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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 JAMESA. BEGG, GLASGOW, N. B.

SECTION III. [Concluded Institution of the Weekly Sabbath and its Design.

It has, however, been supposed by some, that neither before the fall, nor after it until the time of Moses, was the Sabbath known or instituted. This is an idea which avidently error its vigil to the Ining conding vindication for the change effect ed in after ages. Independently of the evidence contained in the text before us, we may remark that a general argument is to be derived from the important purposes the Sabbath was, from the first, fitted to serve, in promoting the glory of God and the good of men. The remembrance of the Creator's work and of the Creator's rest, the reason assigned for the very being of the Sabbath, was ever worthy to be cherished; and the advantages brought to man and beast by the weekly sanctified later ages without detracting from the merciful purpose of God to them in its institution.

But as the sanctification of the seventh day has been considered by those to whom I have referred as unknown until the time of the giving of the law to the Israelites, two thousand years after, or only the mention of it there, in the beginning of the Book of God, as a kind of interruption of the nar-

Israelites. From the time when "the works were | the historian of creation, gives a methodical account | But no one pretends that this rendered injurious or finished" the Sabbath had been sanctified; but, at of the divine procedure for the first week of the unnecessary their sanctifying and enjoying the a much later period, God still warns the Israelites | world's being-tells us what God did successively | weekly Sabbath rest-unless it had been forbid o in Psalm 95: 11, that there was another Sabba- on each of the first six days, and then follows it God-why then should this be conceived in regard tism from which unbelievers would be excluded. | up by stating what He did on the seventh ;---the to ourselves? They might have confounded these two, had not Creator worked the preceding six days, and rest-

God, so late as the days of David, intimated the ed on the one which followed-and because of this were occupied by God in the creation of the world futurity of the rest referred to, "although the His own resting on the seventh day," He blessed works were finished from the foundation of the and sanctified it" for His creature man. Thus, in things at once into being, as to divide the work world ;" but, that very danger implies that Moses' the second verse, we have God's rest; then it fol- into successive parts-so neither was it in wearistatement of God's sanctifying and blessing the lows as the natural order of the narrative, "and ness nor from exhaustion, that He rested on the Sabbath was no anticipation. It was from the God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it;" seventh day. He rested in complacency and defoundation of the world.

blessing the Sabbath day is, as opposed to the idea of such imaginary anticipation, most instructive ; for the "beense" applied as forcibly to the very the expense of the order they have divinely refirst seventh day which followed God's own rest, ceived.

as to any that came after it. And if the Lord be impaired so long as the world in this form exhave been from the earliest time, and be obligatotrue, and as full of significancy to all the races of men living previous to the time of the exodus of

a reason having as direct a bearing at the present rest, all are taught to identify themselves with it, continually to love the Lord. Every day is to be

The reison assigned for God's sanctifying and rested from all His work which God created and wisdom, power, and goodness; and He calls us

aration of these several parts can only be made at creation in which His glory is so displayed.

and blessed day, could not have been postponed to ry upon all to the latest ages. That reason was as day is to be devoted to God. To urge this as an of what is *implied* in a Sabbath, and inattention to making nothing either of the commemoration of

And as it was from no necessity that six days -to whom it would have been as easy to will all then the reason follows, " because that in it He had | light in the glorious manifestation thus made of His made." And so connected are they, that the sep- weekly in holy joy to commemorate that work of

Receiber.

We have, at the risk of being accounted tedious, dwelt thus on the prominent points in the first in-

One other objection we notice, as having spired reference to the seventh day as the Sabbath blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because its refutation in this account of the institution from a conviction of their important bearing on that in it He had rested," this is reason the force of the Sabbath. It is sometimes advanced the general subject. The Mosaic account of its of which, from its very nature, must have taken against the obligation of observance of the institution and design contains within itself such immediate effect, and is a reason which never can seventh day as a day of rest by the Christ- evidence of its universal obligation upon men ian-and the objection, fairly applied, bears equal- through all ages of the world, that nothing short ists. If God's rest be the reason for man's, it must ly against the sanctifying of any day to the Lord of God's interposition to annul it should for a moment be imagined. For the conclusion to which we are brought is, that the Sabbath having been objection, arises from ignorance or inconsideration designed for Adam, even in innocence, and its institution recorded subsequent to the fall, that in the the Israelites, as it was to them after it; and it is the purposes it is designed to serve-the objector language of our Lord, it "was made for man" as such-for the whole descendants of Adam, and not day as it has had at any former period, and is God's creation or of man's blessing through the for the Israelites alone-that it is the Sabbath of equally applicable to men in every clime beneath rest the Sabbath brings. True, indeed, it is, that the Lord, the day on which He sabbatized, on very shortly before that period, and as they regard the vault of heaven. The Sabbath being the me- the enjoyment and glory of God are the high aims which we are required to rest, upon which alone morial of the world's creation and the Creator's which we are ever to cherish. We are called the special blessing of God has been bestowed, and all this as a standing memorial among men of His so that no nation, kindred, tongue, or tribe, is ex- employed in the service of God and for the good creating work, the order observed therein, and of its cluded from sharing in the privileges it confers, of men, in the occupations of life as well as in the being completed all "very good"-that it was not more designed that it should be a seventh part of time, or one day in seven, than that it is to be the seventh in order-that the precision of the statement, and the nature of the grounds of the appointment, limit us absolutely to the day revealed by God; that not only are we without liberty to knowledge. There is no speech nor language sal love and faith has not been more yielded to, choose a day for ourselves, but that any other day than the seventh is neither that which God blessed and sanctified, nor can it equally serve the end of ommemorating His rest. In the sanctifying of the seventh day, therefore, we testify our faith in the divine wisdom, power, and love, of the Creator, and set our seal to His truth, whose existence and attributes were antecedent to the world's creation; and therein we ascribe to Him the glory of creating all worlds, and speak to the hearts of men of the blessedness of trusting Him who alone holds in His hands the regulation of all about which they are concerned. and who only can impart the blessing upon the possession of those things with which they are so much engrossed, and to the enjoyment of which hey so confidently look. And, therefore, do we call upon each member of the church of Christ, to consider whether it be of no importance that he shall return to God's.own appointment, accepting it with thanksgiving, accounting it and calling it the Sabbath, a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable; and shall honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord." Isa. 58: 13, 14.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou 'Hast power to aid and bless, Whose aching head or burning brow Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor ? 'Tis the fainting poor, Whose eye with want is dim, Whom hunger sends from door to door-Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor ? 'Tis that weary man Whose years are at their brim, Bent low with sickness, cares and pain-Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor ? 'Tis the heart bereft Of every earthly gem, Widow and orphan helpless left-Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? Yonder toiling slave. Fettered in thought and limb, Whose hopes are all beyond the grave-Go thou and ransom him.

Where'er thou meet'st a human form Less favored than thine own, Remember 'tis thy neighbor worm, Thy brother, or thy son.

O pass not, pass not heedless by, Perhaps thou canst redeem The breaking heart from misery-Go, share thy/lot with him.

CHINA.

The following interesting account of the prospects of Missions in China, is from Rev. G. Smith, an English Episcopal missionary.

China, too, has already abandoned a moiety of her isoated position. She has been shorn of the talismanic lock of her fancied superiority. The wedge of foreign interourse has been inserted, and the breach will be widened. The crisis has arrived when the natural rights of civilization and of man can no longer be outraged with safety or impunity. A decade of years may intervene, of partial resistance to the progressive movement. Any protracted effort to retard its advance will recoil on the head of the enemies of social improvement. The social machine cannot remain at its present state of oscillation; but, propelled by the moral weight of both hemisphe vance till an unrestricted intercourse be opened between the several tribes of the human race. God's providential plans for the welfare of mankind will be gradually unfolded with increasing clearness; and the messenger of Christ, no longer advancing with timid steps to the confines of this heathen empire, may then boldly advance to its central regions, and there, mingling the accents of prayer with the notes of thanksgiving, proclaim God's message of redeeming mercy to a fallen world. Such, then, are the hopes and prospects to incite us onward; and O that Britain may rise to the emergency, and nobly enter on this work! Where can talents the nost brilliant, and piety the most fervent, find a fairer eld for their exercise than on these fields white unto the harvest ? If the vastness of the work, the amount of difficulty, the mighty results to be expected, and the encouragements which mingle in the prospect, can stamp on any work the impress of true glory, then that undertaking is the attempt to diffuse the Gospel among the three hundred and sixty millions of China. The attempt itself knows nothing to equal it in past undertakings. The Great Wall of China-the Pyramids of Egypt-the discovery of a new hemisphere-sink into insignificance in the comparison with the attempt to demolish the speculative atheism and debasing idolatry of China, and to build ip in their stead lively and spiritual stones into the temple of the true God. Such an object, so vast in concepion, and so stupendous in results, must not be taken in hand sparingly or hesitatingly. Numerous laborers must enter on this work. Far better that China had never been opened to Christianity, than that Protestants should lecline entering the breach with an adequate force. Popery already is sending hither its emissaries with redouled zeal. Seven Popish priests are now_in Hong Kong. Six priests arrived at Macao with the fleet which brought the French ambassador. French diplomacy, faithful to the Papacy, has made the protection of Popish missionaries and converts a subject of special stipulation. Halfyearly couriers from the interior of China visit Macao, and ecretly conduct thence the newly-arrived Popish emisaries to the Roman Catholic flocks in the Central and North-western Provinces; where one Popish' Society alone, the Institution for the propagation of the Faith, professes to number its ten Bishops, four Assistants, and one undred and forty four priests. The impostor of Mecca for 600 years has had his numerous followers scattered over the neighboring islands, and on the forbidden soil of China itself, where Islamism, triumphing not by the usual nethods of fire and sword, but by the milder arts of proelvtism, has shamed the puny efforts of Christians in a holier cause. The moral and social evils inflicted by opium-smuggling, and our vicious participation in the flagrant immoralities of the system rlend an additional power to the voice of China, crying to British Christians, by the depth of her moral degradation, if not by her consciousness of it, ' Come over and help us.' The present generation of Christians will soon have passed away. The heroes who filled the world with monuments of their power or prowess, will soon be forgotten, even in the praises of their fellow men. But the missionary work, often the source of humiliation and discouragement, will hereafter be invested in its native honor. And as the writer of these pages, just emerging from the sick-room at Macao, stood over the tombs of a Morrison and a Dyer, and contemplated the narrow habitations of the dead, he felt that there was a time fast approaching when the fading laurels wreathed by fame around the brows of the martial tenants of the neighboring graves. would leave no trace of beauty on the memory; while the names of the first Protestant Evangelists of China would even here be remembered in the affections of their ellow men, as among the most illustrious benefactors of [For. Mis. Chron. the human race.

rative, and as only spoken in anticipation, it will with reference to this be proper to examine yet more minutely, the record of its origin, and the reason of its appointment. This examination becomes the more necessary in our present inquiry, since those who take such a view, uniformly connect with it an assertion of the necessary abrogasupport of which idea, indeed, the other appears to have been framed

That the mention of the Sabbath in the scripture history of creation is a mere anticipation in the narrative, is an assertion wholly destitute of proof. There is no mention of such a thing by Moses himself, or by any other inspired author; neither is there the slightest hint given from which it can be legitimately inferred. The language of the narrative is, besides, sufficiently explicit. It is perfectly obvious that it was upon the first seventh day that God rested, when He " ended His work which He had made"-and that it was when He rested on it, that God " blessed the seventh day and sanctified it," since it was "because that in it He had rested from all His work." Moses does not say that now, while he was writing, or at the time when the Israelites were called to remember the Sabbath, God sanctifies and blesses it-but that He had done so long before-had done so from the beginning, even when He had rested. Those intimations lead to the conclusion that this was all a past thing, that the Sabbath had been sanctified or set apart for man and blessed of God at the time, and on account of the Creator's rest; and to suppose that the sanctifying and the blessing of the day on which he did so rest, did not take place till after the Israelites had left the land of Egypt, is to imagine that the cause of the seventh day's sanctity and blessing, namely, God's resting upon it, had existed two thousand years before the effect.

The author of the epistle to the Hebrews dis-"When thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when and of his cattle, were not greater than those of all his tinctly refers to God's having sanctified the seventh thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which | He labored much and long, but never succeeded in teachneighbors—nor were their necessities greater than day, in an argument which necessarily excludes is in secret." No man of prayer will doubt that were those of all the generations of the two thouthe idea of the supposed anticipation. Exhorting the spirit of unceasing supplication is promoted sand years which preceded that period-nor were those to whom he writes of the danger of their and assisted by the advantage enjoyed through his the Israelites at any time in circumstances differing coming short of the rest that remaineth for the peodaily and occasional regularly retiring from the in these respects from those of their gentile con-11 of God. rominding them of the case of those bustle of business, shutting out the world's din, the people continued to pass by for months, going and reemporaries; nor differing from the circumstances whom the gospel of this rest did not profit from and secluded from the observation of men, in secret, of both Jews and gentiles in the ages that have its not being mixed with faith, he quotes the oath communing with his God. Far less will he deem that | tree where the book was buried. They gradually began to passed away since their dispersion by the Romans, of God that they should not enter into His rest or the maintenance of a praying frame should superbeing nearly an equal length of time. Sabbatism, because of their unbelief." The force sede the closet exercise. And, if so, surely we Who, we may indeed ask, on reading the ac are not to imagine that the day divinely sanctified owner for half the profit that might arise from the place, and of the appeal would, however, be destroyed, if the count of creation, as given by Moses, would not rest here held up to the hope of believers were aphave felt satisfied, but from a wish to find a justifiand to be employed alone with God, appointed of plied to the Sabbath already enjoyed. The author, cation for the church's departure from the Sabbath | Him for that express end, will interfere with sanctherefore, guards against this by quoting God's dewhose institution it records, that the account given | tification of life on other days. Many seem very | Monday morning, especially of the devout Hindu women of nunciation of exclusion from His rest in the lanis an express history of what took place at the be- ready to forget, that the people of God, before the the city and surrounding villages, who go there to worship guage of the Psalmist, and therefore addressed to ginning? If it were admitted that the history of coming of Christ, as well as after it, were called the divinity which is supposed to reside there; and also a land of barbarians, where her loud cry of distress those who had full those who had full opportunity of enjoying the the Sabbath's sanctification and blessing may be to be always living in love to God and devoted to heart, and the tender and helpless girl changes her very weekly Sabbath—for it was at such a period that considered as only a statement of what took place Him. The written revelation of God given to God sware in His wrath, " If they shall enter into two thousand years after, then is there no ground man is not merely the statement of doctrines or mense concourse of many thousand people, who assemble my rest; although the works were finished from on which we could meet the objection, if any one duties felt to be altogether new, either at the times the foundation of the world. For He spake, in a should choose to say that the history of man's cre- in which its parts were penned, or at the particu- and tried almost in vain to say something in the midst of the certain place of the seventh day on this wise, And ation, of his having been placed in holiness and lar periods of which it speaks. While it gives God did rest the seventh day from all His works." happiness in paradise, of his fall and expulsion helps adapted to the state of those for whom they gin of the place as a place of worship. Heb. 4: 1-5. The argument clearly is, that it from the garden of Eden, have no relation to the are designed, it is but the unfolding and explaining was not their exclusion from the enjoyment of the time in which they stand in the inspired record of of what was true concerning God and men from in every age. weekly Sabbath to which God's oath refers, since the world's history. Indeed, with equal propriety the first. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God "the works were finished from the foundation of the might it be said or supposed that the creation itself, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with CASTE.-In Hindostan, the supreme authority, during the world," and the very danger of confounding the and God's own resting on the seventh day, are all thy strength, and with all thy mind," had alpast year, has repealed the old Hindoo law, which made the day on which God rested from all His works mentioned by the historian in the way of anticipa- ways been right and good; yet, it was audibly with the rest that remaineth, implies that the Sabtion, as to imagine that that should be so regarded commanded at the very same time that the injuncbath had been sanctified to men " from the foundportant offices. which by the divine will necessarily flows out of tion was renewed, "Remember the Sabbath day ation of the world," and not merely from the time these, namely, the blessing and sanctification to keep it holy." Israel was designed of his when God required its faithful observance by the of the day on which He did so rest. Moses, as Maker to be "a holy nation, a peculiar people."

end of the world." Psa. 19: 1-4.

pose for which it was instituted, as well as the uni-

of the alienation of the human heart from the living God still more after it, needed every aid to the promotion of communion with his Maker, and whatever could help his progress in the divine life ; Creator, were not of interest to a particular age or the privileges which the Sabbath confers were to both not less necessary. There was also as much reason to require of Amram, as of Moses, or any precept, "that thy man-servant and thy maid-servant may rest as well as thou;" and the need of rest for the ox and for the ass of the one was as

great as for those of the other. And, in both these respects the necessities of Amram, of his household,

or exempted from the obligations which it imposes. | services which more specially receive the name The same instructive lessons which creation religious. And this we are to do, not of constraint, now teaches us, it has ever been teaching unto all. | but of a willing mind. But there is in this nothing The heavens declare the glory of God; and the peculiar to the present age. These are truths; firmament showeth His handy work. Day unto but they are truths as old as creation. And we tion of the Sabbath at the death of Christ-for the day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth might question whether the divine call to univerwhere their voice is not heard. Their line is gone throughout the week, in ages in which the Sabbath out through all the earth, and their words to the of the Lord has been observed, than in any other.

But more than the objector supposes is implied in When it is imagined that the Sabbath was not our sanctifying the Sabbath, and more is designed given till the time of the Jewish economy, and that in God's blessing it. Had Adam kept his it was meant to continue only till the coming of integrity, would not every day have been with Christ, men seem wholly to forget the very pur- him a day of holiness to-the Lord? Yet while Adam was in innocency, the Sabbath was divinely versality of application of the reason assigned for appointed, and intended of God to be kept by him its sanctification in this very first statement of its in the garden of Eden. It is not merely right origin. As man before the fall, and in consequence thoughts and feelings which constitute a Sabbath-God sanctified as well as blessed the seventh day. The very name Sabbath implies rest, and rest thereon is enjoined; and that day only is truly devoted to God, which is employed as He directs. so also the world's creation, and the rest of the Separation from our own labor is essential to the very being of the Sabbath, and this is designed to nation only. God's provision for both were surely promote that state of mind in which every day of as much importance to Amram, Moses' father. | shall, in a certain sense, be devoted to God, even or to Jochebed, Moses' mother, as to Moses him- when engaged in worldly business. The Sabbath self, and, therefore, the commemoration might is to be sanctified to the Lord in abstaining from with equal propriety be required of them; while work, in order that we may be helped the better to devote "the six working days" to Him in the manner and with the feeling in which He has pleasure. In the blessing of peaceful, undisturbed rest, findother of the children of Israel, obedience to the | ing the presence of God and communion with Him, we are to be instructed in His ways; and, through the refreshing of soul therein enjoyed, to be made

strong for Him in the every day duties of life. "Pray without ceasing," is a divine command which is not impaired by the Saviour's injunction,

HINDU IDOLATRY.

About twenty years ago, a "Jogi," or devotee, was accustomed to sit under the shade of a tree near the road which leads from this city down to the river, where the Hindu population went to perform their morning worship and bathing ceremonies. The Jogi had a " chela," a pupil whom he was instructing in his Shastra, (a sacred book.)ing his pupil to read. When he grew old and found himself near the close of life he said to his pupil, "Inasmuch as you are not able to read this book, when I am gone, you had better bury this book by the root of this tree and come at certain times and worship the book-that will be the next thing to having learned to read it. The pupil did so As turning from their bathing place, they saw this young man regularly making his puja, or worship, at the root of the turn aside, one after another, to join him. After some time shrewd shopkeeper of the city perceived that the spot could be turned to account, so he bargained with the landthen erected a temple under the shade of the tree. The worship and celebrity of the place have gone on increasing, and now there is a cluster of five 'or six temples in a cluster of trees, and a regular concourse of worshippers every

expressly for the perpetuation of caste. [Emancipator.

THE MISSIONARY'S WIFE

There is something exceedingly interesting in a missionary's wife. I saw much of the missionaries abroad, and even made many warm friends among them; and I repeat it, there is something exceedingly interesting in a missionary's wife. She who had been cherished as a plant that the winds must not breathe on too rudely, recovers from the separation from her friends to find herself in the divinity which is supposed to reside there; and also a seclusion of the female apartments, and appear in open day nature and becomes the staff and support of the man. In with their best clothes on. And once a year there is an imhis hours of despondency she raises his drooping spirits; she bathes his aching head and smooths his pillow of there to make offerings of fruits and flowers and pay honors sickness. I have entered her dwelling and have been to-they know not what. I have been there many a time, welcomed as a brother; have answered her hurried. anxious questions; and sometimes, when I knew any of overpowering din and noise to persuade them to turn from her friends at home, I have been for a moment more than these vanities, when I knew not the history and recent orirecompensed for all the toils and privations of a traveler in the East. And when I left her dwelling it was with a This is probably a pretty fair specimen of the way in mind burthened with remembrances to friends whom she which idolatry has propagated itself all the world over, and will, perhaps, never see again .- Stephens' Incidents of [Missionary Chronicle. Travel.

"O JESUS! I DO THIS FOR THEE."-Mrs. Comstock, of the Burmah mission, was called upon to part with her two renunciation of caste in favor of Christianity a forfeiture of children. Duty obviously demanded that they should be all property and other privileges, and has made all educated brought home to America to be educated. The day persons (Christians as well as others) eligible to the most came for their separation. She took one in each hand, and led them down to the ship which was to bear them away. She paused on the shore; her face grew pale; In America "the supreme authority, the past year" has her lips quivered; she raised her hands and said, "O Jeextended the protection of its power, over a foreign State, sus! I do this for Thee " and then quietly returned to her [Vt. Chron. missionary work.

[Recorder.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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New York, March 19, 1846.

THE BURMAN MISSION.

We love to think of the Burman Mission, because, it is marked with the hand of the Lord. Like other great events of Providence that have wrought the most important revolutions and re formations of nations, it was commenced under a combination of circumstances which no man or body of men could have devised or brought about. It was the working of that hand which "maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He restraineth." It was Ezekiel's " wheel in the middle of a wheel, high and dreadful, and their wings full of eyes. Whithersoever the spirit was to go they went."

In the month of June, 1806, a most tragical meeting took place among the native troops in the employ of the British Government at Velore, in the East Indias. The affair appears to have been produced by an order from the officers of the army, for all the Seapoys to efface all marks of caste while on duty. The family of the dethroned Sultan, Tippoo, took advantage of this order. and represented to these ignorant Hindoos, "that it was but a prelude to compelling them altogether to obliterate them-nay, to renounce caste and em brace the religion of *Eesa.*" The general alarm which this event awakened throughout the British East India possessions, although it occurred a thousand miles from the Serampore missions, formed a favorable opportunity for

"Those brainless wits! the baptized infidels! The worse for mending, washed to fouler stains,"

who at that time swarmed throughout the East India military and civil service-who hate and dread the spread of evangelical religion, not only in India, but in all other parts of the world where they are-to represent that "the introduction of Christianity among the natives was dangerous to the Indian Empire." Accordingly, on the 23d of August, 1806, when James Chater and Will iam Robinson, with their wives, Baptist Missionaries from England, arrived at Calcutta in the American ship Benjamin Franklin, Capt. Wickes, of Philadelphia, on presenting themselves at the police office, some demur was made to their being permitted to proceed to Serampore. Although this was overruled by the interference of Dr Carey, yet subsequently an order in council was issued commanding Messrs. Chater and Robinson to return home, and refusing to give Capt. Wickes a clearance unless he would take them back with him. This arbitrary order was afterwards withdrawn, by the Danish Governor of Serampore representing that it was an interference with the rights of the Danish Government; and Captain Wickes, that it would be considered an insult to the American nation. "As Government, however, appeared to be dissatisfied with the continu ance of the two missionaries, to remove every subject of complaint as far as they could, a new mission to the kingdom of Burmah was contemplated." On the evening of Nov. 7, 1806, a meeting was held in the mission rooms at Serampore, on the subject of the obstructions to the progress of the gospel in the presidency of Bengal. Two of the brethren engaged in prayer that God would give his word free course, that it might be glorified. Dr. Carey made a short address ; then the question respecting a mission at Rangoon was revived; and brethren Richard Mardon and James Chater declared in a manner that melted all their hearts, that they were willing to undertake the work. Brother Mardon spoke much of his insufficency, and brother Chater of his being willing to be offered up at Rangoon for the name of the Lord Jesus. It was resolved, on that evening, that these two brethren should go without their wives to get information, and then one or both return, when farther steps should be taken. Their passage was secured in the brig Prawn, the captain of which was a Portuguese, a very kind to go and do likewise. man, and had on board ten or twelve Burmans. The weekly prayer meeting at Serampore, on the 13th of January, 1807, was particularly directed to the mission at Rangoon. Bro. Moore was powerful in prayer. The brethren could not help thinking that the spirit of God rested upon him in a peculiar manner. January 24th, these first evangelical missionaries to Burmah sailed from Calcutta, saying, "O Lord, strengthen and support me ; and grant that I may noither shrink back from thy service, nor faint under it! Christian brethren, cease not to pour out your hearts before God for the mission at Rangoon, and those who are engaged in it." Hitherto the missionaries, although in a heathen land, had been under the protection of European and Christian governments. They were now venturing into the territories of a despotic and sanguinary heathen. Who can wonder at their solicitude? After a passage of eighteen days, they arrived safely at Rangoon, in the afternoon of February 10th, 1807. On the 11th they called on Shawbunder, intendant of the port, and were received in a friendly manner. After collecting all the information in their power respecting the country, its productions, government, laws, religion, people, and the facilities for establishing a mission, they returned to Serampore in the Helen, where they their brethren and their wives. " I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, 'Till from on high Thou call'st me home !"

to return. Mr. Chater felt like Caleb when he fresh vigor into him, and constrained him to persevere.

up to offer himself, then to look upon that as a neither remembrance nor record to prove it. Howand on the 18th of November they were formed baptist. Leading him up to the basin of water, them by Dr. Carey; a special prayer meeting the usual quantity of water, and so ended the was held on their account; and on the 29th they sailed in the Anna, Capt. Turnbull. After a passage of eighteen days, they arrived safely at Rangoon. What a blessing did that missionary church carry to the Burman Empire !--- not in gold and silver, nor in the wares of the merchant -but in that which was more precious than rubies-the wisdom of God-the salvation of Jesus Christ.

The cause, however, met with very serious reverses. It was found that a residence at Rangoon so affected the health of Mrs. Chater, that she was obliged to return to Serampore. Mr. Chater, unreconciled to such a painful separation, removed in March, 1812, to Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon. Mr. Felix Carey was called upon to translate the correspondence between the English and Burman governments, which occupied a great part of his time; so that there was a period in which little or no progress was made in the direct business of the mission. But God's work was not stayed. "Jesus Christ's man" was on the way to take up the work that others were leaving. On the 19th of February, 1812, Adoniram Judson, with his most amiable wife and other esteemed misionaries, sailed from Salem, Massachusets. On the 17th of June, they arrived at Calcutta; on the 6th of September, Bro. Judson and his wife were baptized in the Lae Bazaar chapel, by Mr. Ward, of Serampore. Mr. Chater's place had been supplied by Bro. Norman Kerr, who appears to have been a pious and devoted missionary; but the climate by no means agreed with his health. In the month of June, 1813, brother and sister Judson sailed from Madras for Rangoon, and on or about the 16th of July arrived in safety to join the mission, provided that Mrs. Judson could live in Rangoon. On the 25th of August following, Bro. Judson writes to Dr. Carey as follows :---"We continue to enjoy good health, and to be satisfied with our choice of this station. Concerning our attainments in the language, we cannot say much at present. It is our constant study; and in this we are encouraged, as we have been in some past instances, by that excellent maxim of Sir William Jones, 'that whatever had been attained was attainable by him." In the month of November, of the same year, Bro. Kerr returned to Serampore; Felix Carey was wholly engrossed with the business between the British and Burman governments; and the whole weight of the mission fell on brother Judson and the American Baptist churches. What the results have been since, are well known; the Maulmain, the Tavoy, the Arracan, the Assam, the Teloogoos, the Mergiu, the Ava, and the Siam and China missions, have all branched out or resulted from the Rangoon mission. Native churches with native pastors and thousands of converts, now reflect the light first kindled in the city of Rangoon. Mardon and Chater have gone to their rest in heaven. Moore, who prayed in the spirit, sings in the choir of the redeemed above. Only William Robinson remains of the brethren that sent them out. He still labors as a missionary at Dacca; and Dr. Judson now enjoys the greetings of his brethren in this country. What encouragement for others

Hypothetical Baptism.—A correspondent of BURNING ALIVE.—Instances of burning men said, "Give me this mountain, Hebren, in which the Christian Watchman tells of an interesting case alive are frequently recorded on the pages of his- paragraph is copied from the Religious Recorder. the children of Anak dwell." The very object of hypothetical baptism which occurred some tory; and there is scarcely any form of death How the writer can say such things, and then go which made the other ten spies draw back, put months ago in a town of Massachusetts. It seems which is regarded as more terrible, or any class about his ordinary work on the seventh day of the that a man who had been educated a Roman of persons who are regarded as more guilty than week, is a mystery to us. We can only account

Mr. Mardon declining the undertaking, it was plication for admission to a pedo-baptist church. alive has recently occurred at Albany in the State his own words :---agreed to make it a matter of prayer for fifteen But a difficulty arose on the ground that he knew of New York, which seems to have excited but days; and if, in that time, any one was stirred not whether he had been christened, he having little sympathy for the sufferer, or indignation towards the fire-kindlers. The mournful story is call from God. When the time arrived, Mr. Fe- ever, when the time arrived for his admission to faithfully told in the following extract from the ix Carey offered himself, and was accepted. The the church, the clergyman adopted a novel plan Albany Citizen. It is only necessary to add, that church in Serampore dismissed the two brethren to insure the baptism of the candidate, and yet the poor subject of it was most effectually 'put out;' with their wives from their immediate membership, save himself from the charge of being an ana. for having been placed in the watch-house to rave through the night, he died early next morning, a into a distinct church, and chose brother Chater he said, "J____, if thou hast not been baptized, I victim of the fell destroyer who has sent his millfor their pastor. A solemn charge was given baptize thee," &c.; then he sprinkled upon him ions to a premature and loathsome grave. Here is the story: The guardians of the night were not a little surmatter.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

It was the intention of the American Sabbath Tract Society, in connection with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, to have kept an the terrors of the delirium tremens had overtaken Agent and Tract Missionary engaged in the service of the two Societies during the most part or whole of the year past. They were, however, dis-appointed in obtaining such activized na were deired. Bro. Alexander Campbell finally accepted in his ear that his near of the distillery whispered joint agency for the Eastern Churches; Bro. Samuel Davison likewise for the New Jersey Churches; and Bro. Varnum Hull for the Churches n the State of New York. The two former

brethren have confined their attention almost exous combustion has, has, took place! I'm in a clusively to the advancement of the object of the light blaze, sir! Away, away !---ye wiry goblins! Missionary Association—the establishment of the Foreign Mission. The latter brother did not comter! Blow in my, my, ears, if they ain't burnt out mence his tour until the 5th ult. His first monthly Blow down my throat—quick! it's red-hot! Oh report to the Board of the Tract Society is just subsomebody put me out! Put me out!!"

mitted, and from it two or three extracts are made, partly to show the utility of such labors, and partly

to show what is the effect of the presentation of Wilson, in reply to inquiries from an English Soruth among the simple-hearted inquirers after it ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel, gives the in our country. Such results ought to quicken us following encouraging account of the progress of to greater diligence, and to greater sacrifices for Christianity in India:-

lustily:

the advancement of this important truth. The Board would most gladly continue him or another finitely important consequences of this awakening that we were much in advance of them: our person in the field, agitating this question, but for of souls at Tinnevelly, because it appears precise. law was much more liberal and favorable to the necessity of husbanding their funds for the enlargement of the series of Sabbath publications. They contemplate issuing, at an early period, a new and revised edition of George Carlow's work, were, and is "glorified" more rapidly and to a far ple had determined upon one day as the Sab entitled, "Truth Defended." They wish also, as soon as practicable, to re-publish a work written by Edward Stennett, (the father of the Stennett family,) in 1664. In order to publish without embar- the days of the Apostles; and there seems every law remain as it is. The amendment was adprospect of all the south of India, containing milrassment these works, together with some smaller lions of souls, becoming ere long the Lord's." articles now under consideration, a considerable increase of the Society's funds will be required, RELIGION IN FLORIDA.—A Baptist clergyman which it is hoped will be forthcoming.—But I will in Florida has written to a benevolent society for no longer detain the reader from a few extracts books and tracts to circulate among the people in from Eld. Hull's report. PAUL STILLMAN. his neighborhood. If he gives a true picture of their spiritual condition, they certainly need assist-"Second-day evening, Feb. 10, by request, ance. He writes as follows :----

EATING UP HIS OWN WORDS .- The following Catholic was converted to Christ, and made ap- those who kindle the fire. But a case of burning for it by supposing that he has learned to eat up

"Whose day is the Sabbath? THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABATH OF THE LORD THY GOD IN IT THOU SHALT NOT DO ANY WORK." It is God's time. No legislation of man can make it right for the government, or a single individual in the land to make it a day of secular labor. Government has no more right to authorize Sabbath breaking than to authorize theft, arson, or murder. And whoever has an agency in the profanation of this holy day, whether he does it as a private individual, or as an officer or an agent of the government. must answer for it to the Great Supreme Law. giver. If the authority of God is paramount, and his law supreme, no human authority or law can prised to hear from a lowly gutter, a few nights justify any individual in doing what is expressly since, a sharp earnest cry-""Put me out !" "Put | prohibited by the Word of God."

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY AND THE fellow sitting upon the curb, with his feet in the SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS .- The following extract s from the proceedings in Assembly, on Tues. day, March 10. It will be seen that the subject of Sabbath Legislation is not yet disposed of. vitals burning up with rum. And now, as he leaned back against the post, so that the full glare We doubt whether it will be so disposed of as to remain quier, until Ouventh day Daptiots are allowed their reasonable request, to enjoy "equal r-ivileges with those who observe the first chattering sprite, and as it disappeared down the day?' :---

> "The revision of the bill for the suppression of vice and immorality, the consideration of which was postponed in the early part of the session, was taken up.

> " Mr. Cannon reminded the House that a large number of petitions had been sent from the Seventh-day Baptists for a modification of the law respecting the observance of the Sabbath and in accordance with their wishes, a motion had been made to strike from the provision in this law, which exempts them from the penalties of working on the first day, provided they do it on their own premises; the latter part, so that they can do their work any where. He felt assured that if this amendment could now be made. they would be satisfied.

"Mr. Scudder said that he had found by look-"I am much confirmed in my hopes of the in- | ing at the laws of other States on this subject, y to resemble that at Krishnaghur, under the these people than any other. The petitions Church Missionary Society, which began six or seemed to be founded upon the constitution, but seven years since. The work is one; but in he thought there was nothing in our laws incon-Tinnevelly "the word of the Lord runs" as it sistent with their rights. A majority of the peo. wider extent; the inquirers and converts of this bath, but these people seemed to be disposed and the Church Missionary Society, amounting as a minority, to override the majority, and un to about thirty five thousand altogether. Such less we design to break down the designation of awakenings have not often been surpassed since any day for the Sabbath, we had better let the vocated by Messrs. Cory and Phillips, opposed by Messrs. Townsend, Bilderback, and Pruden. and finally lost, and the bill ordered to a third

ran about sixty and she fell dea go up stairs for about two years der entirely acr succeeded in ke and saved his o er-in-law, but is FOREIGN NE erpool brings however, of any Sir. Robert P gool as usual, very desirous th tigues of office.

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has a letter from January, which of information. squadron had p Tapelay, near

S. D.

SUNDAY AMONG THE CATHOLICS IN NEW-OR-LEANS .- The following handbill was distributed about the streets of New-Orleans a short time since. One of our exchange papers publishes it sneeringly as "an illustration of the manner in which Roman Catholics keep the Sabbath." Now it is well known, or ought to be, that the Ro man Catholics claim to have established the observance of the first day of the wook, and on that account to be the best judges as to the proper manner of observing it. Strange that those who practically acknowledge their authority in one. form should refuse to acknowledge it in another. This is the handbill :---

PHILHARMONIC BALL ROOM. Orlean's-street, opposite the Theatre, between

Royal and Bourbon-streets. Sunday, March 30, 1845. Grand attraction !

reached on the Sabbath question, at -----, where two families of Sabbath keepers reside, the Methodists giving us the use of their house for the oc. casion. Notwithstanding there was another meet ing in the village, and two town caucuses-and religion stands a poor chance with politics in these times—there was a respectable number present, good attention paid, and a good degree of interest manifested. 1 preached until 9 o'clock, and ther asked pardon for detaining them so long. Some said that no apology was called for, and that if

would proceed, they would stay another hour. After the congregation was dismissed, some of our first day friends were heard to say, that a few such VERY .- The following paragraph from Clay's sermon's would bring them over. It may be True American, shows in what estimation norththought to be egotistical to give these statements, ern apologists for slavery are held by their southbut the truth of the matter is, that such is the simplicity of the subject, that a man of moderate abilities can place the question in a most indisputable light. A number of our first-day friends were free an assault upon the opponents of the domestic to say, that the arguments brought were unanswer- | institution :--able, and amongst this number was one in high

office in the county.

"Fifth-day, Feb. 12, left for -----. Stopped at them often so powerless when they might comtwelve miles distant, in time to obtain the mand. They have no sympathy with slavery. use of the school-house for the evening, and gave | Religion, education, habit, the influences of cennotice through the school that I would lecture there | turies-all make them logthe it. Why affect, then, that evening on the Sabbath question, announcing to be its apologists? Why stand up as its demyself as a Seventh-day Baptist. Considering [fenders? The south does not ask it. Her intelthe shortness of the notice, a goodly number was | ligent men know what the north is-how its heart present, possibly from the novelty of it, as a Sev- feels, and its mind thinks, on the subject, and enth-day Baptist had never preached there before. they can only despise those of their people who After I had closed my lecture, I gave liberty to cater to their prejudices, or defend their ultraisms. any candid persons to ask such questions as they | Silence ! Silence ! is always safe, and let us have wished. The Presbyterian minister arose and that a thousand times, rather than the cold blood. asked me on what day Adam was created. I replied ed, calculating villainy which sells or sacrifices on the sixth. Thon, caid he, he kept his first day ; whatever is noble for pelf or place-which barrow to which I replied, if that was so, which I did not | a birth-right gained and given through toil and doubt, he did as he ought to have done, for that | blood, for a popular name-which tramples upon was the Sabbath of the Lord his God. We then right, and the souls of men, as if they were worthspoke alternately until 12 o'clock; and although I less as the mud in our swamps, for the patronage proposed to adjourn until the next day, or any of the powerful."

other time to suit his convenience, and then can SUNDAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A correspondent vass the whole question as we might be able, he declined, saying that he was not prepared-which, of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of Feb. 23d, by the way, he need not have said, as I had alsays :--- "Yesterday (Sunday) being the anniverseemed anxious to hear, and I was invited to stay sary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated take in the same vessel, but were prevented by the proximiby the military, who turned out in great splendor and lecture in that vicinity by different individuals. When it was known that I had tracts, some looked and proceeded out of town, where they engaged me up and came to me to obtain them. in a sham fight, and concluded with a great feast

"There is not a single church of any order within 50 miles, and no post office within 60 miles. The settlements are few and far between. Many of the people who have come to years of maturity, never heard a sermon or saw a sacrament administered. They have a few Testaments, and Bibles are still more scarce. Many have grown to manhood, who have never heard the scriptures read, and what is worse, they cannot be persuaded to believe them."

me out !!" On drawing near, they found a lusty-

gutter, and leaning against the iron post of one of

the gas-lamps. It was poor Tim Lightbody, and

him in the gutter. His brain was on fire, and his

of the brilliant gas-light shone into his wild and

Tim was in a condition to listen to the grinning,

neck of a bottle, he lifted up his voice and cried

"Put me out! Put me out! Fire! Spon ta-ne-

know yeall! Ye are matches; Lucifer matches

Ye set me in a blaze! Put me out! Water! Wa

ENCOURAGING FROM SOUTHERN INDIA.-Bishop

And poor

NORTHERN APOLOGISTS FOR SOUTHERN SLA ern neighbors. It is in answer to a correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who had volunteered

" It is this miserable duplicity of northern men which lowers them in southern opinion, and makes answer.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER

reading."

The following is too dreadful for the contemplation of humanity; but when we reflect that the infliction is not only upon humanity, but that it is humanity also that perpetrates the crime, it fills one with horror, and causes him to feel as though it would be an improvement of his associations, could he sever the ties that bind him to his race, and affiliate himself with the legion that once made their abode with the man among the tombs. No language can express the turpitude and guilt and horror of such conduct; to call it wicked, diabolical, devilish, is too tame; and to describe it in language proportioned to its character, words are needed that should come glowing from the deepest hell and in the speech of the most skilful forked tongue demon of which perdition can boast. 🐐

But this was an "American Slaver!" Not only an American Slaver, but she was " of Philadelphia !" yes, she appears to have been fitted out and owned in the "City of Brotherly Love!!" Who owned her? Which of the Philadelphia merchants owned her? Who among Philadelphia gentlemen designed to have put the fruit of that voyage, the price of the tears, sighs groans, misery, blood and death into his pocket, and to have feasted and made himself happy upon the income of that Philadelphia floating hell? What has the North to do with slavery. Read and

SALEM REGISTER OFFICE, March 9. 1846. FROM THE AFRICAN COLONIES-An American Slaver Taken .- Horrible Details .- The Salem Register has advices from Monrovia to the 17th of Dars mha of Philadelphis, with 900 slaves, on the 1st of December, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Capt. Bell, in lat. 3 South, three days out from Cabenda bound to Rio Janeiro. When the Pons was first seen, she raised American colors, supposing the Yorktown was a B-itish cruiser; but, discovering the mis ake, immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag. On board ing her, and demanding her papers of the Portuguese cap tain, he replied, " I have thrown them overboard." On be ing asked what was his cargo, he said, " about 900 slaves." On examination, it was found that she had shipped 913, between the ages of 8 and 30, only 47 of them females, and left at the factory 4 or 500 more, which they had intended 10 The Pons was put under charge of Lieut. Cogdell, and was 14 days in getting up to Monrovia, during which time about one hundred and fifty of the poor creatures died; some of them jumping overboard in a fit of desperation. On her arrival at Monrovia several of the slaves were dying, and many were so emaciated that their skin literally cleaved to their bones, and the stench of the crowded hold was almost suffocating. The recaptured slaves were landed at Monrovia, and measures were adopted for taking care of them, by the U. S. agent for liberated Africans ; 300 of them by the Methodist mission established there, who issued a circular, appealing to the Christian public for aid. The Pons had sailed for the United States, (supposed for Philadelphia,) un-der the charge of Lieut. Cogdell. A letter from one of the Methodist missionaries gives a horrid account of the sufferings of the slaves, and says it is utterly impossible for lan guage to convey an appropriate idea of the horrors of their situation. The dying were huddled together with less care. than is bestowed upon the brute creation, the thermometer at. 100 to 120 in the hold. Most of the slaves were in a state of nudity, and many had worn their skin through, producing putrid ulcers, which fed swarms of

Paraguay had o Republic, and t same. Also, th guay between t archists, in whi the loss of 50 horses.

> Also that the and destroyed. only 350 men. 2 killed, 500 ho tary stores. The writer of guinary waf, a that, empire dec

JUST AND GE price of our M Down Easter quest to send h permitted the p yond the volu ber, would be us a letter requ us pay 10 cente could just as w of charge by t said "Down and nine num paying us prec

> People are ers of newspap

GREAT GERM lin state that c this winter, the way has been ca tion, so that it is be completed i when one may Gratz in the A road which wil gap, viz: that the valley and which is made river, which ar dations for the viaduct. This hundred and t of the water! cost a million ernment is bu isse, by which which they wi an hour. This great principal centre of this province Gælitz, Oderbe

tiers of Morav

DEATH OF A Herald, of Tue town, on Mond W. Allen, Eso the conductor o terrupted by on sence. He we dustry, and in the printer, the In those time was so slow, th tant events wer pare his paper to its publication to Boston, retui there, put it in own hand, and subscribers. Such devotio any other purs an ample forti rightly conduct and arduous in the most inadec warded, he for the Herald to years ago, in competency, savings of thir

Catholic Orphans' Benefit ! A Grand Dress and Masked Quarteroon Ball. Doors open at eight o'clock. Weapons are prohibited.

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE. - An important movement, hostile to the internal slave trade, has lately been made in Alabama. The subject was referred to a committee of the Assembly of that State, who reported that the slave population was becomarrived May 23d. On that day they sung with ing too numerous for the interest and comfort of the citizens; that non-resident planters send their

their labor to be expended in other States ; that as Central Association to labor here, they have at-Their report was that "all things seemed to say of slavery in Kentucky, Virginia, and other States, we shall have a mission at Rangoon ;" and it was there is danger of Alabama being overrun with determined to renew it as soon as the rainy sea- this class of population; and that, therefore, it is This I regard as good evidence of the utility of cirdropsical complaint, judged it not prudent for him introduction of slaves by traders or non-residents. which we are now beginning to see."

"Sabbath-day, Feb. 14. Being unable to reach off the proceeds of the slaughter by the butchers my destination before the Sabbath, in consequence the day previous. The day was most mild and of a storm, with much difficulty I reached the serene. In town, the streets looked as though house of Eld. Elias Burdick, at Richland. Bro. the churches might be full, so had the out-of-town Burdick embraced the Sabbath about fourteen months ago. He is now well established, and an events drawn off the floating population." able and bold defender of the Sabbath of the Bible.

His conversion is attributed to the reading of Sab-SUNDAY ORDINANCES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.-We bath Vindicator No. 2. His change of sentiments stated some weeks ago, that the Common Council and practice created considerable excitement, and a of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, had passed an general inquiry upon the subject. Elds. Eli S. slaves among them and withdraw the proceeds of and James Bailey having been appointed by the ordinance prohibiting the Jews from vending their wares on Sunday. A case has been tried in Court popular opinion is setting against the continuance tended faithfully to this question, the result of on an alledged violation of the ordinance, which which is, that about thirty others have likewise resulted in a decision that the ordinance itself embraced the Sabbath, although they were opposwas unconstitutional. This is right, and we trust ed by men of ability, both in public and in private. it will serve as a warning to others against trampson was over. Mr. Mardon being afflicted with a necessary to prohibit, under severe penalties, the culating Sabbath publications, the good effects of ling upon the Constitution in their zeal to subserve a sectarian purpose.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions is making preparations to send out shortly seven new missionaries.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The SENATE was occupied last week, as usual, with the Oregon question. The principal thing before the House of REPRESENTATIVES was the bill making appropriations for the improvement of Harbors. Mr. McConnell also introduced a bill to give 160 acres of public land to every head of a family who was willing to cultivate it.

HORRIBLE MURDER.-The following account of a most atrocious murder of three persons, was communicated by telegraph from Albany to Utica. We since learn that the murderer has been arrested and has acknowledged the deed :---

"The house of Mr. Van Ness, a farmer and Supervisor of the town of Fleming, on Owasco Lake, about four miles from Auburn, was entered by some one in the disguise of a negro, and Mr. Van Ness, his wife and child were stabbed by the villain and are now dead-his mother in-law and hired man were also stabbed, but are yet living. No farther particulars are known, and no cause assigned for the act. It is reported that Mrs. V. ran about sixty rods, when her bowels gushed out and she fell dead. Mr. V., it is said, attempted to go up stairs for his gun, and fell dead. The child, about two years old, was torn open from its shoulabout two years old, was torn open from ac shound the country, ten pounds. At one time they had forty derived at in keeping him off with the broom-stick, and saved his own life and that of Mr. V.'s moth- say they can cultivate other products to greater er-in-law, but is badly wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.—A merchant ship from Liverpool brings news to Feb. 10, which is not, however, of any special importance.

gool as usual, and it is said that Ladv Peel is about six inches in diameter, and twenty or more very desirous that he should retire from the fa- inches long, and closed at both ends, with a tunnel tigues of office. A rumor has prevailed that he inserted on the top, at one end, and a discharging will resign as soon as he has passed his new com- pipe at the other, the upper part of which is lower mercial measure.

At a late meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. this, it will be discharged boiling hot into the Steel took occasion to express great indignation boiler, and consequently hasten the process of at the introduction into the American Congress, evaporation in a very considerable degree. of resolutions for the Annexation of Ireland.

LATE FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA,-The Sun has a letter from Monte Video, dated the first of January, which contains several important items Republic, and that Brazil was preparing to do the guay between the republicans and the allied monthe loss of 50 killed, 300 prisoners, and 2,000 in front of the instrument. horses.

nal of Commerce states, that a letter from C. Fleischmann, Esq., United States acting Secretary of Legation at the court of Austria, dated Vienna. Jan. 14, 1846, says, "I am officially acquainted with the fact, that Morse's system of Magnetic Telegraphs will be adopted here. The Council has decided upon it. It will extend from here Vienna) to Prague, a distance of nearly 320 English miles. Morse's apparatus will be used for the important communications at the principal stations and Bain's (of Scotland) for the use of the Railroads."

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH IN AUSTRIA.-The Jour.

We learn elsewhere that there has been great competition and great efforts made in the highest quarter to have other systems adopted in Austria out the American has triumphed over all.

VEVAY VINEYARD.—The Indiana Farmer and Gardener contains a notice of this vineyard. It was commenced by Swiss emigrants in 1801 at Vevay, on the banks of the Ohio. Congress granted them land on long credit. They brought their own native vines, and after struggling for years, they gave up the culture of the foreign vine. They turned attention to our native vine, first to the Cape grape, and subsequently to the Isabella and Catawba. After forty years of experience they consider our climate and soil inferior to those of Switzerland for producing saccharine matter, and consequently wine. They say that, in this country, twelve pounds of grapes are required to make a gallon of wine, and, in the old, country, ten pounds. At one time they had forty profits.

SAP HEATER.-J. T. Rich, of Shoreham, Vt., has invented a method of advancing the process of sugar-making without any extra cost of fuel, by simply suspending over, or inserting in the flue

Sir. Robert Poel's health has not been of late so of a sugar-making arch, a tin or copper cylinder than the tunnel. By passing the sap through

A WRITING MACHINE.—Charles Thurber Esq. of Norwich, Conn., a graduate of Brown University, has invented a machine by which, with raised letters, the blind may be taught to write with the of information. It alledges that the combined same facility as those who can see. The instrusquadron had pushed up the Parana as far as ment is said to be, in appearance, precisely like conveyed to a neighboring hotel, died there in Paraguay had declared war against the Argentine marked with raised letters, if for the blind. The of a blood vessel in the head. Dr. Brownell keys are struck by the fingers precisely as in same. Also, that there had been a battle in Uru. | playing on the piano forte; and a small pen with common ink makes a letter at each touch of a note archists, in which the latter were defeated with with the finger, on a sheet of white paper fixed up

SUMMARY.

great freshets, east, west, north, and south, the the District of Columbia to the States of which it the money received from them. They have accordingly forconsequence of which is an immense destruction was formerly a part. of property.

The ship Panther, in charge of Midshipman Macomb, in seventy-five days from Cabenda, on the coast of Africa, arrived at Charleston on Monday evening. She is a prize to the U.S. sloop Yorktown, having been captured and sent home under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

The schr. Robert Wilson, (of Baltimore,) Jamestown. The R. W. was supposed to be the final liquidation of the State debt. engaged in the slave trade, and has been sent to the United States for trial.

Twenty-five slaves were recently shipped Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, transportation to the Colony.

A seal, 50 inches long and 11 thick and weigh ing 70 pounds, was killed upon the ice of Lake on the 23d ult.

It is honorable to the United States, that President Polk furnishes at his levees nothing that intoxicates.

The Portsmouth Journal says that a sheep raised by John L. Brackett of Greenland, which weighed when alive 186 pounds, was slaughtered

this week, and weighed, when dressed, 104 pounds. It sold in market for \$9 50. Pretty good when common sheep may be purchased for less than a couple of dollars.

A number of citizens of Brooklyn, prior to the departure of the ship Brooklyn, with 200 emigrants for Oregon, purchased and presented to the passengers a complete set of Harper's ex-cellent Family Library, 719 volumes.

The New-York Common School Journal justly remarks that, 'when the seats in a school are cents for barley; and the same house has just taso high that the children cannot reach the floor ken up another vessel to load with grain for the with their feet, and so narrow that they have to same destination. hold on with both hands, then the verb to sit must be an active verb.'

nell, of Hartford, Conn., was seized with vertigo hospitals, and various public works. while lecturing at East Hartford, and being Tapelay, near Corrientes; that the consuls of a small piano, or parlor organ. Each key is an hour. His death is attributed to the breaking it in the vicinity of Chillicothe, during six weeks was 56 years of age. The revenue laws and regulations of the United Among the articles now exported largely to States went into operation at Galveston on the England, are clothes-pins, (which are carried 17th inst., the Texas laws in the matter ending the over by hundreds of hogsheads,) ivory and wooden day previous. The Alabama was the first vessel combs, augers, gimblets, and cut tacks. In all entered in Texas under the United States laws. these things we supply the English market. There are two hundred and fifty-five Omnibus-A provincial actress was performing the part of es in the city of New-York. Lady Anne in Richard III., and on delivering the A quarrel in the street between two Christian following passage: "When shall I have rest?" gentlemen for the possession of a yard of ribbon, was answered by her washer-woman from the pit, "Never till you pay me three shillings and three pence !" Christian nations for a thousand miles of terri-

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer is

A German woman, named Maria Myers, an inmate of the Blockley Alms-house, Philadelphia, was found dead in one of the sewers through which it is supposed she attempted to escape.

The Legislature of Ohio has adjourned, having passed a law thoroughly revising the tax system of the State, so that all property will be henceforth taxed at its real value, thereby increasing the basis from \$135,000,000 to over \$450,000,000. This Lieut. Chipman, commanding as Prize Master, is a most excellent change, and places the ability arrived at Charleston on Thursday morning, in of the State beyond all doubt. It will furnish am-38 days from Port Praya, prize to the U.S. ship ple means both for payments of interest, and for

> The Alleghany Methodist Conference lately resolved "that no minister shall be admitted to this

from Nashville, via New-Orleans, to Liberia, except as a medicine, and in that case satisfactory by J. S. Haynes, Esq., Executor of the will of evidence to be given." The German physiologists C. Houston, by which they were manumitted for affirm that of twenty deaths of men between 18 and 20 years of age in Germany, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking tobacco.

There is a spring about nine miles from New Champlain, between Burlington and Keesville, Haven, Ct., emitting a large stream of water from seven to fifteen degrees colder than ordinary

springs, and three dregrees colder than the most celebrated springs in Europe. A thermometer inserted two and a half feet below the surface of the water, exhibits a temperature of forty degrees, only eight degrees above the freezing point.

A petition was presented to the Tennessee House of Representatives, praying for the passage of an act to legalize a lottery for the purpose of completing the Catholic Cathedral at Natchez. Mr. McCaughan opposed the petition, saying "he had no objection to the erection of a church to worship our Saviour in, but was opposed to calling on the devil to build it."

During the month of January, a French house of this city, loaded six vessels with wheat and barley for the Mediterranean, at the rate of freight of 24 1-2 cents per bushel for wheat, and 23 1-2

Sir Jamestjee Jeejeehoby, the Hindoo philanthropist, has, within the last ten years, given Dr. Pardon Brownell, brother to Bishop Brow. £154,000 sterling for the promotion of education,

> Scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming exending 20th ultimo.

Liebig, the well-known chemist, has just been

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives,

The Baptist meeting house at Watertown was

all persons concerned, directly or indirectly giv-

ing notice of it, advertising, &c., to be guilty of a

misdemeanor, and punishable by \$1,000 fine or

Mr. Rahab Marshall, well known throughout

imprisonment not exceeding one year.

A WORD ABOUT FINANCES.-Some of our subscribers writing a series of articles to show that Congress seem to understand very well, that the expenses of pub-The heavy rains of last week have caused has no power under the Constitution to retrocede lishing the Recorder have to be paid every week out of

155

warded their subscriptions so promptly, that we have been enabled to go through three-quarters of the second volume without embarrassment. For a few weeks past, how. ever, our receipts have been very small; and should they continue to be as small for the few remaining weeks of the volume, the consequence to us must be serious embarrassment. We hope every friend of the Recorder who is in arrears will consider this matter, and remember that although it may cost him but little trouble to send us what is our due, it may cost us much trouble to supply the de." ficiency which his neglect will occasion. To encourage promptness, we will receive \$2 per year from those who are behind, if payment is made before the close of the present volume. All accounts remaining unpaid at that time will be made out at \$2,50 per year, agreeably to our

published terms, and bills forwarded accordingly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the last report: New Market (N. J.) Church, . . . \$6 50

DIED,

At his residence in Brookfield, N. Y., on the 26th of February, Mr. Rogers Davis, in the 82d year of his age. For many years he had been a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baplist Church in Brookfield, and departed in full faith that he should join the church above.

NOTICE.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionry Association will meet in Plainfield, on first-day, the 29th March, at two o'clock P. M.

W. B. GILLLETT, Rec. Sec. New Market, N. J., March 16, 1846.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed at the last meeting of the Eastern association, as one of the messengers to visit the churches in Connecticut and Rhode Island, I wish to say, that I have performed the labor assigned me, and design presenting a full report at the next annual meeting of that body. W. B. GILLETT. New Market, N. J., March 16, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

Will be opened for the reception of Students, Wednesday, April 29.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science.

Science, and Director of the Primary Department. J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and

Physiology ; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall

or Winter Term. ---- Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Lan-

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

upon the constitution, but nothing in our laws incons. A majority of the peo. upon one day as the Sabseemed to be disposed, tride the majority, and unik down the designation of ath, we had better let the The amendment was adory and Phillips, opposed Bilderback, and Pruden. the bill ordered to a third

Words .- The following

the Religious Recorder.

uch things, and then go

on the seventh day of the

We can only account

he has learned to eat up

Sabbath? . THE SEVENTH

THE LORD THY GOD : IN

ANY WORK." It is God's

man can make it right

a single individual in the

ecular labor. Government

athorize Sabbath breaking,

arson, or murder. And y in the profanation of this

oes it as a private individu-

agent of the government.

he Great Supreme Law.

of God is paramount, and

iman authority or law can

a doing what is expressly

New-JERSEY AND THE

The following extract

s in Assembly, on Tues-

be seen that the subject

is not yet disposed of.

till be so disposed of as

erequest, to enjoy "equal

who observe the first

bill for the suppression of

consideration of which

early part of the session.

aded he House that a large

had been sent from the

or a modification of the

their wishes, a motion

ke from the provision in

ts them from the .penal-

e first day, provided they

emises, the latter part, so work any where. He felt

mendment could now be

that he had found by look-

er States on this subject.

advance of them : our

liberal and favorable to

any other. The petitions

satisfied.

bservance of the Sabbath,

of God."

AMERICAN SLAVER.

dreadful for the contembut when we reflect that nly upon humanity, but lso that perpetrates the horror, and .causes him to **I** be an improvement of his ever the ties that bind him e himself with the legion bode with the man among lage can express the turnorror of such conduct; to cal, devilish, is too tame language proportioned to e needed that should come est hell and in the speech d tongue demon of which

American Slaver !" Not ver, but she was " of Philppears to have been fitted City of Brotherly Love !!" nich of the Philadelphia Who among Philadelned to have put the fruit te of the tears, sighs groans, th into his pocket, and to himself happy upon the Iphia floating hell ? What with slavery. Read and

OFFICE, March 9. 1846. ONIES-An American Slaver The Salem Register has ad-17th fi Depoint, of Philadel-1st of December, by the U. Sell, in lat. 3 South, three days Rio Janeiro., When the Pons American colors, supposing the liser; but; discovering the mis. he Rortuguese flag. On boardr papers of the Portuguese cap-town them overboard." On bo-to, he said, " about 900 slaves." ound that she had shipped 913, 30 only 47 of them females, and more, which they had intended to twere prevented by the proximi-it which they harrowly escaped. harge of Lieut. Cogdell, and was

Also that the combined squadron had attacked and destroyed Tapely, which was defended by says that three-fourths of the crime and taxes. only 350 men. The Argentine loss is said to be 2 killed, 500 horses, a field-piece and sundry mili | ties of Cortland and Niagara for the last year tary stores.

The writer of the letter predicts a long and sanguinary war, and a civil war in Brazil should county tells the same story. The county tax that empire declare against the Argentines.

JUST AND GENEROUS.-When the subscription Of 124 persons committed to the jail of the counprice of our Weekly was one dollar a year, a ty within the year, seventy-six-three quarters Down Easter' forwarded a dollar, with a re- of the whole number-were brought to crime quest to send him the paper. The year out, he permitted the paper to run on nine numbers beyond the volume, which, at four cents a number, would be 36 cents; and then he addressed us a letter requesting it discontinued, but making us pay 10 cents postage for the information which | to the sum of \$6,764 02-more than one half of could just as well have been communicated free | the entire criminal tax of the county. of charge by the Postmaster. In this way, the said "Down Easter' got precisely one volume and nine numbers of a mammoth weekly, by to the jails of that county. Of this number one paying us precisely 54 cents.

People are always wondering why publishers of newspapers don't make money. [Cin. Herald.

GREAT GERMAN RAILROAD --- Letters from Ber- the extravagant prices paid for them by the Englin state that owing to the favorable weather lish, in commenting upon the price lately paid by this winter, the work on the great Silesian Rail- Prince Albert for the coat worn by Nelson when way has been carried on without the least interrup-tion, so that it is now certain that the road will falgar, says we are enabled to gather a few items be completed in the course of the next summer, of interest on this point. The ivory chair received when one may go from Berlin to Vienna and to by Gustavus Vasa from the town of Lubeck was Gratz in the Austrian States, by a line of rail- sold in 1833, for 58,000 florins, or \$26,640. The viaduct. This is to be an elevation of nearly one teeth and all,-was literally given away for the hundred and twenty eight-feet above the level sum of 97 francs. Voltaire's cane sold in Paris of the water. Until this viaduct (which is to for 500 francs. Rousseau's waistcoat was sold for cost a million of thalers) is completed, the Gov- 849 francs, and his copper watch for 500 francs. ernment is building a bridge over the Ne- Kant's wig sold for 200 francs, while the wig of isse, by which railway travelers can cross, and by Sterne sold in London for 200 guineas. The hat which they will be detained not more than half worn by Napoleon at the battle of Eyleau was an hour.

principal centres of the commerce and industry of this province, that is to say, Breslau, Opheln, Gœlitz, Oderberg, the latter situated on the frontiers of Moravia. Bost. Adv.

DEATH OF AN Ex-EDITOR.-The Newburyport dock at Rondout, in this town, a box was dis-Herald, of Tuesday, announces the death in that covered, hidden in some way between the floor town, on Monday, after a short illness, of Ephraim and ceiling; and that in it was found a large W. Allen, Esq. aged 66 years. Mr. Allen was quantity of Continental money-several millions the conductor of the Herald for thirty years, in- of dollars, it is stated-together with a great numterrupted by only one or two brief intervals of ab- ber of old manuscript papers relating to Revolu- fruit trees, and bring them to the meetings of the stated, about twenty thousand dollars worth of sence. He was distinguished for energy and in- tionary affairs. One of these we have seen. It Club, held in the American Institute Rooms in the property, all of which will go to his wife, in Cindustry, and in the days of his early career was was a letter signed by Pierre Van Cortland, Pres- city of New York, for the purpe

COST OF INTEMPERANCE.—The Albany Atlas and one-half of the county expenses of the coun--and that year is but the history of all other years--was caused by rum drinking. Oswego for the year ending Oct. 1845, is \$11,935,60. Of this amount the criminal tax is \$11,026 52. directly by intemperance. Thus the amount of money drawn from the pockets of the tax payers of that county-the great majority of whom are doubtless temperate and temperance men, opposed to rum drinking-amounted in one year

Orange county, too, tells the same story. During the last year, 173 persons were admitted hundred and fifty were intemperate, seven doubt-

ful, and but sixteen temperate.

PRICE OF RELICS,—A French Journal having recently alluded to the notorious love of relics, and road which will present but one, and that a small coat worn by Charles the Twelfih of Sweeden, at to bid down instead of up, at an auction. An argap, viz : that of the magnificent viaduct over the battle of Pultowa, was sold in Edinburg for ticle is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases ; the valley and the river Neisse, near Gœlitz, and which is made from the immense works in that river, which are carried on in making solid foun-detions for the steath of Heloise; while Lord Shafts-bury gave in 1816, \$3,241 for one of the teeth of detions for the steath of the teeth of detions for the steath of the teeth of teeth dations for the pillars of the central arches of the Sir Isaac Newton. But the head of Descartes,- urnity. sold for 1,020 francs, and Sir Francis Burdett

paid for two pens, used in signing the treaty of Amiens, \$2,220 !

OLD MANUSCRIPTS.-We understand that sev- this paper, for which he was put to death. Sev. eral weeks since, whilst some workmen were engaged in taking down an old store building on the ry of Paris, which are 10 1.4 yards long.

There are no less than nine thousand differ- | tory. ent varieties of roses, and fifty varieties of pinks. Switzerland, with her twenty-two confederate

Cantons, has an income for federal or common The heaviest fall of snow experienced in St purposes, of only £56,000; less than the annual Louis, Mo., this winter, fell on the 19th ult. It commenced snowing the night previous, and kept | cost of a single English frigate ! steadily on throughout the entire day; the average depth from eight to ten inches. created Baron by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darm-

If a child is taken with the croup, instantly apstadt. ply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest. on Wednesday, 11th inst., a bill was reported

for the repeal of the charter of the Lehigh County Baked bread on the first day produces from 71 Bank to 72 per cent. of nutritive matter, while that five days old yields from 81 to 82 per cent.

consumed by fire a few days since. The loss was The Postmaster General has decided that news-\$5,000, on which there was no insurance. papers with a stamp or memorandum on the en-It is proposed by the colored people to hold a National Convention, some time next summer, in velope or on the paper, are subject to letter postage by weight.

Cleveland, Ohio. The object is to concentrate The Providence Journal announces the arriva opinion among themselves, upon some plan of at that port of the ship South America, Captain colonization. Some of them think of asking for a Soule, from the Northwest coast, after one of the part of Oregon. most successful whaling vovages on record. The South America brings home 4,100 barrels of oil, Five children were burned to death a few days 100 of it sperm, and sold 1,000 barrels at Babia. | ago at Fredericksburgh, near Kingston, Canada. She also sent home 37,000 lbs. of bone, and brings | The family went to a wedding party, leaving their children at home, the oldest being about thirteen 22,000 lbs.

years of age. On the return of the parents, at a It is the invariable practice throughout Holland late hour, they found their home a heap of burnng ruins, and all their children burned to death.

The Hickman (Ky.) Standard says, "A lady In Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Hall of Richmond residing within fifty miles of this place, has redeceased in July last, bequeathing to all her slaves cently given birth to four sons within an hour. eighty in number, their freedom, with a sum of They have been named Polk, Dallas, Texas, and money to each, enough to pay their expenses of Oregon, and all are in a thriving condition." emigration to a free state.

A bill was passed by the Legislature of New In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary Jersey to prohibit horse-racing—by just the consize, is published weekly on silk. It is claimed to stitutional number of votes-not one to spare. have been in existence more than a thousand Racing for money, or where 20 or more people years. It is said that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be published in are assembled, is declared to be an offence, and

eral numbers of it are preserved in the royal libra-

There are at present in the Auburn penitentiary, a father and three sons!

the country as the "Fakir of Ava," died at Lou-The Farmers' Club invite all who wish to have isville on Tuesday, 10th inst., of dropsy in the a supply of fine fruit to procure grafts from choice chest. He left \$2,000 in gold, but owned, it is

\$920.

uages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designing to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes.

Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. No Extra Charges for Drawing, would not and could not be more shameful in the Music. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at light of the gospel, than a war between two moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

IRA SPENCER, M. D., Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALI, DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

STATE CONVENTION.—STATE OF NEW YORK, SS. We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and the Treasurer of the said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having, in conformity to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act recommending a Convention of the people of the State," passed May 13th, 1845, canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes or ballots given for and against the said proposed 'Convention,' at a Central Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1845, according to the certified statements of said votes or ballots received by the Secre tary of State, in the manner directed by the said act, do hereby determine, declare, and certify, that the whole number of votes or ballots given under virtue of the said act, was two hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and seventeen; that of the said number, two hundred and thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven votes or ballots were given for the said Convention :- That of the said first mentioned number, thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and sixty votes or ballots were given against the said Convention :-- And it appearing by the said Canvass that a majority of the votes or ballots given as aforesaid are for a Convenion, the said canvassers do farther certify and declare that a Convention of the people of said State will be called accordingly : and that an election for Delegates to the said Convention will be held on the last Tuesday of April in the year 1846, to meet in Convention at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the first Monday in June, 1846, purshant to the provisions of the aforesaid act of the Legislature

Given under our hand at the Secretary of State's Office in the City of Albany, the 26th day of November. in the vear of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fortystive.

N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. BENJAMIN ENOS, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE .--- I certify he preceding to be a true copy of an original certificate of the Baord of State Canvassers, on file in this office.

Given under my hand and sea! of office, at the City of Albany, the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 2 Albany, Jan. 28th, 1846.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York-Sir : Notice s hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act recommending a Convention of the people of this State," passed May 13th, 1845, an election will be held on the last Tuesday of April next, in the several cities and counties of this State, to choose Delegates to the Convention to be held pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid act and certificate above recited.

The number of Delegates to be chosen in the county of New York will be the same as the Members of Assembly from the said county. Respectfully yours, N.S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, Feb. 7, 1846. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES. Sheriff of the City and County of New York,

All the public newspapers in the county will publish

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provis, during which this are of poor creatures died; some of fit of designation. On her ar- of the slaves were dying, and hat their skin literally cleaved to the crowded hold was almost the crowded hold was almost the crowded hold was almost the daves were landed at Monro- orded for taking care of them, by child there, who issued a circular, public for aid. The Pons had (supposed for Philadelphis,) un- ordell. A letter from one of the a horrid account of the suffer- tic is utterly impossible for lan inter ides of the horrors of their huddled together with less care brute creation the thermome- is hold. Most of the slaves it and many had worn their and many had worn their trid olcers, which fed swarms of	warded, he found himself, when he surrendered the Herald to the negative of the provide the surrendered the Herald to the masser proprietors twelve to the surrendered the Herald to the masser proprietors twelve to the surrendered to the surrendered to the surrendered to the masser of extent to the surrendered to the provide the tears of extent to the surrendered to the surrendered to the provide the tears of extent to the surrendered to the provide tears of extent to the surrendered to the provide tears of extent to the provide tears of extent to the surrendered to the provide tears of extent to the provide tears of the tears of extent tears of extent tears of the provide tears of the tears of the tears of the tears of the provide tears of the tears o	
Board of Missions is mak- and out shortly seven new	the most inadequately appreciated and poorly re-	•
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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

ON THE DEATH OF A DARLING CHILD.

BY DR. WARDLAW.

There was the parting sigh,-With that the spirit fled And winged its flight on high, And left the body dead ; No prayers, no tears, its flight could stay, 'Twas Jesus called the soul away.

O ! how shallf I complain Of Him who reigns above Whosends no needless pain, Who always smiles in love ; Who looks in tenderest spirit down, E'en when he seems to wear a frown,

The eye of Jesus wept, It dropt a holy tear, When Mary's brother slept, A friend to Jesus dear; Delightful thought ! that blessed eye Still beams with kindness in the sky.

But O ! my spirits fail, I feel a pang untold--Those ruby lips so pale That blushing cheek so cold ; And dim those eyes of dewy light, That smiled and gleamed so mildly bright.

To lay that lovely form, So lovely e'en in death. Food for corruption's worm, The mouldering earth beneath ! O! worse to me than twice to part, Than second death-stroke to my heart.

As summer flower she grew, Expanding to the morn; All gemmed with sparkling dew, A flower without a thorn. A mother's sweet and lovely flower, Sweeter and lovelier every hour.

But, Ah! thy morning bloom Scarce felt the morning ray, An unexpected gloom Obscured the rising day; A dreary, cold, and withering blast, Low in the ground its beauty cast.

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The glistening leaves are shed That spread so fresh and fair; Thy balmy fragrance fled That scented all the air ; And lowly lies the lifeless form, The gentle victim of the storm.

But why in anguish weep? Hope dawns upon my view; 'Twas but a winter's sleep, My flower shall spring anew; Each cherished flower on earth that sleeps, On which fond memory hangs and weeps-

and trial after trial, until her heart was almost crushed within her; but often when she was ready to sink in despair, the sleeping words of that unknown widow came home to her heart, and brought strength and comfort, and she felt hersel richly repaid for a sleepless night when she had learn-ed to say, "Well! well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good."

Poor unknown woman! if you are still an inhabitant of this world—if the *Physician* has healed your breaking heart, know that your words unconsciously spoken have often strengthened the spirit of a widow almost as desolate as yourself, and in turn she now longs to tell you what she has since learned. If we truly know and acknowledge that the Lord is good. our hearts will never break, but grow stronger and stronger under trials.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The following incidents connected with the disastrous gale of the 14th and 15th of February, were written for the Ad vocate of Moral Reform, by an individual who was exposed to the fury of the storm, but by God's great mercy preserved from shipwreck and death.

On the morning of the 14th, being on our return from Charleston, S. C, we took a pilot to the southward of Barnegat, and rejoiced in confident anticipation of a speedy ar-rival among our friends in New-York. During the day the wind was light, and our vessel being heavily luden we pro-gressed but slowly. The night came on and with it, every appearance of a storm, but it was deemed advisable to stand in and endeavor to make the highland light. At eight o'clock, P. M., things began to assume a serious aspect, as the wind was increasing and a heavy swell rolling in from the eastward, while the snow fell so thickly as to prevent our discerning objects at any distance from us ; but hoping when the moon rose, this difficulty would be obviated, we kept on our course gaining about seven knots on hour.---Previous to this, I had placed my little boy in his berth, having listened with a beating heart to his childish prayer to God for protection through the night. An hour later, feel-ing deeply impressed with the solemnity of our situation, I lifted my heart in prayer that God would direct me to some passage in his word which should be "as light shining in a dark place," and drawing the Bible from the cabin table, I opened to the words, "Now no chastening, for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous : nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." From that moment, I found "I could trust and not be afraid !" I perused several portions of the scripture, then closed the book, and calmly re-sumed my sewing; my mind filled with "the exceeding great and precious promises" of God's word. Never before had I so realized their freeness and fullness. By ten o'clock, all hope of being able to make the lights had left us, but we stood on until eleven, when the gale increasing, it became necessary to shorten sail, and while in the act, the wind shifted, taking us, as a sailor would say, "all a-back." During the confusion caused by this mishap, I was horrified to hear words of blasphemy, fit only for Pandemonium, belched forth by some of the officers. Oh, it was terrifying to listen to words of such awful import, while surrounded by the terrors of such a scene, and this feeling was greatly increased when it became necessary for all, except the captain and pilot, to go aloft. If ever I agonized in prayer, it was then that God would spare them yet a little longer, and not cut them off in anger. During this time, our leak increased upon us to such a degree, that the pilot wrought at the pump at intervals in order to keep her free, and was several times



GIRAFFE OR THE CAMELOPARD.

singular animals, it is so disproportioned. When our readers who live in or near the cities and full grown, it measures seventeen feet in hight. | towns where it has been exhibited, may have Its neck is nearly equal to its body, its fore legs seen it. It is pleasing to look at the works of it is by great leaps of twelve or incen root.

fruit of trees from among the branches. It has | man is about as bad as any of them.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

The following extraordinary act was performto a continental paper.

An unfortunate artisan, the father of a family, was deprived of work by the depressed state of the hair dresser, who was a kind and intelligent his trade during the whole winter. It was with man, made inquiry into the cause of his young great difficulty that he could get a morsel of friend's visit. Her secret was easily drawn food now and then for his famished wife and from her, and it caused the hair-dresser almost to children. Things grew worse and worse with shed tears of pleasure. He feigned to comply him, and at length, on attempting to rise one with the conditions proposed, and gave the bar morning for the purpose of going out as usual gained fifteen francs, promising to come and in quest of employment, he fell back in a faint- claim his purchase at some future day. The litdrenched in the seas that beat over us. Our position became ing condition beside his wife, who had already the girl then bought provisions, got a basket, and extremely critical, and the anxiety of the captain almost be- been confined to her bed by illness for two set out on her errand of mercy. But before she yond bounds, not knowing at what moment we might carry months. The poor man felt himself ill and his returned, the hair-dresser had gone to her mostrength entirely gone. He had two boys yet ther's, found that lady at home, and related to passengers, I was left mainly to my own meditations, my in mere childhood, and one girl about twelve or her the whole circumstance. So that when the husband being fully occupied in attending to the vessel, and thirteen years old. For a long time the whole possessor of the golden tresses came back, she charge of the household had fallen on the girl. was gratified by being received in the open arms She had tended the sick bed of her mother, and of her blessed and praising parent. had watched over her little brothers with more When the story was told at the police office by than parental care. Now when the father too the hair-dresser, the abstractor of the loaf was was taken ill, there seemed to be not a vestige | visited by no very severe punishment. The sinof hope in the family, except in the exertions gular circumstance connected with the case that might be made by her, young as she was. The first thought of the little girl, was to seek and he was soon restored to health and comfort we but keep affoat until our friends in their quiet homes or for work proportioned to her strength. But that own little one. Yet the stranger appeared to the family might not starve in the meantime, she them like an angel. Her cheeks had a beautiresolved to go to one of the houses of charity ful bloom, and long flaxen hair fell in curls upon where food was given out, she had heard, to the her shoulders. She brought to them bread, and poor and needy. The person to whom she ad- a small basket of other provisions. "Your girl," dressed herself, accordingly inscribed her name she said, "will not be back perhaps to day; but in the list of applicants, and told her to come keep up your spirits, see what she has sent you.' back again in a day or two, when the case would After these encouraging words, the young meshave been deliberated upon. Alas, during this senger of good put into the hands of the father deliberation her parents and brothers would five francs, and then turning around to cast a starve! The girl stated this, but was informed look of pity and satisfaction on the poor family, that the formalities mentioned were indispensa- who were overcome with emotion, she disapble. She came again to the street, and almost peared. agonized by the knowledge how anxiously she was expected with bread at home, she resolved remarkable part of this affair. This little beneto ask charity from passengers in the public volent fairy was, it is almost unnecessary to say, ways. No one heeded the modest, unobstrusive ap- dressed by the abstractor of the loaf at the popeal of her outstretched hand. Her heart was lice office. As soon as she had heard what was too full to permit her to speak. Could any one said there, she had gone away, resolved to take have seen the torturing anxiety that filled her some meat to the poor family. But she remembreast, she must have been pitied and relieved. bered that her mamma was from home that day, As the case stood, it is not perhaps surprising and was at a loss how to procure money or food that some rude being menaced her with the po- until she bethought herself of a resource of a lice. She was frightened. Shivering with cold, strange kind. She recollected a hair dresser, and crying bitterly, she fled homewards. When who lived near her mother's house, and who she mounted the stairs and opened the door, the knew her family. He often commended her first word she heard was the cries of her brothers for something to eat-bread! She saw whenever she wished to have it cut and he would her father soothing and supporting her fainting give her a louisdore for it. This used to make be studying Astronomy. Geography teaches mother, and heard him say—" Bread ! she dies her proud and pleased, but she now thought of the form and character of the earth, including for the want of food."

been exhibited in this country. It has some of the features of the camel, and is spotted like the The above picture represents one of the most | leopard, hence its name, camelopard. Some of

By observing the picture, it will be seen that fore legs are so long that it can not drink, only be seen another animal with peculiar and at the right hand will by spreading its feet far apart, and it cannot looks like some species of the goat. The world —leaving on their right hand an old ruined tower feed from the ground, but eats the leaves and is full of creatures, some bad and some good, but on the hill . . .

Meanwhile, the poor family at home suffered all the miseries of suspense. Fears of their child's safety, were added to the other afflictions of the parents. At length they heard footsteps ascending the stairs. An eager cry of hope ed by a child in Lyons not long ago, according was uttered by all the four unfortunates, but alas! a stranger appeared in the place of their Naturally surprised by such an application,

THE MOUSE TRAP.

Do not put your nose in that trap, said an old mouse to her young one; it will snap and bite you. But when the old mouse had gone out of sight, the young mouse thought he could get a small piece of the cheese, and there would be no harm. The smell of the cheese was so good, he crept up with a sly look, and put his nose into the hole. But scarce did his teeth touch the bait, when snap went the trap, and caught him by the neck. Just at that time, the old mouse came, but it was now too late. The poor thing gave one kick, and was dead. Now, my child, when some good man of more age than you, and much more wise, tells you not to do a thing, you must mind what he says, lest like the mouse, you get caught in some snare, and meet with harm.

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

Charles. Papa, you grow very lazy. Last winter you used to tell us stories, and now you never tell us any; and we are all got round the fire quite ready to hear you. Pray, dear papa, let us have a very pretty one ?

Father. With all my heart-what shall it be? Ch. A bloody murder, papa ! Fa. A bloody murder !- Well then-once

pon a time, some men dressed all alike . . . Ch. With black crapes over their faces? Fa. No-they had steel caps on : having crossed a dark heath, wound cautiously along

Fa. I cannot say so; ou the contrary, no, were tall, personable men as most one shall see:

Ch. At midnight, just as the clock struck welve; was it not, papa?

Fa. No, really; it was on a fine balmy summer's morning-and moved forwards one behind another . . .

Ch. As still as death, creeping along under the iedges.

Fa. On the contrary—they marched remarkably upright; and so far from endeavoring to be hushed and still, they made a loud noise as they came along, with several sorts of instru-

ments. Ch. But, papa, they would be found out immediately.

Fa. They did not seem to wish to conceal hemselves: on the contrary, they gloried in what they were about. They moved forwards, say, to a large plain, where stood a neat pretty village, which they set on fire . . .

Ch. Set a village on fire ? Wicked wretches ! Fa. And while it was burning, they murdered EDITED BY GEORGE VOL. II-N

The Sabba

For the Sab SUNDAY LEGISLATI

No fact is more appa

nected with the subject equivocally acknowled day laws fail to eff ject. Twenty, thousa known to cross a single and Brooklyn on a sing not the madness to thin Nation to keep the Sab citizens can break the standing army could no Address of the Ohio Sa notwithstanding these is pious and peaceable clas latures of our States t nenal liabilities for purs ments on the first day o is professed, as though were about to be uptur flood-gates of immorality cy, we have fearful reas inflict most serious inju community," says anot to interrupt, most seriou of that portion of our this people might reside remonstrants. Just so f in these professions, we betray; and where the temn the hypocrisy w ences.

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In heavenly beauty bright; Shall charm my ravished eyes In tints of rainbow light; Shall bloom unfading in the skies, And drink the dews of Paradise.

O! this is blest relief, My fainting heart it cheers; It cools my burning grief, And sweetens all my tears; These eyes shall see my darling then, Nor shed a parting tear again.

And while I feel at heart The blank of comforts gone, I only mourn a part, I am not left alone Tho' nipped some buds of opening joy, How many yet my thanks employ

And thou, my second heart, Loved partner of my grief, Heaven bids not thee depart, Of earthly joys the chief; A favored wife and mother still-Let grateful praise my bosom fill.

THE UNKNOWN.

Daylight was fast fading from the sky, on a cold and lowering evening in November, when a poor woman, leading a little boy by the hand, rang at the door of a handsome house, in the outskirts of the pleasant town of W------.

The girl who answered the bell soon returned and told the lady of the house that a poor woman was at the door, begging a night's lodging.

The lady cast a hurried look at the dead leaves that were whirling in eddies along the streets, and then at the dark clouds drifting together overhead, and sighed. Her husband had a nervous dislike to admitting unknown persons iuto his house, and had often charged his family not to suffer any such to pass his threshold. She, therefore, arose with a heavy heart, and went to the door where the stranger stood holding the hand of a pale, sad-looking little boy, about six years of age. The woman, dejected and care-worn. seemed ready to sink with fatigue. The lady kindly inquired into her situation, and heard the f flowing account. Several years ago she had emigrated to the West with her husband and five children, in hopes of bettering their condition. Their hopes had been disappointed-sickness had entered their cabin-the husband and father was carried off by one of the fevers of the climate, and the children, one by one, had followed-the poor feeble boy which she held by the hand alone remained. When all was over she sold the little property that remained, and with her boy, began, on foot, their melancholy journey, back to their native place, at Cape Ann. That evening, for the first time, she to prepare a cup of hot coffee for all hands. This refreshfound herself obliged to ask charity, but it was so hard to bring her feelings to it, that she had passed through the the forecastle, who, with scanty clothing, had faced the storm whole town without having courage to stop at a door, until she made her first application at that house.

"But," said she, " we do not want food, nor clothes, nor money, we only ask for shelter for the night."

The lady felt that this was a case in which she ought rather to risk the displeasure of her husband than send the strangers away. Accordingly, she led them into the house, they retired, and soon fell asleen. When the master of the house returned and heard what

had happened, he exclaimed, angrily : " They shall not stay here-my father never would har-

bor any vagrants-neither will I.' "But, my dear," said the lady, "they are now asleep-

you cannot send them away now-it is very dark, and what were almost constantly manned. hurt can they do here ?

" They will get up when we are asleep and rob the house, unable to go any farther.'

away the yard and precipitate all upon it into the boiling surges that rose around on every hand. There being no hy eleven, P.M, the motion had become so violent as not to admit my enjoying the solace of reading the Bible. For three weary hours, I was most of the time compelled to exert myself to the utmost to keep my position on the cabin floor; sometimes kneeling, sometimes sitting, sometimes lying down, with the water surging over the greater part of the cabin. The wind howled so fiercely, as to defy comparison with any thing familiar to dwellers on the land.-Reflecting on the probability that not one of all who loved us were awake to pray for us, it seemed to me, that could in the sanctuaries of God, could entreat the Lord for us, that the bitterness of death would be past. The thought would also crowd itself upon my mind that there were others probably, in equal jeopardy, for we had been in company with several vessels during Saturday. None perished that night, unremembered by one lonely watcher. I had always imag. ined that to be shipwrecked near home, must involve more suffering, than to perish at a distance, but I found the effect upon my own mind of our vicinity to home comforting. I remember speculating upon what I had with me, that friends could identify if it floated ashore, and how I could render my little boy's body buoyant, when compelled to trust him to the raging waters. Years ago I had known a female who was saved from drowning in the wreck of a steamboat, by having had on at that time, a pair of feather under-sleeves,

which were then fashionable; so I concluded to cut open a pillow and placing him in it, bind it closely around him, and then by adjusting two other pillows properly about his person, I deemed it barely possible, that like the cradle of bulrushes, it, might prove sufficient with God's blessing, to ensure his preservation. Sometimes I almost condemned myself in having brought the child of our adoption into such perilous circumstances. Thoughts of similar import occupied my mind throughout the three hours which I spent

mostly alone that dreary night. About 2 o'clock, on Sabbath morning, I made my way to the after door of the cabin, and enjoyed a moment's conversation with my husband, who had remained all that time at the wheel. I may truly say "enjoyed," for the Christian's hope was indeed like an anchor to our souls, and the goodness of God, not our own danger, was the theme. I cannot pretend to describe the appearance the sea then presented, save that it wrought and boiled like an immense seething cauldron. The yeasty waves chased each other in wild confusion, suggesting to my mind the idea of a pack of half starved, ravening wolves, who scented their prey, and strained every nerve to its utmost to be first at the banquet of blood. About three, A. M., the captain and pilot came in, and changed some of their outer garments, and threw themselves upon the cabin floor near the stove, to snatch a little warmth and rest, while the cabin boy and I employed ourselves in drying their dripping clothing, and the steward exerted himself ment was much needed by all, especially by poor Jack, in and stood drenched for hours with brine. Things continued about the same with us until daylight, when we split our mainsail; this for awhile added to our anxiety, but prompt seamanship soon repaired the disaster sufficiently for it to

be balance-reefed and under snugger sail than we had had before the day dawned upon us, though the heavens were | be here.' still black with tempest. Our worn and weary crew. again and while the bed was preparing, she urged them to eat, but divided into their respective watches, and those whose turn they both refused food, and as soon as their bed was ready it was went below to snatch a moment's respite from their arduous toil. I strove also, to take some repose, but in vain; the tossing of the vessel was too great; I could not remain in my room, without doing violence to my feelings. The day wore away slowly-very slowly; the wind continuing to assail us in gusts, that threatened to carry all before them. and the sea rolling with remorseless fury, while the pumps

Oh, how forcibly I contrasted our situation with that of and he off before we know any thing about it. It is all a the house of the Lord," and how assured I felt that continued pretence to get into the house-but they must up and off." | supplication was going up from many hearts in behalf of

The moon looked gently down,

On the calm unquiet sea,

And the breaker's sullen frown,

to their situation. That night, at twelve, not being able to

Was scarce noticed in the lee.

anguish in her tones.

came at these words from her father and brothers, caused her to recall what she had said, and conceal the truth. "I have not got it yet," she exclaimed, "but I will have it immediately. I have given the baker the money, he was serv-

those, who, in New-York, braved the storm "to go up to | saw her from behind. He cried loudly, ran out | still loved like a little child to hang upon the bo- | from the sun so that the earth is between us and "O pray do not turn them out in this dark, cold night," all who were upon the coast. By four, P. M., the gale passing by. The girl ran on. She was pursued, and prayers. This was a thing which he who tion, by which it passes round the sun once a said the lady. "If you are afraid of their robbing the house, I will sit up and watch them; but they are worn out and the sea running down and appearances indicating that we ried. The object of her desire taken away, she do. This could be done by none but a spirit of we cannot explain this now. were to have a quiet night. When I laid my head on my had no motive to proceed and was seized at once. They conveyed her towards the office of the pothe impulse of the moment, still thinking of her | ten, then, to his feet. Give him your hearts. Of the ships that were in our sight on Saturday, we could of her act of theft.

raised many friends to the artisan and his family,

The history of these five francs is the most the same pitying spectator who had been adbeautiful hair, and told her to come to him

it in a different way. In order to procure money the land and the water ; Astronomy teaches the "I have no bread," cried the poor girl, with for the assistance of the starving family, she went number, size and motions of the heavenly bodies, straight to the hair-dresser's, put him in mind the relations they sustain to each other and the The cry of disappointment and despair which of his promise, and offered to let him cut off her pretty locks for what he thought them worth.

ADVICE TO CHILDREN.

To the young I would say, it is a privilege to ing some rich people, and he told me to wait be a child. Be not in haste to take a higher or come back. I came to tell that it would soon place than belongs to you. It is greatly to be lamented, that so many of the young grow so After these words, without waiting a reply, soon ashamed of the sweet simplicity, the confishe left the house again. A thought had entered ding, affectionate, teachable temper of the little is one revel- mound the sum. The earth has ner head, and maddened by the distress of those child. They think there is something in it low two motions, one by which it turns round every she loved so dearly, she had instantaneously re- and mean, which they are anxious and eager to day, represented by the turning of the picture solved to put it into execution. She ran from put off. They are much mistaken. The only ball or globe. This makes night and day by one street to another till she saw a baker's shop son of Mr. Durant, who was remarkable for his rolling us into the shade of the earth and then in which there appeared to be no person, and genius and his learning, always choose to be a into the sunshine. When that part of the earth then, summoning all her determination, she en- child. Such was the simplicity of his pure spirit, where we are is turned towards the sun so that tered, lifted a loaf and fled! The shopkeeper | that when advanced to the strength of youth, he | we can see it, it is day, and when it is turned after her, and pointed her out to the people som of his mother, and breathe out his hymns the sun, it is night. The earth has another mouncommon worth, and purity, and loveliness. lice; a crowd as usual having gathered in attend- | your time to obtain the qualities of Christians. ance. The poor girl threw around her despair. Improve your time. Let the sense of depening glances which seemed to seek some favora- dence, the confidence and love, which bind you ble object from whom to seek mercy. At last, to your parents, rise to God. Woe to the gracewhen she had been brought to the court of the less youth who renounces the character of a child, police office, and was waiting for the order to before he forms the character of a Christian! enter, she saw before her a little girl of her own He has placed himself at a fearful distance from age, who appeared to look upon her with a the straight and narrow way. Now is your time glance full of kindness and compassion. Under to secure a place in the family of Christ. Hasfamily, she whispered to the stranger the cause Pour your filial feelings into his gracious bosom.

-twenty thousand men. Ch. O fie ! papa ! You don't intend I should

believe this? I thought all along you were making up a tale, as you often do; but you shall not catch me this time. What! they lay still, I suppose, and let these fellows cut their throats !

Fa. No, truly-they resisted as long as they could.

Ch. How should these men kill twenty thousand people, pray?

Fa. Why not ? the murderers were thirty thousand.

Ch. O. now I have found you out! You mean ı battle.

Fa. Indeed I do. I do not know of any *nutders* half so bloody.



GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

Most of our young readers have, no doubt, began to study Geography, and some of them may influence they have upon each other. The best way to study Geography is on a globe represented in the above picture. The earth is round, and is composed of land and water. The land forms continents and islands and is inhabited by various nations of men.

Astronomy is a very interesting study. The sun which we see every day, is the center of what is called the Solar system. It never moves, but the planets of which this world on which we live The moon belongs to this earth, or by some While you have the qualities of children, it is influence is attached to it, so that it passes round the earth in about twenty-eight days, as the earth passes round the sun once a year.' That makes new moon, full moon, &c. When the moon is in that place so that the side on which the sun shines is next to us, it is full moon, and then it grows smaller as the side next to us gets into the shade by its motion. Sometimes the earth gets between the sun and the moon, so that the sun cannot shine on the moon, and then it is eclipsed. Sometimes the moon gets between us and the Pour your filial feelings into his gracious bosom, sun, so that the sun cannot shine on us, and aud be living, useful members of his heavenly then the sun is eclipsed. There will be an kingdom eclipse of the sun on the 25th day of April. It will commence at eleven o'clock in the morning, and the sun will be a little more than half covered. If it should be clear, it will be a great curiosity for the children. They must smoke a piece of glass to look through, so as not to harm their eyes.

calculated to teach this too, that were plainly cial judgments being i sporting on Sundays. universally acknowed dents happen to men w days of the week, than their daily occupation cause is to be sought n Why is it that the four rials for the most calar any day in the year ? in the reckless state of ner of celebrating our cause is the same wit Sundays: A greater loose on that day than straints attending the and they plunge head

We know it is possib men of talent and lear selves and others a gros while at the same time abundance, and lying o culated to dispel that d how could a million of to visit the holy tunic at Lord 1845? Perhaps ular delusions. Be that the firey zeal of certain lation as of the same cla the witch-killer, and P all Western Europe to the infidels in the holy and each out-lived the he had created. There for the advocates of the

For a long time, all

vocates of the Sunday

that Sunday desecrati

actors to the judgment

also in that to come.

their doctrine, every ac

the first day of the weel

and on certain occasion

day calamities was read

day is a holy day, and

lators thereof with summ

are told, that it is still th

it is supposed there is n

ple aright. But in Ne

corder has published so

happening on the Sabb

day of the week, that

things be proof, then the

in the week, and then

are in as much danger

enth-day sabbatarians!

so the New York Evan

this device, and learned

proper cause, as is pro

age: "How is it that

they seem to do, against

those who amuse thems

Sabbath are more aptil people, has long been r

world of retribution, we

miraculous interference

the punishment of the g

sought in the Sabbat

Well, to have learned

it, is better late than r

There have always be

"We will soon see how that is," said he, and going into pillow that night, utter exhaustion almost precluded thought, the small room where they slept, he called out in a loud but the language of praise and thanksgiving rose spontanevoice, "Come, get up and be off—you cannot stay here—I cannot have you here." The woman raised her eyes with a look of silent despair, but the little bar mich a look of silent despair,

but the little boy, with a nervousness painfully different from away, and on Monday we obtained an observation by which the motions of a happy, healthy child, sprang from the bed and we found we were ten miles to the southward of Barnegat ; clasping his thin hands together, fell on his knees and cried having drifted down the coast with an offing varying from out, in a shrill, imploring tone, "O, sir ! don't turn us out eighteen to twenty fathoms. this dark night ! we are tired almost to death. O, do let That night-That night-

us stay till daylight."

The gentleman relented at the appeal, and turning to his wife said, " If you choose to give up your night's rest for the sake of their staying. I have no objections, but you must watch all the while.

The lady willingly consented, and southing the little boy, sent him back to bed. She then took a seat in the neighbor- see nothing, and many a query was hazarded among us as ing room and prepared to fulfil her promise, by watching them all night.

fetch into the Hook, wind and tide being against us, we The strangers slept heavily, but not quietly. The poor anchored off the bar until daylight, when we got under woman groaned often, and murmured in her sleep of many way and stood in with a fair brecze, and zoon rejoiced in sorrows. Once or twice, she said with a deep sigh, "Well ! seeing quite a fleet on the same tack. Although all on well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good." board felt that we had had severe weather to contend with,

yet we were by no means prepared to hear the tidings that In after years the lady was called to endure loss after loss, met us on landing, of so many awful shipwrecks.

"Father and mother, and my two brothers are kingdom. dying for the want of bread !" said she. "Where ?" asked the little girl anxiously. "Rue ____, No. 10, ____." She had only time to add the name of her parents to this communication, when she was carried in before the commissary of the police.

PRAYER FOR TRUTH. O Father, bless a little child. And in her early youth[®] Give her a spirit good and mild, A soul to love the truth.