wrong. - Boston Rec.

the institutions of the

endorsed all the persecut-

this solemn truth before

EPEUCE ST: ... of a 10 loss

han these have done in well doubt whether the by being brought under

> manner of life. one and the other, in the double capacity of serv- observance an unwilling and coerced homage. ants of God and citizens of the State.

very apparent in the blessed Saviour's conduct and

2d. This distinction is further apparent from his ever declining to decide judicial questions by even Jewish laws. On one occasion a man applied to him to speak to his brother to divide the paternal inheritance with him. "Man," said he, "who made me a judge or a divider over you?" He could instruct them on the danger of covetousness, and enjoin upon them principles which, if followed from the heart, would lead to a voluntary exercise of equity and justice; but to do or say any thing which could be construed as the exercise of judicial authority, he steadfastly refused. The church is not the place for the exercise of judicial law. Moral or persuasive power is the only power for her to exercise. There are numerous instances which show plainly enough, that our Lord never intended that Christianity should interfere with the judicial laws. It follows, then, as a matter of course, if Christianity could not interfere with the civil law, that the civil law could never of right interfere with it; otherwise, it might have been utterly impossible, while rendering unto Cæsar what Cæsar claimed, to have rendered unto God the things that were God's.

3d. Our Lord declared the entire distinction of his kingdom from the civil government, before the Roman court. "My kingdom is not of this world," said he. He had been adjudged in the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto ALL highest Jewish court to be worthy of death as a blasphemer; but as they had not authority to put him to death under Roman rule, and as the Ro man laws did not take cognizance of such religious questions, they led him to Pilate, and accused or working on Sunday, and then fining him three him of treasonable designs against the Roman gov. dollars; or, as in Pennsylvania, four dollars; and ernment. But having heard their witnesses, and if he be unable or unwilling to pay it, selling his having examined him himself, Pilate acquitted goods; or, if he have no goods, locking him up tween 11 and 12. Noise could be heard inside him entited of all their political charges. When in the county prison among felons? Is this the the church." The same witness says, he went he was led away to be crucified, it was not under the judicial sentence of the Roman court; but Pi- who hold conventions to urge legislatures to enlate just gave him up as a victim to popular phren- force these Sunday penalties, is this the gentleness should be quiet—told him we would not bear it any zy to appease their clamors "Pilate gave sen or patience of an apostle of Christ? Are fines longer. He did'nt listen to me-would have the tence that it should be as THEY required."

it, the kingdom of Christ is presented as independ- dogmas? Apt to teach, are ye indeed; and docile that the kingdom of heaven should commence should declare that religion was not the object of keepers at Snowhill in Pennsylvania; and then, civil legislation; and that the kingdom of heaven if ye think best, pursue your meek instructions! should be so taught that it should not interfere with any civil law which did not interfere with the this; we ministers have nothing to do with courts rights of conscience; and then it was to interfere of justice; our business is in the pulpits of Christonly by persuasion, and where that failed, his dis- ian churches, and in Christian Sabbath Convenciples were rather to seek safety in flight, than in tions. Very likely; so said the holy Roman inopposing carnal weapons to civil power. There quisitors when they delivered the poor heretic over

Sabbath

Recorder.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 2, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 93.

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION ANTI-CHRISTIAN-NO. 10.

charge to call any act or proceeding anti-christian, | Christ's character upon them; but as soon as they which is approved and sanctioned by so large a attempted to turn it to a worldly purpose, and make portion of the Christian world as as have given him their leader, he withdrew himself from them. their sanction to Sunday laws. We make the The doctrine of Jesus Christ is directly opposed charge, however, deliberately and understanding- to coercion in matters of religion. "The hour ly, setting down nothing in malice, nothing capri- cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers ciously. We intend no personal disrespect to any shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth man or body of men. There are many whom we for the Father seeketh such to worship him." love, and in many respects venerate, some of whose | John 4: 23. He had a covenant with Israel sentiments and observances we nevertheless re- which respected the externals of his worship; but gard as anti-christian in their origin and tenden- it has passed away, and his covenant now is with cies. We believe it to be a common thing for such only as have his laws written on the heart. pious men to hold anti-christian doctrines; in no This, secular laws can neither produce nor distinother way can we do justice to the characters and guish. They can take cognizance only of the sentiments of such men as Fenelon, Thomas public or visible acts—the bare act, without cona'Kempis, and Blaise Paschal, among the papists sideration of motives-while in true religion a con--Luther, Calvin, and Zuinglius, among the re- sideration of motive is indispensable. What, then, formers-and Richmond, Whateley, and Noel, does mere abstinence from labor on a Sabbath enamong Protestant hierarchists. The spirit of Anti- forced by human laws, avail for the promotion of christ does not belong to the Roman hierarchists true religion? So far as it is regarded as a conalone. On one occasion our Lord said to Peter, formity to God's law-so far as it is received as "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offence true religion—it is an injury to the soul; it is covunto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of ering up a divine standard with a human device. God, but those that be of men." "Try the spirits | It is essential to true religion that it be voluntawhether they be of God; for many false prophets ry. "If I do this thing willingly, I have a are gone out into the world," is the language of reward," was the language of the Apostle, and he John. All legislative interference with the king- did not expect a reward without it. The first dom of Christ, we regard as dictated by a false Christians are represented as doing what they did,

spirit; all attempts at enforcing by civil law the "willingly, of themselves," and they were assured, precepts, doctrines, or institutions of religion, sa- that "if there be first a willing mind, it is accept- Snowhill. Snowhill is not a town or village, but the vor not of the things that be of God, but those that be ed," though the service be ever so small. On the of men. On no point are the instructions of the other hand, "eye service, as men pleasers," is al-New Testament clearer than on the separation of ways represented as odious in the sight of God. Christianity from human judicatories. This is Accordingly all the means employed by Christ or his apostles to bring men to obedience, was teach tate, and has attached to it a kitchen. The reaing and preaching. It is a fact of history, both 1st. He clearly distinguished between the civil sacred and profane, that in its early struggles with and the sacred law, both of the Jews and of the ancient superstitions, deep-rooted prejudices, and Romans. His adversaries, the Scribes and Phar- the long-established intellectual habits of mankind, isees, sought to embroil him with both, that if pos- Christianity never won a single convert by coercion. sible they might find some legal pretence for put- Its entire success was achieved in harmony with ting him to death; but he ever baffled all their en- the reason and free-will of man. That, then, is deavors by maintaining the duty of men to both the anti-christian which seeks for a single religious

driving out the buyers and sellers, appear designed

ing population of the city, to his claims as a reli-

gious teacher; in the multitude, it was a religious

Again, Jesus Christ has strictly forbidden coercive dominancy over the religious faith of men. Ye know that the princes of the gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise eominion upon them, but it shall not be so among you." Are these words of the Lord Jesus Christ of no account? What do the advocates of religious coercion mean by passing them by as though they did not exist? How dare they smite delayeth his coming.

posed to the example and exhortations of the apostles of Christ. "We persuade men;" "We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children;" "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal;" said Paul. Can that body of men say so who have helped to make a civil law to fine or imprison their fellow men for not religiousadvocate these laws, compare their course with the of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and then say if they have not missed the spirit of their sacred calling, and partaken somewhat of the spirit of Antichrist, when they have advocated coercive measures to compel people to keep Sunday. "The servant of MEN, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves, if peradventure God will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth." How much gentleness is there in summoning a man to a Justice's office for trading effect of these strong arguments has been upon when the civil power that ruled the whole world Plymon Seaver of Vermont, or upon the Sabbath-

But hold, says one, it is the magistracy that does

the streets of Jewalem to the temple, and his make. If the laws of papal states are "lions," are door; running out and in, and talking. I saw not the inquisitors and Jesuits jackals or lion proon his part to awaken the attention of the slumber- viders? If Christ has commanded his servants to promote his kingdom by the gentle persuasives of meekness and truth, is it not anti-christian to labor to promote it by fines and imprisonments? S. D

> The following article, in a printed form, was furnished to the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of enabling them to judge intelligently whether the Sabbath- from the preacher's stand; preacher was there." keepers at Snowhill have a claim upon their ever "lewd fellows of the baser sort" perpetrated offending citizens, after having been thus cruelly to me the wrung cracked—a great deal of noise. peeled and persecuted by wicked men, asked the Legislature to relieve them from fines and imprisonments for working on Sunday, there were found Christian ministers and professers ready to remonstrate against granting their request! O shame! where is thy blush? If such men had been born at the right age of the world, and in the right countries, they would have made fit tools for the darkest deeds which disgrace the history of the bloody Inquisition.

A PLAIN STATEMENT

Of the causes which induced the Seventh-day Baptisis of Franklin county to petition the Legislature

This religious sect, in this county, is small numbering about one hundred members-a part of them being single persons of both sexes-reside at a place in the southern part of the county, called name of the Estate, which is held in common by those members who are incorporated. The other members of the Snowhill society, mostly reside in its immediate vicinity. The church, in which they all worship, is on the Snowhill esson for having this kitchen is, that at their annual meeting, generally in May or June, they prepare a supper in the afternoon, of which all who ar present are invited to partake, whether they are members or not. In the evening, after dark, the Lord's Supper is administered. Their meetings for public worship are on Saturday, which the observe as the Sabbath. The Snowhill estab lishment has existed about seventy years, during all which time, the members of the Society and Congregation have worked on Sunday, until last summer, when prosecutions were first instituted against them, under the first section of the Act of 1774, and fines collected from some of the mem-

Having given this brief history, or statement, I proceed to give the facts which have led to the apolication to the Legislature for relief.

For a number of years past, at the annual meetngs, these people have been much disturbed and annoyed—and particularly at the former—by wicked and mischievous persons. Being entirely their fellow servants, as they who say, My Lord averse to litigation or contention of any kind, they patiently bore with all. This only seemed to en-The whole tendency of coercive measures is op- courage increased disturbance, until the 17th of May last, when, at an annual meeting, it became so outrageous, that an individual, who was not a member of the congregation, instituted a prosecu tion against several persons for a riot. At th August Sessions of the county of Franklin, twenty individuals, young men and youths, were indicted for a riot and for disturbing their religious worship, and sixteen of them convicted ;-twelve of them were sentenced to thirty days imprisonment ly observing Sunday? Let those ministers who in the county jail, and to pay a fine of ten dollars each-four to pay a fine of five dollars each, and exhortation of the Apostle to a primitive minister the whole to pay the costs of prosecutions. To show the nature and character of the riot, the following extracts from the notes of the evidence, taken by one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, on the trial, are submitted. The names of the defendants are suppressed, to avoid unnecessary exposure. As they are unknown to the Legislature, it was deemed useless to give them.

Benjamin Fahnestock says: "When the word was given that the supper was ready, they (some f the rioters) rushed on to the table. They commenced eating as soon as they sat down. They did not wait till grace was asked." Speaking of the meeting at night, he says: "There was a great deal of noise, both inside and outside of the meeting house-talking, laughing, cursing, swearing. It was during the meeting. Meeting commenced at early candle-light, and dismissed be. gentleness of Christ? Say, ye reverend divines out of the church after eight o'clock, and continues, "and at the door met Mr. R-, cursing and swearing very hard. I spoke to him that he or patience of an apostle of Christ? Are times longer. He did'nt listen to me—would have the of Pennsylvania, on complaint of William B. Raby, Plainand prisons consistent with the meekness with last word; it was a free country—could do as tiff, against Obed Snowberger, Defendant. Witness my In every feature in which we can contemplate, which ye instruct us who oppose ourselves to your he pleased. I went to the back of the kitchen. H- S- was cursing and swearing-he was acting as if he was drunk. Saw Vent of and separate from the civil power. It ap- creatures we must be, to learn from such argu- R, cursing and swearing-walking about pears to have been so arranged by God himself, ments. Before ye go farther, inquire what the there-appeared to be drunk. I went then to the front of the meeting house. There I met - E-, cursing and swearing-drunk

Frederick Sites said: "Between nine and ten. was at Snowhill—saw Mr. —— at the cellar window of kitchen-had his knife out, and made an attempt to cut at it-at one of the rungs. Then he put his foot against one of the rungs and tried to shove it in-ten or fifteen around." Again he said: "There was very loud talk-I remained at the window five or ten minutes—saw some cutting-up round the house; running throughare no exceptions to this feature of our Lord's con- to the civil power to be dealt with according to the other cutting-up; very much noise, swearing and

them throw some butter around in front of the house." On his cross-examination he said: "Swearing in front of the church and inside."

Adam Welch said, that he was at the kitchen window that night, and then proceeded: " The crowd was trying to take out bread and butter; twelve or fifteen near the window." Stated he heard them say, "Let Sam go, by God; if it is to be got out he can get it."-" You could have heard it at the big road. I saw the window was broke-noise big. It was about twenty-five feet

John Heffner said: Adam Welch and me protection. It shows beyond a question, that if went to the place where the butter was trying to be got out." Again, "Might have been twenty "mischief by law," they did it in this instance. deal of noise—saw one jumping against the rung near to or about the window. There was a good And yet, strange as it may seem, when these and with his feet, but did'nt know him. It appeared

John Light said: "About the time they were taking the Sacrament, the biggist noise. The commencement of taking the Sacrament, between nine and ten o'clock."

These extracts will suffice to show the character of the riot. None of the above witnesses are members of the Church. Some twelve or fifteen other witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, who testified to the same and similar facts. It was proved that a crock containing butter, and a plate with some other provisions, standing inside the kitchen window, were broken and their contents destroyed; that the butter was thrown about on the ground and on the walls of the kitchen; that one or two of the defendants were seen with bottles of liquor, treating others; that the noise continued during the whole time of the meeting; and that the members of the congregation who were not more than fifteen or twenty feet from the preacher, at times could not

hear him on account of it. Such are the facts and circumstances of a case which excited in the County as much interest as any that has been tried for several years, and which drew crowds of anxious spectators to the Court Hall during its progress. The result gave general satisfaction to the moral and religious

The number of persons around the meeting house was considerable, perhaps between one and two hundred; but the defendants were all that could be identified as being engaged in the riot and disturbance.

The defendants were sentenced on Saturday. Within ten days afterwards, prosecutions were commenced against several members of the congregation for working on Sunday, and fines collected from them. These prosecutions were instituted by persons who were in some way connected with the rioters, and continued until they ceased to work on Sunday. There cannot be a doubt that the persons who instituted them, were influenced by feelings of malice and revenge, and not from any regard they had for the Sabbath. Such is the universal opinion in the community where these occurrences happened. The writer cannot forbear adverting to the last prosecution of a member of the much-abused Society. S___ Seventh-day Baptist, and M-, a first day man,

left home on Sunday morning with their wagons -the one for Baltimore, the other for Georgetown, S---- had kept the preceding day as the Sabbath, and started early so that he might make his trip in six days, and return in time to keep his next Sabbath. They both traveled the same road, and must have been seen by the individual who gave the information. Yet S is selected and made to pay a fine, whilst M--- is permitted to pass without being prosecuted. The writer has lived in the County of Franklin for upwards of twenty five years, and does not recollect of having heard of a solitary prosecution for a violation of Sunday, until these suits were commenced against the

A copy of one of the convictions is annexed. There were several others, but it is deemed unnecessary to copy them:

Commonwealth BREACH OF THE LORD'S DAY Obed Snowberger. Information, on oath of Wil liam B. Raby, taken the 26th day of August, A. D. 1845, who charges Defendant with being engaged in worldly the wish to do them good. employment or business on Sunday the 24th day of August, A. D. 1845, contrary to the law, at the Township of Quincy, County of Franklin, and State of Pennsylvania. Warrant issued to Hugh M. Sibbet, Constable of Quincy township, August 26, 1845. Warrant returned, not served. Defendant appears, and pleads guilty to the charge

membered, that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1845, Obed Snowberger, of Quincy township, in Franklin county, convicted before me, one of the Justices of the Peace and for said County, of being engaged in worldly employment on Sunday the 24th day of August, instant, being the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and I do adjudge him to forfeit for the same the sum of Four Dollars, to be distributed according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Given under my hand they were marched into the presence of the chief and seal, the day and year above written. SAMUEL SIBBET. [L. s.]

Defendant paid fine and costs same day. Franklin County, S. S. I do hereby certify, that the above is a true transcript of a hand seal, at Funkstown, the 10th day of September, 1845. SAMUEL SIBBET. [L s.]

WE, the undersigned, members and Commitee of the Congregation of Seventh-day Baptists of Snowhill, Franklin county, certify, that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement, in relation to the establishment at Snowhill, and to the riot. and prosecution of members under the Act of 1794. are correct.

JOHN MONN, Jr., ABRAHAM BURGER, SAMUEL SNOWBERGER Snowhill, February 15, 1846.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.—The Christian Watchman publishes a letter from Burmah. stating that on the 9th of Nov., 1845, the wife of Rev. Mr. Ingalls, missionary at Maulmain, "met the Christian's glorious death, without a pain, a example of dishonesty and crime, and you duct and manner of life. His procession through | civil laws which they had urged the civil power to the like—very loud. I heard noise inside the sigh, a groan, or even the stir of a muscle."

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOME.

"This world is poor from shore to shore, And like a baseless vision, Its lofty domes and brilliant ore, And gems and crowns, are vain and poor, There's nothing rich but heaven.

Fine gold will change, and diamonds fade, Swift wings to wealth are given; All-varying time our forms invade-The seasons roll, light sinks in shade; There's nothing lasts but heaven.

Empires decay, and nations die. Our hopes to winds are given; The vernal blooms in ruin lie, Death rules o'er all beneath the sky-There's nothing lives but heaven.

Creation's mighty fabric all Shall be to atoms riven; The skies consume, the planets fall, Convulsions rack this earthly ball-There's nothing firm but heaven.

A stranger lonely here I roam. From place to place I'm driven, My friends are gone, and I'm in gloom, This earth is all a lonely tomb I have no home but heaven.

The clouds disperse, the light appears, My sins are all forgiven; Triumphant grace has quelled my fears. Roll on, thou sun, fly swift my years, I'm on the road to heaven!"

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student n a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whose office it was to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's.

The young student turned to the professor, saying: "Let us play the man a trick: we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them.

"My dear friend," answered the professor, we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves.".

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might ex-

The poor man had soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat he slipped one foot into one of the shoes; but feeling something hard he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

hand would save from perishing.

"Now," said the professor, " are you not much better pleased than if you had played your inten-

"O, dearest Sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood—it is better to give

We should never approach the poor but with

A MELANCHOLY SCENE.

By the politeness of the Chaplain of the Auburn Prison, we were present at the Clerk's of laboring on the day stated above. Therefore, be it revicts were committed. They had arrived the night before, from different parts of the State. Washed thoroughly from head to foot, arrayed in their ring-striped uniform, clean, but in some cases worn and patched, with cow-hide stogies their heads still wet from the scouring bath, keeper. Here they were measured with exactness. Their age, place of birth, time of being sentenced, and period for which they are sentenced, are asked and recorded, after which Judgment entered by me at the suit of the Commonwealth they are distributed to their several workshops.

In the group received on this occasion, we were struck to see such a proportion of young persons. Out of the twelve convicts, two werebut fourteen years old, one sixteen, two seventeen, two were twenty-one, one twenty-three, and only three that were over forty. Here were eight out of twelve persons who had gone to such length in sin as to become inmates of the State Prison before they had exceeded their 23d year, and five of them who were not eighteen! And what was the most heart-sickening fact of all, one of the boys, but fourteen years old, is the third brother now in this Penitentiary, with their father. A father and three sons all here together! What a lesson is this to parents on the subject of training up children in the way they should go. Set your children the example of a pious life, and they will follow you to the house of God. Let them see in you an will have them with you in the State's Prison.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 2, 1846.

CHINA MISSIONS.

All Christian philanthropists have their attention now turned to China. It is a world within itself-a world just discovering its interior to other worlds-just opening its highways to invite the inhabitants of other and distant lands to come, and learn, and teach—to come, and pity, and bless But much as there may appear to be novel, unexpected, and remarkable, in the position of China at the present time, it has all been anticipated, la bored for, and expected, by devoted Missionaries and Missionary Boards for a period of forty-two years. The success is marked by the finger of God; but the labor to effect it has been done by God's servants. Our Saviour said to his disciples, "Other men labored, and ye have entered into their labors." So may it be said of those who go to China now. China open, is not what China once was, when her ways were shut up and enclosed by her great wall of national prejudices. Then the world, and many in the church, looked askance, and said, China is impregnable to the Christian missionary. But even then much labor was expended for her good—labor such as the world thought little of, but which has been

on which he acted, and which he taught, was, " Attempt great things; expect great things." Carey's heart never quailed at the difficulties in the way of a good work. He never hesitated about undertaking a good work, on account of the paucity of denominational resources. He fixed his eye upon the promises and predictions of Jehovah, and la- Company's chartered monopoly. But Jehovah's bored quietly on, expecting the nations to submit | servants having nearly completed their preparato the word of the eternal God. Carey's doctrine tory work, we shall now see the King of kings and example infused the same spirit into others taking the rod of iron with which he providentialwho followed him in the same work. They did | ly ruleth the nations, and at once breaking down not drink of his cup, but he showed them how to that restrictive policy by which the Chinese had drink of the perennial fountain of divine promises. shut themselves up from the free intercourse of en-They were enabled to labor as seeing Him who is lightened nations for probably three thousand his reasons for not favoring their petitions. The invisible.

The early missionaries had confidence and enterprise equal to any possible undertaking that presented a prospect of forwarding the conversion of the world. At a very early period in their history, in writing to the Board at home, after enumerating most of the considerable languages of India, among which was the Chinese, they say:-

"We have frequently reflected on, and discours ed about, the possibility of effecting a translation of the Bible, or some part of it at least, into some, if not all, of these languages; and after considering the matter in all its forms, we have reason to think it practical to us."

On the 18th of January, 1801, there was baptized, at the mission station at Serampore, Ignatius Fernandez, a gentleman of Portuguese extraction, but who was born on the Island of Macao, near Canton. He was wealthy, spoke several languages, and being much devoted to the cause of missions, he became of great assistance to the cause. This circumstance seems to have induced the Board at home, or at least some of its members, to address a letter of inquiry relative to a mission to China; to which Mr. W. Ward replied as fol-

February 5, 1864. . " With respect to the practicability of a Porsurmountable difficulties are at present in the way. So it appears to brother Fernandez. He is certain that no one can go into China but as a Chinese for this he must have the language and appearance of a Chinese. With respect to the language, much as to be understood by them in common things. He does not think it can be learned without a native teacher, nor that a missionary could introduce himself, if he were in other respects qualwhere Chinese live, or whither they resort, where a missionary might qualify himself, this appears to be the most likely means."

Vast and almost insurmountable as the obstacles to China's reception of Christianity then appeared to some, Carey and Marshman and others set their hearts upon its accomplishment. February 7th, 1806. Carey wrote to J. W. Morris a

"Four or five persons in our family are laboring hard at the Chinese language. Among them is brother Marshman and his son, and my son Jabez. A young Armenian, a Mr. J. Lasson, born at Macao, and educated under native Chinese masters, are instructing them."

Marshman writes to Ryland, March 14:--:

"I have begun the Chinese language, and nearly committed to memory four hundred sentences. Mr. Lassar is an excellent teacher, and a man of ian churches, schools, and printing presses. ability. I have begun writing the language. John Marshman and Jabez Carey are my com panions. I can only say now, that I find it perfectly attainable."

On the 10th of February, 1808, a public examination was given in the presence of Dr. Buchannan and other officers of the East India Company; and again, September 26th, of the same year, at candidates. In 1809 Mr. Marshman and his son, with their teacher, Mr. Lassar, commenced translating into English the works of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher. In a memoir of the Serampore translation, published November, 1809, they

"Relative to the Chinese, the encouragements given to the study of this language by three of our youths, have not only contributed to their proficiennished us with a Chinese foundery, if it may be so termed. More than eighteen months ago we began to employ, under Chinese superintendance, ary fortunes of her husband in the East.

certain natives of Bengal, for many years accustomed to cut the patterns of flowers used in printng cottons; and have found them succeed beyond our expectations. Some months ago we began printing a newly-revised copy of the Gospel by Matthew, to the middle of which we are nearly advanced."

From this time onward, they steadily advanced with their work; and in a review of the Serampore mission, published December, 1817, they say of the Chinese translations :---

"We have been hitherto occupied in preparations for future operations. We have been enabled to bring through the press an edition of the New Testament, and the whole of the Pentateuch."

A second edition was then in the press; and they add:—

"The demand for the Scriptures we have already found so great from the Chinese found in the various isles, and in almost every port of India, that our edition of the New Testament, of two thousand copies, is almost exhausted. Our Chinese ill we have brought the first edition of the Scriptures wholly through the press; in which work, as the translation of the Old Testament has been long completed, we are of course at present all en-

To be brief, the London Missionary Society had during this time sent out Robert Morrison and William Milne, to commence a Chinese mission, who, not being permitted to reside in China, residmighty through God to the pulling down of strong ed, the first in Macao, the last in Malacca. These devoted men steadily pursued the same object, and Before William Carey went to India, the rule a few years afterwards effected another full translation of the whole Bible, and subsequently a Chinese and English Dictionary.

All this time, China itself was imperviously shut up against all foreigners, by her own jealous restrictions; and all English commercial intercourse was under the narrow restrictions of the East India

The first in the series of events by which this letter: mighty revolution was accomplished, was doubtless the increasing acquaintance which the mercantile population of China formed with the manners and literature of other nations, through the medium of the translations which we have noticed above, and which they received in their migrations to the adjacent iles and ports, and carried into the Empire in their visits to their native districts.

The next potent cause was the breaking down of the East India Company's charter, after two hundred years' monopoly of the whole India trade by this overgrown company. At the expiration of the last period of its existence, in 1834, the people of England arose, and with a mighty voice, which awed the Parliament of England, demanded that it should be no more renewed. The consequence was, that a vast number of traders flocked to the China markets; and hovering all along her northern coast, despite of her restrictive policy, drove a great contraband trade, the growing mag nitude of which alarmed the imperial court. Accustomed to the most wily diplomacy, they soon found a plausible pretext for complaint, and for a more restrictive policy towards all foreign nations, in the progress of the iniquitous opium trade. In testant mission to China, it appears that almost in- this policy they were placed upon a vast vantage ground, before their own nation and in the eyes of the whole world. It was a curious, yet monstrous phenomenon, which the world understood not, that a heathen nation, which had steadily rejected brother F. learned of the natives, without pains, so Christianity for eighteen hundred years, should now lift up a cry and a charge of immorality against one that had professed to be guided by the divine religion of the Son of God for the same ified, without a native guide. Both the Chinese length of time! But the Ruler of the nations and Catholics would be his inveterate enemies. If knew the hollowness of the pretence, and so did there be any place in the neighborhood of China the British Government, for all the maritime powers of India were engaged in the trade, which had been pursued and had been steadily increasing for nearly a century. The trade was awfully iniquitous; but the time chosen to complain of it was one of the master-strokes of Chinese policy to maintain their isolated character. Their complaint was really just, but their object was iniquitous, and it did not succeed. The Most High, who turneth the nations as he will, made them to tremble and bow before the progress of the British arms which, whether justly or unjustly swayed, every where protect the missionary servants of Jehovah The result is known. Their five principal ports are opened to the commerce of nations, the circu lation of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the gospel. Almost every Missionary Society in Brit ain and America has its Chinese Mission, Christ-

Who that contemplates these facts, which are now written on the page of history, but must see and admire the way of the Lord, and rejoice in the work of his servants? The beginning was very small, but the result is magnificent; the Bible translated is offered to three hundred millions of souls! Who can regret the forty-two years of which prizes were distributed to the successful laboring! Who can doubt whether Jehovah is on his way to give to his Son the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession?

MR. JUDSON TO BE MARRIED .- It is said in Philadelphia letter to the Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Judson is to be married to Miss Chubbuck, (known to the literary world as "Fanny Forrester,") who will accompany him on his miscy, but with other circumstances have tended to sionary labors in India. She will carry with her, accelerate the translations. Providence has fur- it is added, the high devotion which a former one of the name exhibited, who followed the mission-

DEACON TODD.

THE BOY WITH THE SHORT MEMORY. Returning from meeting one Sabbath afternoon, the dea-

con was accosted by a man. "Sir, did you see a boy on the road driving a cart with bag of cotton in it?" "I think I did," said the deacon, musingly. "A boy with a short memory, was'nt he?'

The man looked confused, and said, "Why do you think he had a short memory, sir?" The deacon seemed to enjoy his confusion, and even

determined to increase it. "I think so; and think, moreover, that he must belong to a family that have short memories.'

"What in the world makes you say that?" said the man more than ever confused. "Why simply this," said the old gentleman, assuming all of a sudden, a very grave and solemn manner, " Because

God Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai, in a most solemn manner, among other things, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;' and the boy has forgot ten all about it. His memory must be very short indeed,

We rode off as the deacon pronounced the last word and left the man to his own thoughts. He had evidently not been to church that day, but surely he had heard a sermon.—Christian Index.

The above article is going the rounds of press will scarcely allow us to supply the demand, the papers, and seems to be a general favorite. We could not help thinking, however, when we read it, that Deacon Todd's memory was even shorter than that of the boy at whose expense he made himself merry. It is very true, as the Deacon says, that God Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai, in a most solemn manner, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' But it is also true, that God Almighty has proclaimed with equal solemnity, 'The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work.' Now as Deacon Todd had undoubtedly worked all of the seventh day, in opposition to one part of the divine commandment, direct, in the New Testament Scriptures, for the and then quoted another part of the same commandment to reprove working on the first day, first day of the week, (commonly called Sunday,) it strikes us that the boy might with much better for the seventh day, (commonly called Saturday,) grace have said of the Deacon, 'His memory he has felt constrained, by conscientious convicmust be very short indeed, VERY.'

THE BILL OF EQUAL RIGHTS - IN NEW JERSEY.

We have received a letter from Mr. Bilderback, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, in which he expresses his opinion of the moral character of the Seventh-day Baptists, and states following extracts contain the substance of the

"In addition to what I then said [in the Assembly, I must say, as one Christian should for another, that I have followed steamboating bepast, and have taken these people called Seventhday Baptists, with their produce, to market. But I never saw one of them on board of a steamboat on their Sabbath day. I believe them to be as honest as any people in the world, and I do not believe they, as a society, would ever disturb any person on any day, but would have respect for their fellows in all cases. As to honesty, I believe those in Cumberland and Salem counties are above the average of professing Christians of other denominations. They have given some of the best signatures to their petitions which this State can produce."

their petitions should not be granted:-

you all the privilege to worship on any day you please. And the Constitution of this State, in addition, gives you the privilege of working in your own shops, and on your farms, and in your woods, whether owner or tenant. Now if the Bill had asked us to grant the Seventh-day Baptists the privilege of carting wood, brick, stone, or any such thing, or of pulling down or building up houses on the Christian Sabbath, or first day of the week, we should have fully understood the bill. This, I believe, was what was meant by equal privileges. This we could not consent to grant. Our children would ask why we brought them up to keep this day holy, and let some people work on it. This, sir, would make many sceptics.'

Here, then, we have the gist of the objection to granting the petitions of Sabbath-keepers -it would open the way for them to act out their principles, and thus lead men to question the sacredness of Sunday. No doubt this objection exists in many minds, and leads them to wish that Sabbath-keepers were banished from their midst. Indeed, there are probably not a few persons who would cheerfully contribute something towards paying the expense of colonizing them upon some lonely island or far-off continent. For our part, however, we are not disposed to accommodate such persons, either by leaving the country, or by submitting to legal enactments which require us to do all of our Sunday work in our "own shops," or in our "woods." We claim, and expect sooner or later to enjoy, the same privileges and immunities on the first day of the week as our neighbors enjoy on the seventh day. We ask for nothing more-we can accept nothing less. To accept less, would be to acknowledge a principle which, if carried out to its legitimate results, would give a deathblow to religious freedom. It would require that in a community of which the majority were Presbyterians, Baptists should do their baptizing in their own houses out of sight; while in a community of which Baptists should happen to be the majority, Presbyterians might be subjected to a similar necessity. Such a principle we never can acknowledge-never will acknowledge while we have strength to oppose it.

OLD TIMES IN NEW ENGLAND.—A correspon dent of the Christian Reflector is giving some curious illustrations of the customs of the people thirty or forty years ago. He thus speaks of the custom, which was then common, of furnishing the ministers with all kinds of liquors when they were called together to examine a candidate for ordination :--

"The last that I ever knew of intoxicating drinks being set on the table for the use of the ministers at an ordination or installation, was in

my native town. Dr. Beecher was one of the council, and he moved that all the decanters be taken away before they proceeded to business, which was accordingly done. Some curious items of expenses attending ordinations are found in the ancient records of those towns which supported their ministers by a town tax. I have read many of them, and remember that a large part of the sums charged was for 'Rhum and Cyder,' as they used to spell the words."

SABBATH PETITION TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Our readers will be glad to learn, from the following Petition, that in Great Britain as well as in the United States, the "powers that be" are receiving occasional intimations of their duty towards those who keep the Sabbath of the Lord. If such petitions could be sent up to the legislative halls of every government under which Sabbath-keepers are now living, the time would not be far distant when their religious views would be better understood, and their civil rights regarded.

Unto the Right Honorable, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Par liament assembled, The Humble Petition of James Aiton Begg, Bookseller and

Stationer, in the City of Glasgow-Showeth That your Petitioner is a Christian who receives as equally inspired the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, who reverences their authority, and desires to regulate his faith and practice by the maxims they inculcate and the examples they approvingly exhibit;-

That he believes the purpose of God at creation, in sanctifying and blessing the seventh day as the Sabbath, (a memorial of His having finished all things in six days,) was a purpose of love to all men; and as he finds no authority, direct or inchange which has been made, in substituting the

observance of the original Sabbath;— That, in so conducting his business, abstaining from all secular employment on the seventh day, he encounters difficulties, and is liable to obstructions, arising out of the existing state of the law, which he considers it to be the duty of a wise and

tions, for upwards of thirteen years, to return to the

paternal government to remove;— That the difficulties and obstructions referred to, are created by statutes passed in former ages whereby every conscientious observer of the Sabbath of God's appointment is thereupon liable to interruptions, while he is also weekly prevented tween Salem and Philadelphia for nine years from giving obedience to the divine commandment of working on the other six days, being debarred from following his honest calling on the first day, which he regards as wholly destitute of divine sanction as a day to be set apart for sacred pur-

> That, under the authority of those laws, Sab bath-keepers may be required to appear in Courts of Law, and may have civil process served upon them, on the Sabbath ;-

That your petitioner, having recently been call ed to serve as a Juror in the Circuit Court of Jus-So much for the moral character of the Sev- ticiary, was indebted solely to the indulgence of enth-day Baptists. Now for the reason why the Court for the opportunity afforded him of retiring as the Sabbath drew on; a privilege which "The Constitution of the United States gives | might have been refused, and in consequence, he might have been subjected to penalties, for refusing to violate what he firmly believes to be the will of his God and Saviour;

> That, although, for upwards of two hundred board the bark Pons. years past, there have always remained in our land, Christians observing the seventh day as the true Christian Sabbath, yet, under the operation and enforcement of our laws enjoining Sunday 1845 exceeded that of any former year, being the sanctification, others, holding this faith and prac- truly noble sum of one hundred and twenty thoutice, felt themselves necessitated to seek refuge in sand eight hundred twenty-three prounds, or America, where now there are many Sabbathkeepers, scattered throughout the different States of the Union, (there being five thousand in that of New York alone,) recognized there as virtuous, industrious, and peaceable citizens; and, by a late the introduction into the Legislature of the State of dura Mission, in Southern India. Religious ser-New York, of a Bill for the amendment of a former law, enacted specially in their favor;-

That your Petitioner has no desire to leave his native land; and having ascertained that a Bill has been introduced by the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, and is now upon your Lordships' table, having for its object, the relieving certain of Her Majesty's subjects from penalties incurred on account of their religious opinions, he prays your Lordships that Sabbath-keepers may be allowed to share in the privileges of its provisions.

May it, therefore, please your Lordships, to take your petitioner's case into favorable consideration, and to grant relief and protection to all who may observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, by framing such enactments as shall prevent them from being required, against their conscience, on the seventh day, (reckoning it, as in sacred Scripture, from evening to evening, commencing with the preceding evening at sunset,) to appear as tion takes place, and God rests from his labors witnesses, or to serve as jurors, in any Court of law; that they may be protected from having civil process served upon them, and be exempted from the necessity of appearing in civil Courts in relation to any such process, on that day; and, that they be not, in any other way, required, against their conscience, to engage in affairs of a secular nature on the day which they regard as the Sab. bath of the Lord: but that there may be extend to them, in regard to that day, the enjoyment of equal privileges, in their seeking to maintain its sacred character inviolate, as are enjoyed on the first day by those who ascribe sacredness to it; -And, farther, that your Lordships may grant protection to all Sabbath-keepers from molestation or restriction in following their usual lawful occupations on the first day of the week, when, by nature, these avocations do not interfere with the rights of others. And your Petitioner will ever pray.

35 Argyll Arcade, Glasgow, February 26, 1846:

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The First Alfred Sabbath Tract Society has contributed Fifty Dollars to the treasury of the American Sabbath Tract Society, to constitute Bro. James R. Irish a LIFE DIRECTOR. This is as it should be. Auxiliary Societies, by contibuting in this way, best promote the object of the General Society, as they not orly add to the funds of the Society, but also add valuable members and managers to conduct its affairs. Will not others go and do likewise? According to the Constitution, twenty dollars contributed at once, or in two payments, constitute any person a Life Member; or fifty dollars, in the same way, a Director for Life.

DEDICATION.—The Church at Rockville, R. I. have recently completed a new house of worshin which was dedicated on first-day, March 22d, with interesting and appropriate religious services. The order of exercises was as follows:-

1. The congregation joined in singing the 261st

2. The Scriptures were read by Eld. W. B. Gillett, of New Jersey.

3. The choir sung the 260th Hymn.

4. Prayer was offered by Eld. Clarke, of Hop. kinton, followed by Eld. Gillett.

5. Singing-" The Lord is in His Holy Tem-6. A Discourse was delivered by Eld. Gillett. from Collossians 1: 18—" And he is the head of

the body, the Church." 7. Singing-"The House of God."

8. Dedication Prayer by Eld. Coon, of Hop-

9. Singing-"Salvation to our God."

10. Benediction by Eld. Coon.

MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA-THE RE-CAPTURED SLAVES.—A full meeting was held in New York on Wednesday evening of last week, the object of which was to present to the friends of the Missionary Enterprise in Western Africa the immediate and pressing claims of the Liberia Mission upon their sympathies and generous contributions. After a prayer, documents were read relative to the case, condition, &c., of the Africans recently recaptured from the slaver Pons, most of whom are said to be young. An address was then made by the Rev. Mr. Roberts of Jersey City, who was followed by Mr. Scud der of this city. Mr. Roberts alluded to his own early interest in the cause of Missions, and made an able and effective appeal on behalf of the recaptured slaves. Mr. Scudder presented a vivid picture of the condition of the slaves while on board the Pons, and said he regarded their capture as the work of the Almighty, for it was by this means that they had been brought in contact with the missionaries, and placed in the way of obtaining that knowledge which was debarred them in their former state. The business of subscription was then taken up, and by ten o'clock the Recording Secretary reported the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the miscellaneous collection.

THE RE CAPTURED SLAVES .- A meeting of the Colonization Society was held last week at the Tabernacle in New York, when about \$700 was raised for the support of the slaves re-captured on

MISSIONARY INCOME.—The income of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year about five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. George W. McMillan and his wife embarked from Boston for Madras, a few days ago. They are arrival from that country, there are accounts of sent out by the American Board to join the Mavices were held on board the ship, as she was about to leave the wharf.

> BAPTISM OF A CONVERTED JEW.—We learn from the Christian Observer, that on Sunday, the 15th ult., Mr. Victor Herschell, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, was baptized [sprinkled] in the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Mr. H. is a brother of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, of London, who recently visited this country, and 'who, since his conversion, has been actively engaged in missionary labors among his Jewish

> Inconsistency.—A writer in one of the Boston papers is showing up some of the inconsistencies of the advocates of Sunday legislation. In his last article he speaks as follows:-

"The first day was not the Sabbath, is not, and never can be the Sabbath, until a new creaon the first day; then, and not till then, will the first day be the Sabbath. Mark that ! . . . Now if those who acknowledge the law of the Sabbath binding on them, would keep the seventh day as commanded, they would be entitled to credit for consistency. If they say, as I presume they will, that the day was changed to the first, it is for them to prove it, by showing when and by whom it was changed. Should they even succeed in doing this, it would not prove that those who do not make a profession of Christianity are bound to observe Sunday, but that they themselves are only bound to observe it in consequence of their profession to do so."

DEGREE.—A correspondent at De Ruyter says: I see by the Circular of Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, that the honors of the Institution wereconferred upon Dr. Ir. a Spencer, of De Ruyter, at the last annual session, by an honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. This is a mark of respect to which Dr. S. is richly entitled. As a man and a physician he is much esteemed among [Chenango Telegraph.

The SENATE is question. Atten when the vote sh A message was answer to an in there are any ci foreign relations increase of our n swer is decided in The House of

business last wee bill was the princ

WRECK OF TE WITH LOSS OF which sailed fr Feb., went ash the night of the particulars are New York on th The Henry C

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EASTERN TRA York Farmer ar season promises ing for the pub railroad is said t ers of the mail and Knickerboo about the first take possession and Cleopatra, o road Company, owned by the No form the regular Jersey Steam N requisition the M ragansett and M old favorite, the I

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OLD TIMES. all the planters. appears in that grant Richardso land in addition up ploughing."

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SIONARIES.—The Rev. lhis wife embarked from days ago. They are Board to join the Ma-India. Religious serthe ship, as she was

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General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The SENATE is still engaged upon the Oregon question. Attempts have been made to fix a day when the vote shall be taken, but they have failed. A message was received from the President, in answer to an inquiry from the Senate, whether there are any circumstances connected with the foreign relations of this country, which require an increase of our naval or military force. His answer is decided in favor of an increase.

The House of Representatives did but little business last week. The General Appropriation bill was the principal thing under discussion.

WRECK OF THE PACKET SHIP HENRY CLAY WITH Loss of LIFE. This magnificent ship. which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of New York on the 25th :-

from the south-east was dreadful, and when the Mr. Torrey will die in prison. ship struck she broached-to broadside on, the sea making a breach over her. Captain Nye ordered the masts cut away in order to ease her, and although she thumped heavily during the night, she remained perfectly tight until about daylight, when the keel broke off and she commenced making water.

At this juncture the second mate, Mr. Cooley volunteered to attempt carrying a line to the shore in the life-boat. Four of the sailors accompanied him, and they succeeded in reaching The delay caused thereby resulted in the election assembled, all eager to render assistance. Having established a communication by drawing a hawser on shore and making it fast, the second mate gallantly returned to the ship, but owing Gillis the value of his horse. to the drift of the spars around her, he was unable to approach within several yards. He therefore laid off under the hawser, while along it six persons made their way and dropped into the drawn again toward the shore by a line there bing strangers. Every thing around is in the its progress in future. made fast; but before the boat could reach it, style of a regular auction, with an auctioneer an overtopping wave broached her to, stove in and several interested bidders in the robbing the side, and six of the passengers, of whom two conspiracy. All manner of deception, under passengers, were drowned. Mr. Cooley and may fall into the clutches of these mid day the other five clinging to the wreck of the boat, | highwaymen. it was drawn ashore and taken from the surf, Mr. held on to his leg.

As soon as he had recovered, this gallant fel- Auctions!" low was for again attempting the rescue of those 90 persons, dissuaded him from any farther attempt, as the tide was falling, and undertow very strong. Meantime they promised to busy themselves in establishing other lines from the shore to the ship, and as Captain Nye, who remained in the ship, had hailed Mr. Cooley while beach, and by dint of hard riding reached New Brunswick just as the Philadelphia night train was coming through, and so came on to this city.

The Henry Clay had no pilot on board, and on account of the thick weather experienced within the three days previous to going ashore, the Captain had not been able to get an observation. The first intimation of being near land was when she struck the beach. She belonged This is the cunningest piece of work yet. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell in the early part of last year, and made her first voyage from this port to Liverpool in May. She was one of the largest and most magnificent packets belonging to this port.

EASTERN TRAVEL—CHEAP FARE.—The New-York Farmer and Mechanic says: "The coming season promises to open in favor of cheap traveling for the public. A lease of the Stonington railroad is said to have been obtained by the owners of the mail line of steamers, the Oregon and Knickerbocker, will commence their trips | dreams, the faithless villain attempted to accomplish the about the first of April, at which time they ruin of the fair girl whose affections he had won, and who take possession of the route. The Worcester and Cleopatra, owned by the Long Island Railroad Company, and the new steamer California, owned by the Norwich and Worcester Road, will Form the regular Worcester line; while the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company will put in requisition the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Narragansett and Mohegan, to run outside; also, that old favorite, the Neptune, of the opposition, will call for her share of public patronage."

The Express says: "Warm weather, which will start the travelers, will put the fare down, so ets, and taking therefrom all the money that he could find, far as the boats are concerned, to a point below what has ever been known, and the profits of the boats will be small. A combination or a compromise may be made, but it is hardly to be ex-

OLD TIMES .- In 1627, there were but thirtyseven ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of ed seducer will receive the full punishment his villainy these agriculture implements was not familiar to merits. all the planters. From the annals of Salem, it appears in that year it was agreed by the town to | Christ, widely and familiarly known in this city and elsegrant Richardson Hutchinson twenty acres of where as "Aunt Dinah," on Friday the 20th inst., listened land in addition to his share, on condition "he got to the welcome summons," child, your Father calls, come up ploughing."

1643. The court order, that at the election of assistant, four Indian beans should be used instead | dark skin-man had in consequence made her his slave of paper,—the white to be affirmative, and the black negative.

1646. The court order, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the for many years. "Having nothing and yet possessing all consent of her parents, or in the case of their ab- things," receiving "day by day her daily bread" in ansence, of the County Court, he shall be fined £5 swer to prayer, she literally felt that she was a King's for the first offence. £10 for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanly, was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, with out the consent of her parents; convicted and fined £5—fees, 2s. 6d. Three women was fined

5s. each for scolding. 1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing

great boots, but was acquitted.

THE ALPACA.—An Association has been formed for the purpose of introducing this beautiful animal into the United States. It seems that in England the experiment has been successfully tried; that in that climate the female became matured two years earlier than in its native mountains. and produced finer wool than was imported from South America, having more "yolk" imparted to it by the superior pasturage, that the fleece was increased seventy per cent, the length of the staple being also much improved; and that they nervous disorder, the minutia of which appeared peas, and asparagus, were quite plenty in New were hardy, docile animals, affected neither by to be so fantastical, that the doctor interrupted Orleans. intense cold, rain or heat.

that in England is said to weigh seventeen and a placed upon it, upon which he returned the latter half. The flesh is fine, savory, easily digested, to his fair patient with the angry exclamation, and recommended in Peru by physicians to in- "There, ma'am! go and buy a skipping rope valids in preserence to sowls. The fleece of one that is all you want. alpaca is equal to six merino sheep. In 1834 England imported 6000 lbs. of wool; up to 1845, she had imported 12000 lbs.

REV. CHAS. T. TORREY.-We learn from Philadelphia that Mr. Torry is expected to live but Feb., went ashore on Squam Beach, N. J., on a few days longer, and that Messrs. A. A. Phelps the night of the 24th of March. The following and C. D. Cleaveland, who have been active in particulars are given by the mate, who reached the efforts to procure his release, meeting with insuperable difficulties, have withdrawn their of fers to compensate the owners of the slaves The Henry Clay was driven ashore on Tues- whom Mr. Torrey aided to escape from Baltiday night, about 12 o'clock, on Squam Beach, about one mile and a half north of the place for his unconditional pardon. The probability where the John Minturn went ashore. The gale is that this appeal will not be heeded, and that

> GREAT EFFECTS FROM SMALL CAUSES .- The New Hampshire Statesman says that Mr Mark Gillis, of Nashville, an ardent Loco-Foco, lost a favorite horse during the election labor. He had been some distance from the place of meeting, to horse had a leg instantly broken by stepping into a hole in the bridge over which they were passing. of Messrs. Gay and Beard, two staunch Whigs. The voters in charge of Mr. Gillis would have turned the scale the other way. The Whigs in stantly started a paper, and raised and paid Mr

MOCK AUCTIONS.

In this city are many men who hire a store, boat. Thus freighted with 11 souls, he was and open an auction for the sole purpose of robwere seamen and the other four second cabin the cover of trade, is practiced to rob those who

To put strangers on their guard, the Mayor Cooley then senseless, having been dragged has employed a man, bearing in front of these down by one of the crew, who had seized and robber auction-rooms this significant banner in blazing capitals, "Strangers, Beware of Mock

on board, amounting in number to more than 300 of strangers who visit the city, the Mayor is de- is a fine of not more than \$7,000, and imprisonpersons, of whom were four cabin passengers, serving of the best feelings of the entire com- ment of not more than five years. It is time that two gentlemen and two ladies, the other steerage munity. As our chief city magistrate has made some example should be made of such unprincipassengers and seamen. The men on the beach, so favorable a beginning, may we not hope that pled Americans as are engaged in this infamous however, who by this time numbered some 80 or he will strike a still heavier blow by exposing traffic. There are two other prisoners whose the various other evils that abound in this com-

TURNING THE TABLES.—The Mock Auctioneers in Chatham-street, have hit upon a method of escaping the effects of Mayor Havemeyer's locomotive placards, 'Beware of Mock Auctions,' in the boat, and, as well as he could understand, which does much credit to their ingenuity, if not had said something about sending up word to to their honesty. They have flaming handbills New York, Mr. C. at once started from the stuck up inside their own establishments, containing the portentous caution, in the biggest kind of letters-' Beware of Mock Auctions!" If a countryman calls they immediately direct his attention to the Mayor's men with the placards, and observe that there are some very suspicious establishments 'just above,' and that they have to hire this man with his placard to go up and down the street and prevent strangers from being taken in!

> An ELOPEMENT.-In consequence of fair promises of marriage, a young lady of Cabotville, Mass. (a manufac road.) was induced to elope with a young man at that place. They took 'French leave,' and went straight on to Buffalo as fast as the steam horse could whirl them there. On their arrival at that city, they took rooms at one of the first hotels, and the young man told the all unsuspecting girl that he had sent out for a minister, who would sood tie their destinies together in the 'hard knot of matrimony. But then, poor creature, came a bitter disappointment—a destruction of the airy castle hope had built. Under this comforting assurance, and taking advantage of her confidence in the near approach of the consummation of all her fondest anticipations and brightest had given convincing proofs of her attachment to him, and reliance on his promises. But the fellow was baulked in his infamous design. The vigorous resistance of the poor girl, and her cries for help, brought assistance ere her strength failed her. The landlord burst into the room, and soon received a frank and honest statement of all the circumstances from the poor girl. His measures were quickly taken. At his request the weeping girl left the room. Then locking the door, he said to the faithless, heartless fellow-"Now, you contemptible scoundrel bring to me all your baggage and open it." The command was obeyed. "Now," he added, "strip yourself of all your outer garments, and hand them to me." This order was also obeyed. He then searched his trunk and pockamounting to about \$60, he returned the fellow his clothes and baggage, and when he was dressed, gave him a hint to leave the house that he was not slow to take. He then gave the girl all the money, and putting her in the safe charge of a friend, sent her home to Cabotville. He has since received a letter from her, thanking him heartily, in the name of herself and her parents, for his timely aid in rescuing her so effectually from an unmitigated villain.

The landlord has his reward. We trust the false heart

[Albany Citizen. DINAH DEPUY.-This aged and eminent disciple HOME!" Few among the living have exhibited in so high a degree of the power of faith, and few of the Lord's poor have done more to honor his holy name. God had given her a for near 50 years—grace received made her the Lord's free woman in the highest sense. She was emancipated from human bondage at an advanced age, learned to read, and has been a burning and shining light in the Church daughter, and possessed a happiness that Queens might envy. None who knew her could have witnessed her end without exclaiming. "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like hers."-

> " Servant of God, well done, Thy glorious warfare's past, The battle's fought, the race is won, And thou art crowned at last. Of all thy heart's desire. Triumphantly possess'd, Lodged by the ministerial choir, In thy Redeemer's breast,"

SUNMARY.

The Salem Church, Ross county, Ohio, has recently sent \$200 to the American Board, accompanied with an urgent remonstrance against the pro-slavery position of the Board, in which they say, 'We sustain no relation to the Board, implying approbation of the principles we have

A lady consulted Dr. Abernethy respecting a their frivolous detail, by holding out his hand for "The clip in Peru weighs nine pounds, while the fee. A one-pound note and a shilling were

> Ezekiel says that he heard of a rumseller who once experienced a generous emotion, which was something so entirely new and strange that he did not know what ailed him, and accordingly

> A Pittsburgh paper says, that smoke is yet emitted from a portion of the ruins of the great fire in that city. Passing the site of the late Waverly House on Monday, we saw smoke rising from the ruins on the lot south of it-relic of the great fire of July last.

On Sunday week an old barn was burned at Syracuse, and a few days after a boy, whilst group- every man should let alone those that he coming about the ruins, discovered under a plank a plains of in others and axamine his own. hole in which was deposited dies and other materials for coining, and quite a large quantity of in Belgium, says a traveler, is the frog fishery. spurious halves and quarters of dollars.

The rioters at the recent municipal election, at Montreal, were not altogether devoid of gumption. A correspondent of the Kingston Whig towards a particular voter, the fellow made answer-"Sure we let that fellow off twice before again; what's the use of bothering so much to liteness by a slave?" keep him off, when a trifling dimonstration will settle him for all day."

that in conformity with a recommendation of the that the habit is not only useless and in bad taste, Grand Jury of Liberty county, a large and re- but expensive, injurious to health, and at the same spectable meeting of the citizens, irrespective of time dangerous to the public. Is not the example party, was held at Hindesville on the 2d ult, worthy of imitation? to take into consideration the evils resulting from electioneering, and to devise some plan to arrest

on Friday, Mr. Giles, of Boston, said he was en- | being too pious. deavoring to find some of the descendants of Miles

Maj. Gen. Scott has issued an order to disconmands of an intelligent publication is liberally en up in the British Court of Chancery, no less than six manors, yielding an annual income of £60,

Mr. Loring Larkins, formerly captain of the schooner Merchant, was tried at Charleston last week, on a charge of being about to engage in For so generous and noble a stand in behalf the slave trade, and convicted. The punishment trials are now progressing.

In the neighborhood of Baltimore there is made annually from sixteen to seventeen millions of assorted cotton goods, besides five or six hundred thousand yards of duck, consuming more than twenty thousand bales of cotton per year.

Mr. John Barker, of Newburgh, has discovered a mode of mixing fine Wool and Fur in the manufacture of hat bodies, so as to avoid the weight and clumsiness of those composed wholly of the former, and the liability to crack of those composed of fur only. In the new hat, the elasticity given by the fur is combined with the strength of a wool body, avoiding the defect of either.

Isaac Edwards, of Sag Harbor, after having shot a mischievous dog, went into his barn, where his son found him expiring. It is supposed that the concussion in firing the gun caused a rupture of a blood vessel in the head.

In Charlestown, Mass., the election of town accountable for the transaction. officers was contested chiefly on the Temperance ground. The Temperance ticket was elected.

A foot race between Wm. Jackson, otherwise of the State of New-York, both celebrated for where intoxicating drinks are sold. their pedestrian feats, came off on the Washington Course, near Charleston, S. C. Jackson ran the 10 1-2 miles in 59 min. 35 sec., winning the purse

The Marion (Ga.) Pioneer states that it has a ubscriber, a lad of eleven years of age, who pays his subscription in eggs, and having but one hen, reading in the Assembly. he 'expects her to do her duty.' This is certainly a hen worth having.

Gov. Slade, of Vermont, has appointed Friday, the 10th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer

Company, about three miles above Northumber- ed to prison to await trial. and, Penn., his son, and a clerk named Grundy, were swept away by the freshet, in their efforts o save their stock of goods.

Hon. John M'Lean has declined accepting the the colored man. Presidency of the American Bible Society, on account of his inability, arising from his judicial duties, to attend to the duties of that office.

At the late term of the Columbia County Over and Terminer, the Attorney-General moved to discontinue proceedings on all the untried Anti- it was only in the domestic scenes of home, as an affectionate Rent indictments, mainly on the ground that vio- wife, and the kindest of mothers, that her virtues could be Rent indictments, mainly on the ground that vio-lations of the law had ceased, and that sufficient viving partner and children, in this trying dispensation of case made and provided for. examples had been made in the punishment of the Divine Providence, the gratifying consolation remains and is parties convicted. The motion was granted by cherished, that her pilgrimage here was passed in the faith-

At Marshall, Mich., on the 15th inst., the whole wooden block known as the Merchants' Exchange, was consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at

The cotton and tobacco-growing States raise about four-fiths of our exports, and are consequently more dependent on foreign than on domestic demands.

A Mrs. King, of Hartford, has seen fit to abanaparts unknown."

for telling of it, and our grief insupportable but st., N. Y., or on the premises of for participation.

It is in contemplation to hold at the city of Washington, some time in the month of May next, Will be opened for the reception of Students, Wednesday, a National Fair for the exhibition? of specimens of American art and industry, in all the branches of domestic labor.

Young man, how do you spend your evenings Answer this question, and we can tell you almost to a certainty what will be your future character.

The first week in March, cucumbers, green

There was a tremendous thunder storm at Baltimore, Washington, and through that section of country a few days ago.

Good sense, without education, is better than education without good sense,

In North Carolina there are 21 crimes punishable by death.

Among writers of all ages some deserve same and have it; others neither have nor deserve it; some have it not deserving; others, though deserving, yet totally miss it, or have it not equal

Somebody says, the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence -without this, bones, guano, or other manure

The way to cure our prejudices is this, that

The hind limbs are the only parts used. They are sold by the quart, like oysters, at a high price, tution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been and make a most delicious dish.

A colored man once passing General Washingsays, on remonstrating with one of the gang who ton with his retinue, politely bowed to him; the procure two or three delinquent voters, and was had possession of the hustings, for unusual violence General immediately returned the compliment. An officer, on seeing this, said, "General, do you condescend to bow to a black man?" "What," without bating him, and he sneaks straight back returned the General, "shall I be outdone in po-

> The Board of General Education in Switzerland have forbidden the whole of the students in We learn from the Columbia (Ga.) Enquirer, the several faculties to smoke, upon the principle

> the most important conventions of the Revolution, he moved that it be opened by prayer to the al-In the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature mighty Father. Franklin was never accused of

> > tinue firing morning and evening guns at the several military posts in our country.

> > Mr. White, a member of Congress from New York, has been prosecuted for a violation of the

> > The Harrisburg Telegraph is informed by the State Treasurer that, from the best information obtained, the damage to the State Canals by the late disastrous flood, will require an expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars to repairand not to exceed one hundred and eighteen thou-

The Galena Jeffersonian says, that in March, just before the opening of the navigation of the Mississippi, the amount of lead corded up on the wharves at Galena, was as large as eight millions of pounds. The lead product the coming season will be enormous, and will somewhat evince the capacity of the Great West.

ed for flogging a schoolmaster who had inflicted severe punishment upon a boy. They were fined \$50 and costs. Down East the suits are generally against the teacher for severity to the boys.

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell is progressing at Boston. His counsel has urged in extenuation of the prisoner's guilt, if he really be guilty, that he has been addicted from his childhood to a disease called Somnambulism, and that if he ever allowed himself to be drawn into the commission of the crime imputed to him, he must have been in this state, and was therefore (argues the counsel) un-

there are three theatres in Boston, two nundred gambling establishments, not less that huncalled the American Deer, and John Gildersleeve, dred houses of ill-fame, and two thousand places

> The Albany Citizen says that the State Canals will be ready for navigation by the 20th of April, or near that day.

> The Hudson River Railroad, the Troy & Schenectady to Utica, and the New York & Connecticut Rallroad bills have been ordered to asthird

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell, at Boston, for the murder of Maria Bickford, was concluded on Saturday. The Jury, after being out two hours, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. After the reading of the verdict he was again arrest-Mr. Dallmer, who was store-keeper of the Union | ted on the other indictment of Arson, and remand-

> A proposition has been submitted to the Michigan Legislature to amend the Constitution of that State, so as to extend the right of suffrage to

At Westerly, R. I., on the 19th of March, CATHARINE, wife of Charles Bradford, aged 38 years. Few, during life, retain a larger space in the affections of a widely-extended circle of connections and friends, than Mrs. Bradford. But ful discharge of every moral duty, and that she died with the Christian's hope of a blessed immortality.

In Hopkinton, R. I., March 11th, Lydia Ann, daughter of Gardner Burdick, aged 24 years. The deceased was a member of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church Richard, and an ornameut to the cause of Christ. In the lickness, she showed much of the beauty of holiness, and in her death she gave evidence of the sustaining power of religion in the hour of dissolution.

A FARM FOR SALE.

TN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, ly don that city and her husband, in company with ing north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the two Mormon Elders, for California, or other Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well Conversation augments pleasure and dimin- adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good vaishes pain, by our having sharers in either; for riety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt silent woes are greatest, as silent satisfaction least: meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of since sometimes our pleasures would be none but for telling of it, and our grief insupportable but

JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages

and Moral and Intellectual Science. URDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department, . 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-

guages 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 designig to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue acven weeks, with daily Lectures,

and odel Classes. Fuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00 Academic, rom \$3 00 to \$5 00. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals, except Instrumental

Music. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, IRA SPENCER, M. D., Rev. LECIUS CRANDALL, Agents.

DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principal, and Professor of Languages. IRA SAYLES, Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathemat GURDON EVANS, Professor of Natural Sciences. J. R. HARTSHORN, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

O. STILLMAN, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. One of the most singular branches of industry Miss C. B. Maxson. Preceptress, Instructress in French. Italian Drawing and Painting Mrs. M. B. Kenyon, Assistant in the Female Department. From the very liberal patronage extended to this Insti-

induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing ite acilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illus tration of the different departments of those Sciences The apparatus will be farther increased at the commence ment of the eusuing Fall Term, by the introduction of whatever may be necessary in other Sciences than those above mentioned, especially, by a MANIKIN of the most approved structure, now being imported from Paris, expressly for this Institution. This will enable the student of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with advantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual subject, having this farther advantage of being divested of all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room.

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

Finally, the proprietors pledge themselves, that the reputation of this Institution shall be sustained by the introduction of whatever may be necessary to meet the de-

The Institution is liberally endowed and subject to the visitation of the Regents.

Its Library is choice and extensive, and accessible, also to all the students gratis. THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Terms, as follows:-The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20., The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and

ng Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. Expenses.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano,) need not exceed \$70.00; and may even be reduced much below this, where individues board them. selves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commenc-

President of the Board of Trustees CTATE 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 Two persons in Cleveland, Ohio, have been tri- 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 of 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 One of the editors of the Christian Herald, says of the votes or ballots given as aforesaid are for a Convention, 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, pursuant to the ovisions 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 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE .- I certify the Baord of State Canvassers, on file in this office. Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Al-

bany, 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, ?

Albany, Jan. 28th, 1846. To the Sheriff of the County of New York-Sir: Notice 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 pe held on the last Tucsday 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 ect 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 Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. vi., title 3d, article 3d part 1st, page 140.

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TERMS.

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Miscellaneous.

LIKE A LITTLE CHILD.

FROM THE GERMAN OF TERSTEEGER, A trustful little child that loves And leaves all to his Father's care, That all his Father's deeds approves. Nor once to grieve or murmur dare, Such, Saviour, let me ever be-Such, my relation unto thee.

Make me a gentle little child, Who knows but one on earth to love, And who amid the deserts wild. Dare not without his Father move, But clasping close the outstretched hand, Treads firmly on the shifting sand.

Oh! tend me as a wearied child, And let me lie upon Thy breast, And with Thy voice of love beguil'd, Forget the foes that would molest. With gentlest voice, O lull each fear! With kindest hand, O dry each tear!

Thus, Jesus, Saviour, let me be Not only child-like in my will, But Thine own child-a child of Thee, Whose love alone my breast can fill. And if Thy child—Thine heir at last, When earth, and grief, and care are past.

INTELLECTUAL TRAINING OF GIRLS.

I said I would have the intellect of girls as highly and richly cultivated as boys. I do not mean that some women have not now a better education than some menbut that take any given family, where the boys and girls interruptions, and they continue longer at their studies. Girls are kept from school if it is cold or hot; if it rains, snows, or is muddy; if there is company, they must stay to see them; if extra business, to help; and teachers can tell you how slow is their progress with such interruptions. At the age of twelve or fourteen they are taken from school permanently, because their labor is needed of the way, whereas if they were trained to usefulness, they could all go to school, and all together do as much at home as is now done by the girls alone.

Girls having finished their education just when the foundation is laid, and the superstructure should have been reared, are then dressed like women, and begin to have company. A few years are spent in learning the arts of fashion, in dress and manners, and then commence the duties of life, without any preparation, except what little they have learned in cooking and other work, and this has been limited to a few things; for although the mother has prevented the daughter from going to school, the object was to forward the work, and not to educate she can get her own living. No matter if her father the girl in house-keeping; so she has been employed in those things that required little thought or judgment; while the mother, or some other competent one, has done the difficult parts; and thus the poor girl is enfeebled ev- dustrious, can fail to get a competency to support a famiery way, in body and mind

are not allowed to do any thing that can possibly strengthen their physical powers—how can they be learned when | so? Political economists say it arises from the great they have not the time, and how can they have judgment and decision when others always think for them?

so young, as they do not need their labor; they usually send their girls where, to the rudiments of a common education, are added a smattering of what is called the higher branches, and they are soon perfected in these, at least in their own estimation; as a young girl of fourteen told me very complacently that she had "finished astronomy;" but the most of their time is spent in drawing, at the piano, worsted work, and French. They must paint, if they have no taste for it, play the piano if they cannot distinguish tunes, and speak French if they are never to

Boys are not served so, compelled to learn what they never can use. With all these drawbacks, the daughters of the wealthy complete their education much younger fashionable acquirements? No. I only ask that they keep their place. I would have every boy and girl learn to sing, and believe this knowledge, so far from taking from their other studies, would but expedite them, provided it was introduced by a good teacher, and at such times as the mind needed a change. I would have every boy and girl learn the principles of proportion and perspective, so that they could sketch correctly a landscape, an animal, a building, or machine; and if they had a taste for music or painting, I would improve it, but not at the expense of more important studies. The years from sixteen to twenty are usually worse than wasted with girls: they are generally spent in frivolous work, frivolous dressing, frivolous reading, frivolous talking and visiting, while with boys this is the time that they study the most if they are ever educated. The mind during this important period being neglected, has not been enlarged with philosophical, chemical, or other scientific truths. It has not been disciplined in mathematics and kindred studies; it has not been made precise in its judgment by the ethics of the Bible. I ask not that a woman be trained in a theo. logical Seminary, and fitted for a minister, but I do ask if possible, by reading it in the languages in which it was originally written, "that she may be able to give a reason for the hope that is in her, with meekness and wisdom," and that "her conversation be with grace, seasoned with salt." I care not to have her versed in the 'whereas and aforesaids' of the law school, but I would have her understand national and personal rights, so that she can teach her boys to bear, or select others to bear. the magisterial sword of God, for the defence of the right and punishment of the wrong doer; before the political demagogue can teach him to abandon every moral principle for the sake of party.

A woman needs as thorough an education as a man, for these reasons. She has to bear a part in the conversation of the family; she should therefore be intelligent. She is called to act in trying emergencies as often as a man, and therefore needs a disciplined mind. The comfort and blood is made to circulate more swiftly than ordinarily, in and oh, into what a fearful gulf did he fall!! of the duties of her peculiar province as on his; she should have knowledge, then, to fill it well. The training of children in the way they should go, devolves equally upon her, and for this greatest of human employments she must have wisdom.

The knowledge of books is but a part of the training of which I am speaking, but a very necessary part—the whole consists in the mental atmosphere which the mind inhales during the twenty-four hours, whether from books, conversation, or meditation, the whole carried out in action. I know a man of fifty years of age, who since leaving college has read every thing he could get; he has a peculiarly retentive memory, but has never used his knowledge either to benefit himself or others. This man tion that it secured no effect which could not be better read educated. He is of no more use than they are when laid upon the shelves, for he has not brought their practi-

The results of this miserable deficiency in the intellecu de for the protection of persons and property. Women tellect, the feelings, or the health.

have so long been called "angels," that men seem to have come to the conclusion that they have no persons to protect; and as for property, they say women do not know enough to take care of it, and therefore the laws and customs of society virtually say they shall have none to protect. If a man dies, and leaves a snug little property, which judiciously managed would support the family and educate the children, the law kindly steps in and appoints guardians for the children—as if their mother had suddenly become a monster—and a surrogate to settle the estate as if she were an idiot; when all these expenses are paid, the wife finds herself with but little left, save landed estate, the rents perhaps not amounting to the taxes, and none of it can be sold until the youngest child is of age. The law, in its kind care for women, gives this wife and mother, one-third of the interest of this estate, or in other words, takes every cent from her.

This is not exactly burning a woman on the funeral cruelty. It starves her and her children together over for those whose grade of intelligence and refinement does the grave of her husband. The property might have been originally the husband's, or it might have been the wife's -or, which is most generally the case, made by the united efforts and economy of both. But no matter, it belongs equally to both while they live, and exclusively to the survivor. Reverse the scene. Let the property be taken from the husband at the death of the wife, and he left to support the children without means, and then it would not be an equal wrong; for he could enter any of the various occupations by which money is made, and so support his children, but from which the wife is excluded by the arbitrary customs of society. "Power is inalienable right" Women have moral power because they have been morally trained, and just hear how the land resounds with calls to use it, and how that call is promptly responded to, in Abolition, Temperance, Moral Reform-yea, are of equal capacity, and the boys will have the best ed- the more self-sacrificing the cause, the louder the shoutucation, for these reasons, they are not subject to so many | "Go a-head, the work belongs to you." Give women intellectual power, and think you they would be crushed with such laws and customs as now prevail?

The estate of a friend of mine, whose husband left 1800 acres of land in the country, besides some city property, being so situated that she and her children were reduced to want, she petitioned the Chancellor for a right to sell what was her own; and after much delay obtained leave at home; boys of this age being of no use at home, are | to sell the least valuable lot, worth \$500, the law expenses sont to school, if for no other reason but to keep them out | for which permission amounted to \$150! How long would men bear such impositions? Until they had intellectual power to assert their rights, and no longer. I am not one of those who wish woman to vote, or be eligible to office; I only ask that she know enough to secure her

How long must a woman turum the piano, do worsted work, or hem-stitch handkerchiefs, to convince law-makers that she is capable of taking care of her property for the benefit of herself and children, or to convince the merchant that she can keep his books as neatly and correctly as did her departed husband? Make every woman independent, qualify her to do something whereby rich; the rich child is frequently a poor woman; the monied wealth of the nation is constantly changing hands.-No man in this country, who is healthy, moral, and in ly; no woman can do this, except she be so fortunate as to How can girls be otherwise than delicate, when they teach a Seminary, or keep a millinery; and yet, women do more hours' hard work than men; why should this be number of laborers for the amount of labor to be donethere being but few things save house-work that women The rich do not take their daughters from school quite are permitted to do. Let women be educated so that they can compete with men in those branches of business where they can do just as well as men; they then open to themselves a road to competency. They can tend dry goods stores as well as men—they please most customers better as saleswomen. They can tend ladies' shoe stores. bakeries, music and book stores. They can set types and shall I say edit, as well as men? They can keep the books of any firm, and no young lady should be considered educated until she could keep handsomely and correctly a set of books by double entry.

Would you not have a girl learn house-keeping? it may be inquired. I answer, Yes—every girl, rich or poor should be made a good housekeeper, but there are more women than there is house work to be done. But, says than their sons. Does the objector ask, do you discard the objector, you will take from our young men their bread. Well, if some must do without bread. I am will ing to have as many men as women starve. But I fear no such result. On the contrary, I expect there will be much fewer hungry persons than there are now, whenever the desired reform shall have been effected. There is all the prairie-land to be tilled, and the ocean to be peopled, the management of steam, every branch of architec ture and the various mechanic arts, and wholesale busi ness, which will be left to men altogether; the pulpit and the bar, the public offices, and foreign diplomacy, and many more eyenues to industry and wealth, too numerous An industrious man will find enough to do.
The woman on the same platform with men

Does the delicate mother fear that I would make her daughters masculine? What does she mean by mascu-Gross, brawling, reckless, uncouth, inelegant, thoughtless, immodest, presuming, impudent, ungraceful vithout restraint, irreligious, without natural affection. For the world I would not do it, and should be just as un- the power of the lions, and sending angels to help a novel willing to have your sons such. Does she mean by masculine-thoughtful, judicious, wise, learned, independent self-respecting-I plead guilty. I would polish every diamond, however small, to its full capacity. Remember, mother, when you teach your daughter fashionable ac- angels will come in the latter case because they came in complishments. they will perish with the using. But when for her a critical knowledge of the word of God, obtained | you plant a truth in her mind, you have put there a germ that will swell and expand to interminable ages. Truth never dies, is never out of place, never comes in violent contact with other truth, but always has a niche which it beautifully fills, and forms a part of a grand unit. Do not be afraid, then, of letting it come in contact with your daughter's mind; it will not make her any thing that God will not approve and bless. [Adv. Moral Reform.

MISS BEECHER ON DANCING.

As this recreation is actually conducted, it does not tend to produce health of body or mind, but directly the reverse. If old and young went out to dance together in the open air, as the French peasants do, it would be a very different sort of amusement from that which is witnessed | Byron and Bulwer. Alas for moral principle, when in a room furnished with many lights, and filled with guests, both expending the healthful part of the atmosphere, where the young collect in their tightest dresses. to protract for several hours a kind of physical exertion circumstances where it is less perfectly oxygenized healh requires; the pores of the skin are excited by heat and exercise; the stomach is loaded with indigestible articles, and the quiet needful to digestion withheld; the diversion is protracted beyond the usual hour of repose: and then, when the skin is made the most susceptible to damps and miasmas, the company pass from a warm room to the collection that air. It is probable that no single amusement car spinted out, combining so many injurious his, which is so often defended as a healthparticulal ful one. Even if parents who train their children to dance, can keep them from public balls, (which is seldom

all the same mischievous influences. The writer was once inclined to the common opinion. that dancing was harmless, and might be properly regulated. and she allowed a fair trial to be made under her anspices by its advocates. The result was a full convicevils to health, character and happiness, and that those

Those young ladies who are brought up with less exciting recreations, are uniformly likely to be the most contented, and most useful, while those who enter the path to which this diversion leads, acquire a relish and desire for high excitement, which makes the more steady and quiet pursuits and enjoyments of home comparatively

In reference to these exciting amusements, so liable to danger and excess, parents are bound to regard the principle which is involved in the petition, "Lead us not into temptation." Would it not be inconsistent to teach this prayer to the lisping tongue of childhood, and then send it to the dancing master to acquire a love for a diversion which leads to constant temptations that so few can resist? It is encouraging to those who take this view of the subject, to find how fast the most serious and intelligent portion of the community is coming to a similar result. Twenty-five years ago, dancing was universally practised by the young as a matter of course in every part of the nation. Now, in those parts of the country where religion and intelligence are most extensively diffused, it is almost impossible to get up a ball among the more refined classes of the community. The amusement pile of her husband, but is rather a refinement on Asiatic is fast leaving this rank in society, to remain as a resource not relish more elevated recreations.

FACTS FOR NOVEL READERS.

The inveterate novel reader is sometimes driven to the dmission, that the influence of this species of literature is enerally evil, but excuses his own conduct, on the ground that his moral principle is firmly established, and that consequently there is no danger in his case. A few weeks since I met a young lady who justified the indulgence of her own taste for novels, by this plea: "Oh," said she, "I would by no means recommend or countenance the indiscriminate reading of such romances as this, (alluding to one, in my view, of a very exceptionable character, which she had just laid down;) I know they must do | years since. The following notice from the Mercury is mischief in a great many instances; but my principles | dated January 8, 1740. are formed; the book cannot do me any harm." When I hear such language as this, I fear there is need

of the Apostle's admonition, "Let him that thinketh be standeth, take heed lest he fall." There is no doubt that a Christian can be so entirely under the influence of the Spirit, that the necessary temptation into which he may be thrown, wlll have little or no power over him. But let it never be forgotten, that in order to secure this triumph, he must keep within the boundaries which the tently, to repeat the petition, "Lead us not into temptaand courted danger. This indeed is little less than triffing free as the mountain roe, coursed over hill and plain. with the Providence of God.

doubt. The same deceiver who is now "as a roaring lion store for our common country, were scarce conceived going about seeking whom he may devour," tried his best the power of steam was unknown, and the idea to defeat the glorious plan of salvation in this way. Among | "chaining the lightning," would have been regarded perhaps more ingenious than all. He persuaded and ob- brain. tained our Saviour's consent to go with him to the top of one of the high towers on the temple. "Now," said the tempter, "throw thyself down—there will be a miracle wronght for thy salvation—there is no danger—thou knowest it is written in the Scriptures, 'He shall give his angels charge concerning thee.' Throw thyself down from hence." But the Lord did no such thing. Why? He gives his own reason. "It is written, thou shalt not tempt | ago stained the honor of our goodly state, and held its the Lord thy God." That is, thou shalt not try him-thou galling yoke upon so large a portion of our citizens' shalt not, by throwing thyself voluntarily into danger, without any divine command or permission, trifle with things that were. Who can count the blessings and the promises made to those who are by the providence of privileges that the unfolding scroll of time, has scattered God brought into danger.

We read of a man of strong faith who had to take up nis lodgings with several hungry lions; and of some other the land of Canaan, would they not have exclaimed to godly men, who were thrown into a furuance heated till their children, "there's a good time coming, wait a little the malice of wicked men could make it no hotter. These men suffered no harm. They could not avoid the danger They were condemned, because they feared God rather that man's sins have mingled with it how unbounded than man-and God sustained them, and showed the rulers of the earth that "it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.' Had these men rushed into this danger, in the absence

of any such circumstances, they might have professed ever so much reliance on the promises of God, and it would have availed them nothing,

It is just so with the novel reader. He is satisfied that the legitimate influence of the novel is evil. Be his principles ever so firmly established then, he has no guaranty that Car, with all the moral strength that God has given way. They can expect no better treatment. despisers of fathers and mothers—any or all of these?— of his safety. Sending angels to deliver a Daniel from and that faith may give. reader from hurting himself while he is indulging a depraved taste, and tampering with his passions, are two very distinct acts of Providence; and the presumption that the former, is, to say the least, not warranted by Scrip-

Many a victim has been ruined by this false confidence. It was but a few brief months ago, and we all read with the utmost surprise that an ambasador of Christ, whose praise was in all the churches, had fallen from the high eminence to which his genius and his supposed piety had raised him. His name is now a by-word among the enemies of the cross of Christ. That man, according to his own confession, owes his fall to an appetite early formed, for elegant but exciting works of taste. He flattered himself that he had "moral principle" enough and to spare: and so he revelled in the fascinating scenes of literature from the bottomless pit, with all the trappings of elegance and classic beauty are needlessly and presumptuously brought to bear upon it! Alas for virtue, which is not habitual to them. During this process, the when unprotected by the Holy Ghost! This man fell,

Reader, in vain is all your reliance on moral principle, if you place yourself beyond the bounds where God has promised to protect you. If you are reading the fashion able exciting novels of the day, there is no safety for you, be your principle what it may. There is no safety for | find the place it deserves with the list of the benefactors you, because you are on the enemy's ground. The fact of of past ages. But whether it shall be so or otherwise your being in your present position, is evidence in itself that you have virtually tempted the Lord your God. He has never promised to protect you where you are. You the case,) dancing in private parlors is subject to nearly are on dangerous ground. You have no assurance that you are safe until you escape. [Adv. Moral Reform.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.—Happiness is always to be found if we only condescend to pick it up seed by seed. As none of its ingredients should be thought too minute to be is not educated—as well might you call the books he has gained another way; that it involved the most pernicious gathered and added to our store, so none should be deemed too insignificant for distribution to others. Occasions for parents were wise who brought up their children with the full understanding that they were neither to learn nor do it may not be in our power to bestow them; but the little practise the art. In the fifteen years during which she services and gratifications which every current day places has had the care of young ladies, she has never known of within the reach of the humblest member of society will tual training of our girls, is felt in our laws. Laws are ment did not have a bad effect either on the habits, the in-

From the N. Y. Observer

THE CURSE OF SODOMA " For we will destroy this place, because the cry of them

is waxen great before the face of the Lord, and the Lord hath sent us to destroy it." Gen. xix. 13.

There's a wail in the blast that is sweeping the plain, And the sky is o'erspread with a mantle of gloom, For vengeance broods over iniquity's reign, And the angels of warning now herald its doom!

Mourn-mourn o'er the city that lifteth its pride, The wreath that is kindling shall humble it low, And consuming destruction encompass it wide, For the just are not found who may ruin forego!

Flee away to the mountain ye righteous for life! Linger not! heed the warning that mercy hath given; Abroad on his mission, through darkness and strife Death shall ride in his might at the bidding of Heaven!

Aye, wail now ye wicked! none heedeth your cry, The arm of Omnipotence wieldeth its ire, And the vengeance that long hath slept silent on high Cometh down on your homes in a tempest of fire!

A cloud goeth up from the land to proclaim That in ashes the fair city smouldering sleeps: All left of its glory a wreck and a name; While eve deepens o'er it her shadows and weeps!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A friend has laid upon our table a bound volume of the "New-York Gazette and the American Weekly Mercury," published in New-York and Philadelphia, over a hundred

"The Rev. Mr. Whitfield having taken up 5000 Acres of land on the Forks of the Delaware in this province, in Order to erect a Negro School and settle an English town All persons who are disposed to contribute to said school may pay their contributions to Mr. Benezet Merchant in Second st., The Rev. Mr. Gilbert Tenant at New Brunswick in New Jersey, Mr. Henckman, Bookseller in Boston or to the printer of this paper."

We copy the above precisely as it was printed, as specimen of many others contained in the publication Spirit has marked out for him. He must be able, consis- Our readers would regard this antique volume—could we pass it round—as a curious literary medley. The paper tion, but deliver us from evil." Can he do this, and rush on which it is printed would now be deemed scarce fit into the very midst of temptation? The Christian, for- for wrapping paper; the types used, the language, orthogsooth, has so much moral principle that novel reading can raphy, forms of expression, arrangement of articles in do him no harm! God has promised to defend him from serted, and the subject matter mark the work as a reminall the "fiery darts of the wicked!" But who told that scence from a generation that have long since passed Christian he would escape unscathed from the lightning away. We have looked upon it in its homely guise, with heat that has destroyed and is destroying its victims all a feeling akin to reverence-not unlike that produced by around him? In what part of the Bible has he found | beholding locks of hair, preserved from the grave of buthe promise that the Spirit of the living God would smile ried friends. This old book is a truthful mirror of what upon him while he indulged a morbid appetite for excit- was passing one hundred years ago. When the populaing literary stimulants, and preserve his moral constitution | tion of the city was something less than 10,000—a sixth unharmed, though he should choose to drink poison? In part were slaves, and the city and province were under that stage of his career, as a disciple of Christ, has he seen the English government. The first stage route had n the finger of the Lord pointing to such a course? We then been started between New-York and Philadelphianave some wonderful instances on record, of the interpo- the "Bouwery" was spoken of, as a farm quite out of town sition of God for his saints, when they were in danger; -vessels were two months in crossing the Atlantic, and but none, that ever I have read of, where those saints several days in going to Albany, several tribes of Indians needlessly and presumptuously went out of their way resided in the interior of the State, and their wild game The scenes of the Revolution, were then hid by the vei Our Lord and Master was tempted, sorely tempted, no of futurity-National blessings, civil and religious, then in the ingenious schemes which he resorted to, was this, vagary, as wild as any that ever crossed a disordered

One may open this volume, and take his stand with the actors who penned its columns, with his mind's eye or the then passing events, also on what has since transpired, and a book of God's Providence will open before him ful of instruction. If he fails to see in it the traces of s Divine hand, dull, dark, and blind must be his mental perceptions. Where is the slavery that a hundred years Thanks be to God that here He has numbered it with the in the pathway of the present age? Suppose our fathers had seen them in the distance, as clearly as Moses beheld longer." Suppose they could have seen only the cup of good that has been extended to man, divested of the evil would have been the joy of anticipation. This view would have required a wider scope of vision than the present time. But is it not yet to be? Has not the Christian's Magna Charta depicted it in shades of living light? (See Isa. 60: 21, and 61: 11, and Zech. 14: 20, 21.) Is

The above extract was selected instead of others, be-principle. cause it mentions two names dear to the church of Christ. A hundred years ago, WHITFIELD and TENANT. boy of his own, and he thought he was a pretty those men of God, stood where we stand—here they lived little boy and loved him much. But his father and toiled, endured and suffered, till their earthly mission | was old, he had got all the property of his father was accomplished, and they were called to go up higher. | into his own hands, and then was so cruel as not Their names have outlived their age, will outlive ours to be willing to take care of his old father. One and many yet to come—for their deeds of love have left day he gave his little son a blanket, and told him "Footprints on the sands of time" that time's flowing to go and give it to his grandfather, and tell him waters will fail to wash away. But how few that now he must clear out, that they could not keep him venerate the name of Whitfield remember that in his there any longer The little boy replied in all day and while doing his Master's work with singleness of his innocence, "Papa, Grandfather must not purpose, he was assailed by calumny, his aims misrepre. have all the blanket." "Why," inquired the sented and his good, evil spoken of. His Biographer in- doting father. "Because," said the child, "I forms us that the specific object of benevolence that first introduced him so extensively to the churches, was reported as having been started by him for sinister ends.— Obstacles were laid in his path, by those from whom he had reason to expect sympathy, and like many that have lived before and since, he shared the lot of the Christian in being chastened, and tried, and purified in the furnace of affliction. The long silence of the grave has buried in oblivion the accusations of his foes, while his virtues and the blessed truths he taught, are still had in lasting remembrance. A hundred years to come will also pass as a tale that is told, and ere they have gone it would not be matter of surprise, should the name of the founder of this association, (maligned and reviled as it has been.) with them or those who may walk in his steps the evanescent nature of all things earthly when rightly appreciated, makes the displeasure of the few or the approbation of the many, seem of small account. The balances of Eternity will soon reverse all wrong decisions, and then the redeemed soul will realize most perfectly, that One God-approving smile "whole years outweighs"

Of human censure or of human praise [Adv. Moral Reform.

POWER OF TRUTH. Once on a time an ancient king, Required to know what was the strongest thing; One said it was a king, another-wine, A third, that it was woman, all divine; But women, wine or kings, the fourth declared, With simple TRUTH was not to be compared.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

From the London Child's Companion. THE CHILD IN THE DARK VALLEY. "My Father! through the valley's shade" Will you not go with me," The dying boy with faintness said.

"My son! my son! I must abide The time which God hath set; Life's toils my path must still betide,-Mine hour is not come yet."

"And my protector be?"

"O, mother, you have always blessed Your little boy-will you Go with me in the shades of death, And help my passage through ?"

"My child! I would, but cannot go; God hath not called for me :-But Jesus waits for thee, I know. And he will go with thee."

"Yes !- father !- mother !- yes, I see-The valley now is light :-My Saviour walks along with me

And Heaven appears in sight! "How sweet the music that I hear! Bright angels bid me come! A little while, and I'll be there:-I'm almost-I am-home!"

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

Exodus xx: 12. Honor thy father and thu nother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. This the apostle calls "the first commandment

with promise." Eph. 6:2. By this he means that there is no promise connected with the preceding commandments. Thus he understands it as a promise, as though it read, "If you will honor your father and mother, your days shall be long upon the land." This also suppose that if they did not honor their father and mother, their days would not be long upon the land.

There is something here a little peculiar to the Jews, "The land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," means the land of Canaan, which was given to the seed of Abraham. It intimates the manner in which God would punish them if they did not obey the law. As their days were to be long on the land, if they obeyed, so the reverse was true if they disobeyed. This implied threatening could be fulfilled in one of two ways; by destroving them, or by driving them out of the land. God did punish them in both these ways, some were slain in the land, and some were carried away captives out of the land, so that their days were not long upon the land which the Lord their God gave them. The particular duty inculcated in this commandment is that of honoring our parents, and from the fact that God wrote it on a table of stone as a statute, we may infer that to dishonor our parents is a great sin. Though what was peculiar to the Jews may have changed, the obligation to honor our parents has not changed, and never can; it grows out of the relation we sustain to each other as parents and children, and lies deep in our social nature and mode of existence.

I. The nature of the duty here enjoined. To honor is to esteem or respect our parents. But where this respect is felt, it will show itself in

1. We should always be modest and respectful in our behaviour in their presence.

2. We should always address them with deference and kind language.

3. We should always respect their authority and obey their commands so far as we can. 4. We should gratify their wishes in every

thing that is not wrong, to the extent of our abil-5. We should provide for them as they may need, and as we may be able, when they become

old and need assistance. II. The reasons upon which this duty rests.

1. God has commanded us to do it. 2. It is but a reasonable return for what parents have first to do for their children. Children at first are helpless, and their parents have to nurse them, protect them, feed and clothe them, instruct and in every way provide for them

until they can take care of themselves.

3. It is only on the ground that we honor our parents, that we can expect to be honored as parents by our children, and we all do or shall not the Car of human progress being moved steadily in desire that. Let children, when they are inclinthat direction by an unseen and irresistible agency? ed to disobey and dishonor their parents, think Search and look, for he that runs may read. Not only how they will feel when they shall be parents, "get off the track" but put thy shoulder to the wheel of and their children shall treat them in the same We will tell you a little story to illustrate this

A son had got to be a man, and had a little shall want half of it for you, when you get to be old." This touched the heart of the cruel son and showed him his wrong, and he repented.

Let us say then, children, "honor thy father and mother," for it is right, and of it you will never repent when you shall be old. [Juvenile Wes.

THE BEGGAR AND THE DIVINE.

Once on a time a divine who thought himself, and was thought by others, good; while taking a morning walk, happened to meet with a poor beggar, when the following dialogue took place. Divine. God give thee a good morning.

Beggar. I never had an evil morning. D. God bless thee and make thee prosperous and happy.

B. Nor am I unprosperous or unhappy. D. Whence camest thou, and whither art thou

B. I came from God, and I am returning to him.

D. Who art thou?

B. I am a King. D. But where is thy kingdom?

B. The kingdom of heaven is within me, so that my will and all my desires are subdued to the will of God, insomuch that what he wills I will also; hence, I never had an evil morning,

and am not unprosperous or unhappy. The divine concluded his walk full of thought, having learned a lesson on the subject of reconciliation and submission to God, which made him wiser than he was before.

VOL. II—N

EDITED BY GEORGE

The Sabba

THE EPHRAN Many of our readers a

man Seventh-day Bre though opposed to confli Whigs during the Revo after the battle of Brand extensive establishment wounded American so closed the eyes of some it in a twelve month some formed an association to earthly remains. The c ment was laid last autur we give below some ext JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. casion; which bears ho patriotism, benevolence sive followers of the Lore

Col. J. Warren Scott. and his sister, (both now but who were at Ephrata Dr. Scott, who was one with the care of the sick sent at the laying of the old Colonel presided. G laying the stone; deliver peated it in German. were made to a great mu gregated to witness the spoken of as being deeply

We stand on holy grous is steeped in the blood of the earth around us is ashes of our nation's defen of mid-day pauses as it sw up again the notes of pray other times it bore onward that it had stolen from th blending with the increas breathed from this sacred

We stand on holy groun led to death the multitude below, has found response who, not called to repeat the to appreciate the spirit in to acknowledge the obliga

We stand on holy groun which expresses itself in ac is remembered here this de legitimate heirs of those w the wounded patriot, and have come up litther to pu deed by which this land becomes the nation's, and heirs not more to the exten lowly and truthful virtues of

We stand on holy ground and the duty, has hushed but now pealed upon the that was waving in the bree ence to the time; and freen their sentry round upon the school themselves in its defe the solemnity of the hour a awful influences of the place

What, Mr. President, wi lemen, has given sanctify it gives consequence to the ce More than a hundred yea ligionists, that had been lure Germany, by the representa of religious worship, gathere learned leader, and selecte including that on which themselves into a religious certain conventional rules views of Scripture, and regi the law of God; having a liarity, which if a cross, was selves, while their intercour distinguished by that practic llustrates the command to

Beneath their unfailing in l a rare abundance. Thei which was exhibited in the nility, led them to avoid ac nvolved the risk of pride of batient labor gave activity to oil, and made the wilderness But the piety which led the pon themselves, dictated others. Their stored garner the wants of the less pro vas open to the afflicted and earth owed her teeming f meadow; to them society with vor of sincere piety and the ne most attractive morals. astic life never shaded the upon their face; and the which they disguised their m tercepted an appeal which in hearts, nor concealed from the that they were men, and mer Society ought to have best designation upon those, who

and constant piety, "Gave blossom to nature, a but historians, while they c of all the good qualities will be ople, do not agree as to the not here discuss the propriet ations by which they have reat charter of our faith seer f religious distinctions from appears to me, that until nother more appropriate,