any impro- or tree, but it really belongs to the animal kingper, useless, and trifling mention of the name of dom. We have not room, of course, to tell the our Creator. We ought to use or mention the children all that is known about coral, and will name of God only with profound reverence; only say a few words concerning one of the most

Between the western coast of America and ty of feeling. The text, however, principally New Holland, the whole sea is full of coral rocks. forbids profane swearing, and all vain and irre- reefs, and islands. There is one coral reef which extends 350 miles, with several islands of Let us examine the great guilt of the sin of pro- the same, the whole forming a continuous line of one thousand miles, varying from twenty to sixty 1. Like every other sin, it is a violation of the miles in breadth. These are constantly growlaw of God. God forbids it, and this is reason ing larger, and we think it probable they will enough why we should refrain. When we con- finally become covered with vegetation, and be sider that God made us, that he upholds us, inhabited by men and beasts. New continents fearful thing to do what he says we shall not the water in that sea is from 1000 to 1500 feet deep. O, children, how wonderful are the 2. The wicked state of the heart, from which works of God, who can rear great islands and alone profanity can proceed, renders the crime continents through the instrumentality of such Juvenile Wesleyan.

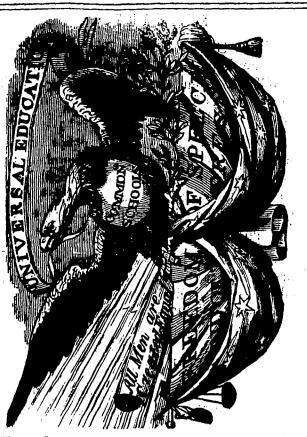
A VICIOUS BOY NOW A MURDERER.

We have a short history of Abner Rogers, education, and permitted him to roam about with 3. The sin of profanity may be considered a number of idle boys who infested the town of bait, and are taken on the hook which is conceal- ascended the ladder of crime to where he now ed within it. So the devil, when he would catch stands, on the topmost round, about to step off the boys came with his hammock on his shoulmen, bates with different objects of desire. To on the gallows, there to end his career at the der, and as he passed, the first lieutenant percatch misers, he bates with gold; to catch the early age of thirty. This is only one among a ceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his ambitious, he bates with honor and office; to thousand instances of the danger of commencswearer is baited with nothing—he is as foolish into a rail-car on the top of a steep hill, down which he will run with fearful rapidity, and be all the matter.' dashed into destruction in an abyss of crime below.—Salem Gaz.

CHARLES AND HIS MOTHER.

A devoted Christian mother some years since related what had recently passed between her- mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth clean-We hope none of our readers swear, and if they self and her little boy, then not far from four ing. I wish we had a dentist on board, but as years old, as we remember.

A House and Family Saved by a Dog. Mr. Now let not the little reader infer that this child scrubbed his teeth well with the sand and can-



The above picture needs but little explana-What is coral? some young reader will ask. tion, as it carries its own explanation upon its Coral is an insect or animal which lives in face. It is a liberty picture. It represents of speech and of the press,' denoting that There are different kinds of coral, of which these are the great guaranties of human rights. are created equal,' showing that all the blessings of universal education, the freedom of speech and of the press, and all other blessings connected with them, belong equally to all men, the right to acquire and enjoy them being the gift of a common Creator.

RESPECT DUE TO PARENTS.

Not only the young are apt to forget the respect due to parents, but oftentimes we see children of older growth forgetting those who have reared them from infancy, and by their waywardness causing their parents to shed tears, when it should be their duty to give them reason

age of discretion, neglecting his silver-haired peating his accustomed phrase, if any one corwhich naturally arises in every honest breast.— The very idea that the babe, whose care has tinued to repeat, "once one is two." He died caused them so many sleepless nights, should in later years prove a curse instead of a blessing, and repay its parents for all their love by unforgets the respect due to his mother, and is regrardless of his father's wishes?

Children! learn in early age to respect your parents, and obey them in all things; struggle not against their authority, but by yielding while young, you will derive honor when older, and never forget that commandment which says,-" Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Thursday Messenger.

THE GIRLS AND THE RAZORS.

Two little girls were once at play, In harmless pastime romping round, When on the table near them lay A box, with razors finely ground.

Then Susan said to little Jane,

"If you the box of soap procure, I'll shave you when you come again-That I can do it nice, I'm sure." So Jane sat down upon a chair, While Susan lather'd o'er her face, And then-how could she ever dare !-She took a razor from its place. But as she knew not how to shave-

What little girl has ever known?-By one unlucky stroke she gave Poor Jane a cut which reached the bone! And long the bandage then she wore, Before it grew entirely well,

And both their folly now deplore,

Whenever they the story tell. A GENTLE HINT.—I was amused the last that many inmates whe had previously led comparatively morning watch that I kept. We were stowing the hammocks in the deck nettings, when one of

'What have you got there, my good lad-a gumbile? your cheek is much swelled.'

'No, sir,' replied the boy, 'there's nothing at 'O, there must be; is it a bad tooth, then?—

open your mouth and let me see.' Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth, and discovered a large roll of tobacco.

'I see, I see,' said the first lieutenant, 'your we have not, I will operate as well as I can.—

name in vain? We hope not. [Juvenile Wes. plied, "I have been such a wicked boy that I and, putting the boy's head between his knees, and, putting the boy's head between his knees,

> 'There, that will do,' said the first lieutenant. 'Now, my little fellow, your mouth is nice and Peter Simple.

THE LAST QUESTION .- A little boy on his death-bed, urging his father to repentance, said, "Father, I am going to heaven: what shall I tell Jesus is the reason why you won't love him?" Before the weeping father could answer, the child had fallen asleep in Jesus.

THE MANIAC.

OR, ONCE ONE IS TWO.

he one day visited the Hospital of Berlin, where he saw a man whose exterior was very striking. His figure, tall and commanding, was bending with age, but more with sorrow; the few scattertered hairs which remained on his temples, were white, almost as the driven snow, and the deepest melancholy was depicted in his countenance. On enquiring who he was, and what brought him there, he startled, as if from sleep, and after looking round him, began with slow and measured steps, to stride the hall, repeating in a low but audible voice, "Once one is two-once one is two." Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms folded on his breast, as if in contemplation, for some minutes, then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, "once one is two-once one is two." His story, as our traveler understood it, is as follows: Conrad Lange, collector of the revenues of

the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty. Scrupulously exact in all his dealings, ly that their hearts were filled with fear rather than glad. and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the good will and esteem of all who knew him, and the confidence of the minister of finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the Prison, they can witness, but cannot correct the abuse. revenue. On casting up his accounts at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10, that these changes, are being educated rath. 000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went er to tenant our prisons, than to become useful members arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The minister received arranged for its purposes. It contained about 130 pahis accounts, but thinking it a duty to secure a tents, nearly all afflicted with the most loathsome scourge person who might probably be a defaulter, he of humanity. caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries, for inspection, who returned them the day after, with and well conducted, and the medical attendance judicious, the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said once one is two, instead of once one is one. The poor man was immediately released from confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank, nor taken any repose—and when he appeared, his countenance was pale as death. On the Island, and especially in the hospital department of it. receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, The committee have taken some pains to look into the matthen suddenly awaking, as if from a trance, he repeated, "once one is two." He appeared to tion, is maintained; and how it is that the great expense of There is no sight which is so revolting to an be insensible of his situation; would neither eat supporting and curing these miserable creatures, is thrown upright man, as to see youth disrespecting gray nor drink, unless solicited, and took notice of wholly upon the city; for it is well known that they are hairs; but when we find a man, arrived at the nothing that passed around him. Whilst reage of discretion reglecting his cilyen heired peating his accustomed phrase if any one corparents, and treating them with contempt, no rected him by saying "once one is one," he was ease with which they are afflicted. Our inquiries have reword is forcible enough to express the feeling recalled for a moment, and said, "ah, right; once sulted in the following communication from a gentleman of one is one," and then resuming his walk, he conshortly after the traveller left Berlin.

This affecting story abounds with lessons of the keepers of brothels. instruction. Alas! how easily is the human mind thankfulness, makes one almost wish that the thrown off its " balance," especially when it is parent's malediction might be upon him. Yet stayed on this world only, and has no experimenhow often do we see cases in which the child tal knowledge of the meaning of the injunction of scripture, to cast all our cares on Him who careth for us, and who heareth even the young in various parts of our city, particularly of the most abandon-

MORAL REFORM IN PRISONS.

The following extracts from the Second Annual Report of the Prison Association of New-York, give an awful picture of the state of things at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, near this city. Speaking of the number under confinement, and the causes of their confinement, to Blackwell's Island for thirty or sixty days. Or if this plan

"The second subject of investigation, was the manner of commitment, and in this seems to be the first great source of most of the evils and abuses which we shall notice. Out of the 1146, now inmates of the Penitentiary, 809 are Police convicts, and of these, nearly three-quarters of the females, and half the males, were committed on their own confession, principally because they were infected with a loathsome disease, thus perverting the Penitentiary from its legitimate objects, and making it the great Venereal Hospital of the city. The attention of the Committee was particularly directed to this subject, by the printed forms of commitment, many of which were as follows: 'A. B. being a vagrant, viz. being without means of support, and having contracted an infectious disease, viz.

But whatever may be the opinion in reference to those who, by their own confessions, are committed for profligacy and dissoluteness of character, there can, we think, be but one opinion in regard to a great number of cases of individuals, free from other contamination than that of poverty, who, in the hurry of business at our Police Offices, are made to swell the calendar of crime, and increase the evils of our overloaded Penitentiary. These cases seem to be attended with peculiar hardships in the first instance, from the moral effect of a commitment of a purely unfortunate human being, to a receptacle of crime, and secondly, from the contamination which unrestrained intercourse with the profligate and abandoned, is too sure to produce. The intelligent Deputy Superintendent assured the Committee that it was his deliberate conviction.

* * * It is the conviction of the Committee, that the evils of the system depend generally on the over crowded state of the prison—the conversion, in part, of a criminal establishment into a venereal hospital—the custom of sending to the Penitentiary as vagrants, many who would seem to be fitter objects for our Alms House—the method of appointing the keepers-the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of classification and separation, and the habit of detaching certain portions of the prisoners to attend in the hopital and Alms House, where they are left to mind, as an admirable illustration of the gigantic power in unrestrained intercourse with one another. These abuses seem to attach solely to the system; and the undersigned, while they bear testimony to the urbanity of children, whose place of residence was a distant outpost, the officers, are willing to believe that they do all that were one day surprised by the fierce war-whoop of a party men can do, in their position, to remedy the abuses com-

pure lives, had gone out corrupted, and become prosti-

Of the large number of females now in confinement, 519 are committed for vagrancy, but are in fact either diseased, destitute, or abandoned; only 28 females being committed for other crimes, or about one in sixteen of all the convictions for crimes, a proportion which justly compares with the relative number of female offenders in the

give themselves up.' By means of this, the prison is, to the extent of nearly one-fourth of its inmates, converted Indian trail as they disappeared in the woods; and when into a hospital for the reception of dissolute persons, suf-

of the civilized world, have united in condemning the The Indians gave it to her in derision, for the sake of witpractice of imprisonment in common, and there is scarcely nessing her struggles in conveying the burden over the a government, either in this country or Europe, that has not adopted measures to correct its manifold evils. Yet this city, distinguished as it is for its enterprise, and its burden was safely placed on the opposite shore. But the many noble charities, presents the extraordinary specta. yearnings of her mother's heart was not thus easily to be cle of a prison, the largest on this continent, almost in the satisfied. Again she crossed the stream, and again sued world, conducted upon principles which the wise and good of all countries have united in condemning; which granted. And thus this heroic mother struggled and but must promote worker than the wise and granted. And thus this heroic mother struggled and but must promote worker than the struggled and but granted. must promote, rather than punish, crime; which must increase, rather than diminish, the number of offenders; away the last of her precious charge, and placed him safe which is utterly destructive of all hopes of reformation; which involves the young and hardened offenders, the criminal and the destitute, in a common fate; and which task is so severe—what suffering so intense—what risk renders the whole markets in a common fate; and which upon the honest portion of the community.

The Committee also visited the Child's Hospital on

Blackwell's Island, and the schools on the Farms at Long Island. Almost 500 children are cared for in these institutions, 70 of whom are in the hospital.

With a few exceptions, all the persons in charge of these poor children, are either paupers from the Alms House, or convicts from the Penitentiary.

At the children's hospital, ten male and twenty female convicts are employed. But we did not ascertain how many paupers were egaged there and at the Farms. It A gentleman traveling in Europe, relates that seemed to us, however, exceedingly unfortunate, that these little children should receive their earliest and most enduring impressions from persons selected for the task, not because of their fitness, but because they had been either criminal or dissolute.

We were not, therefore, surprised to find the persons in charge of these little children, wholly unsuited to the task; and among the children themselves, a general air

of depression, unhappiness, and fear.

In the hospital, we saw an attendant handle a weak and dying child, with no more regard for its sufferings, than if it had been a stone as hard as her own heart; and we heard some of the other attendants scolding the children with loud and angry voices, and in language exceedingly vulgar and offensive.

At the Farms, we saw a crowd of little ones, nearly one hundred in number, and scarcely any of them over eight years of age, under the charge of a young girl of about eighteen, whose countenance was repulsive, and whose manner towards the children was very harsh. She carried a rattan in her hand, and drove the children about as she would sheep. Though narrowly watched, she was not observed once to smile, or speak a kind word.

Another gang was under the charge of a coarse and vul. ger woman, in the uniform of the Alms House, who with loud scolding, and in a harsh manner, was driving her flock to play. They obeyed her, yet, while their hands and feet moved in the game, their faces showed too plain-

It is evidently impracticable for the Superintendent or Matron to correct these evils. They must have assist. ance; and as long as they are compelled by the city authorities to seek for their help in the Poor House and the Until it shall be corrected, it appears to be inevitable. that these children, drawing thus their first impressions

to the minister, presented his accounts, and in- of society.

The Female Penitentiary Hospital is a wooden building situated at the south end of the Island, its different parts apparently erected at various times, and most awkwardly

> The ceilings are low, and the rooms very fully occupied with no apparent means of vetilation, except in warm weather by the windows and doors. Every thing appeared clean as far as we could observe. We could discover no particular attention given to attempts at reforming this most degra led of all classes of humanity, though many little evidences were afforded that gentle and refined feelings had not wholly forsaken the frail daughters of vice, and leading us to believe that well-directed efforts, faithfully persevered in, might succeed in drawing some from longer treading the

> To many persons it is a subject of surprise, that so large a number of abandoned females should constantly be found on ter, with a view if possible, to discover the mode in which an exhibition, so terrible and extensive, of human degradakeeper, solely for the purpose of being relieved of the disveracity and philanthropy, whose vocation, that of druggist, brings him into communication with many of this wretched class, who have freely informed him of the vile schemes used to detain them in the employ of those worst pests of society.

NEW-YORK, August 1st, 1845. Dear Sir :- In reply to your inquiries, why the Penitentiary and Houses of Correction, at Blackwell's Island, contain so great a number of prostitutes, the following facts may afford some explanation. It is a constant and well known practice of the keepers of the houses of prostitution, ed and degraded portion of them, to look to Blackwell's Island as a place of refuge and last resort for the inmates of their establishment, in case of sickness and disease. Whenever any of their boarders, (as they are termed,) become diseased, or unfit to do their part towards supporting the house, they are made to turn out into the streets after the night watch is set, and give themselves up as vagrants, when they are lodged in the watch-house, and next morning sent does not succeed, they are plied with liquor, (which they are more or less addicted to,) and when intoxicated they become noisy and quarrelsome, and the poor wretches are soon arrested by the watch or police, as disturbers of the public peace, and thus the object of the keeper of the establishment s attained. When taken to the Island, they are examined, and being found diseased, are placed in the hospital. Theattention and care they receive there, suffice, in most cases, to cure them by the time the period for which they were committed expires, and they are then ready to return to their former haunts, and pursue the same course over again; and the same individual will be found in the hospital, at Blackwell's Island, again, in the course of three or four months. It is easy to perceive that such a system, well followed up by the keepers of brothels, (as it undoubtedly is,) will supply a very large number of wretched females to be supthe venereal disease, requiring charitable aid to restore her to health, whereof she was convicted on her own ported at public expense, and that our Penitentiaries are about the supply a very large number of wretched females to be supply and wr solutely made, indirectly, to support and encourage crime. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

> The Committee offer no comment upon this remarkable exposition:—it is needless. Nor will they attempt to propose any means for suppressing the evil. One suggestion, however, they feel it imperative to make, viz. that in every instance of a female of this character being sent to the island the keeper, or, in his default, the owner of the house from which she came, should be compelled to support her there, and her own declaration taken as prima facie evidence against said keeper. This is due both to public justice, and to the fact, well ascertained that all the earnings of these poor creatures go into the pockets of their keepers, who board and poorly clothe them, at high charges, keeping them thus always in debt, and with no resources in sickness. In the Male Penitentiary Hospital the heart sickens at the exhibition of the utter and disgusting abandonment of men to the control of the worst passions of the animal -The task of reformation would indeed seem hopeless, for every good feeling appears expunged from the heart.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Among the "lofty deeds and daring high," which stamp ed the early years of our country as its heroic age, I well remember reading a thrilling incident that occurred in the State of Vermont, -an incident which I have often called of a mother's love, when summoned to meet a terrible emergency. A family consisting of the parents and eleven of Indians; and ere escape could be effected, the murder-ous tomahawk was brandished over the heads of the defenceless household, and cruelly bathed in the blood of the father. The children were then secured as captives, and the victorious band were then on their way to their forest homes, leaving the afflicted mother behind as not worth the trouble of taking. But her affections were too closely twined around all that was dear to her, to suffer them to be thus snapped in a moment; and though somewhat advanced in years, she determined to rescue her children from the cruel fate awaiting them, or shar herself their tortures and their death. She followed the breasted its troubled waves, and standing before her enefering under loathsome disease.

Years have now passed since philanthropists, in all parts

breasted its troubled waves, and standing beautiful to the space of with the space of with the space of the sake of with the space of the fetted with the waves time after time, till she had borne on the opposite shore.

And what will not a mother's love accomplish? What renders the whole matter a continually increasing burden upon the honest portion of the community.

The Committee slave of the community.

The Committee slave of the community. to be saved from disgrace, or rescued from suffering Well did one, who knew what was in the heart of woman

> There is none, In all this cold and hollow world, no fount Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within A mother's heart.

EDITED BY GI VOL. I

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dispense with His c enjoyment of an eq really good that p real good may be counterbalanced by cured, or the evils that which minister delirious enjoymen moral; mental, and ceives, immeasural bliss. In like man jury is sustained by ciples under which or prejudice, often the true cause of the or the diseases whi gard to spiritual he church sustains bu tion of the day whi traces none of her stinted growth, her her abounding care connection with he command, than she pared to believe. blessing of the Et ous loss, if it do no plays of divine dist perversion of anot sequences were know the Apostle weak and sickly a Cor. 11: 30. God

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