

## EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

## PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

# **VOL. II-NO. 45.**

# NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 30, 1846.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED. BY JAMES A. BEGG. SECTION IV.

# The Sabbath in Patriarchal Ages.

The inspired history of the world, down to the time of Abraham's call, is necessarily very brief. Having, therefore, given so distinctly the Institu. tion and Design of the Sabbath in his record of of creation, Moses, by whom the entire history was penned, makes no express reference to it afterwards till the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. An idea, principally founded on this fact, has been advanced by some, that the Sabbath had not yet been revealed. The fallacy of such a view we have already shown, in the full consideration of the origin and purpose of the day of rest; and when we reflect that the single book of Genesis embraces the history of between two and three thousand years, we shall have little occasion to wonder at such omissions. In many respects, its historical details are scanty. The names of comparatively few individuals who lived during that period, are at all preserved; nor are we furnished with many incidents in the lives even of some of would be observed, whatever others might do or the most illustrious of the patriarchs. What a say. When, therefore, we read of the faith of multitude of facts must have passed unrecorded! Abel, we might well conclude that he regularly This being the case, the silence of the sacred pen- hallowed the Sabbath of the Lord, independently man concerning the personal observance of the of other evidence. But there is besides reason to

regard to the patriarchs may surely well be ques- those early ages, in its outward form at least. tioned, and that with far greater force, where a single book is the record of the world's history, as well as that of the church, for two thousand five hundred years. As during the former period it is the great acts of faith or of apostacy in the national history of Israel, with which almost exclusively we are the intervals of his movements are marked by furnished, so also in the individual lives of the patriarchs it is the great prominent and distinguishing points of excellence in their character which are delineated, rather than the more ordinary ex- again he sent forth the dove out-of the ark;" she ercises of religion which they practiced in com- returned with her olive leaf, and he stayed yet mon with others. Yet these their excellencies are other seven days, and sent forth the dove, which sometimes set before us in language which expresses a fullness of fidelity that forbids our sup. posing their omission of any great duty imposed, or neglect of any great privilege conferred.

In like manner, and for the same purpose, we would notice that circumcision, although known to be observed universally by the descendants of Abraham, is never mentioned of individuals in Scripture history, from the settlement of the Israel ites in the land of Canaan, till the time of Christ -a period of fourteen hundred and fifty years. By the fearers of the Lord and their households,

we have every reason to believe, the Sabbath Sabbath by any, can with no propriety be regard- believe that the reference is to this, when it is said

dred years, the legitimacy of the same inference in Sabbath was in little danger of being forgotten, in Again, although we are not told, in so many words, of Noah's observance of the Sabbath. sure-

ly we may discover something more than an unmeaning coincidence in the fact, that, as the wa, ters of the flood receded from the face of the earth, weeks. After receiving again into the ark the returning dove, which found no rest for the sole of her foot, "he stayed yet other seven days, and returned not again to him any more." Gen. 8:

 $9_{--}12$ . If we may not believe this to be the act of a pious mind choosing the Sabbath blessed of the Lord, as that on which he primarily looks to God for the signal of deliverance and safety, it is at least

scarcely possible to fail of observing Noah's notice of recurring weeks in his repeated "seven days'" delay. And how came time to be distinguished | Where demons lay wait for the spirits of men ! into weeks at all, in this early stage of the world's history, if not by the observance of the Sabbaths which marked their close, since no solar or planetary movement, or any process in nature, could And a heart so devoted-a fervor so true, lead to such division?

It has, likewise, been considered, that the "day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them," of which we read in the history of the Patriarch Job, was the weekly Sabbath. And the repeated

THE MISSIONARY. Addressed by Mr. Wm. Beattie to the Missionary Moffatt, on his return to Africa.

From the London Christian Examiner.

Come over and help us ! Though scorching the clime, Though redden'd with slaughter, and hideous with crime Yet the night is fast waning-the day-star appears, To establish our hopes and extinguish our fears ! Come over and help us ! Our courage renew ! or the harvest is ripe-but the laborers are few !"

What voice did I hear? 'Twas the fervent appeal Of the soldiers of CHRIST to enkindle our zeal ! 'Twas the voice of His servants, whose standard of peace Brings light to the blind-to the captive release! Come over and help us! till truth shall prevail. and the Bible be taught in the temple of Baal !'

We come! We are ready! Our Master demands This test of our fealty—this work at our hands! and, fearless of pestilence, prisons and bonds, Fo the "call," each disciple exulting responds. or he feels—he believes that an Eye from above legards with complacence his "labors of love!"

Come over and help us! Embarked in His cause Let us march 'neath His flag, and promulgate his laws! Here are triumphs to gain !--here are kingdoms to win, That groan 'neath the bondage of Satan and Sin; Here dark SUPERSTITION is thronged in the glen,

Then forward ! thou servant of Him we adore, Bear the "tidings of gladness" to AFRICA's shore ! For HE in whose cause we behold thee depart. Shall strengthen thy hand and encourage thy heart ! No doubts can bewilder—no dangers subdue To God we commend thee! and soon may we hail Our ZION uprear'd on the ruins of Baal!

## A True Sketch.

A short winter day was just drawing to a close, as a young and poorly clad girl reached

instances there recorded of an assembly of the the door of a splendid mansion in Bleecker the deacon, bewildered, "Did you not say, young people of God on a determinate day, and that for Street. The servant ushered her into a large man, that you did not believe the whale swal-

# WHOLE NO. 97

## **Religious** Controversy.

We were comfortably situated in the stage The horses were under way, when a young man continued a conversation which it appeared had broken off at the last stopping place. "At any rate," said he, "I do not believe the

story of Jonah swallowing the whale."

"And what is there so strange in that, young man ?" said an elderly man on the opposite seat. "Strange," said the youth, "it is absurd, astonishing, impossible."

"You speak very confidently, sir; wiser men than you have believed it," continued the deacon, "and indeed why should not that be true as well as any other part of the good book?" " I never saw it in the good book !" exclaimed the other.

"Then I am sorry to say that you are very ignorant of your Bible, young man, and it seems to me that a person who shows such a lack of religious knowledge ought not to beso confident on such a subject;" and the old gentleman looked at another very sober gentleman who sat opposite to him, as if for his approval.

The other gentleman opened his mouth for the first time, and said, " I perfectly agree with the young man, I do not believe in that story either."

The deacon looked thunderstruck, and stammered out-" But, sir, I thought that you were a member of the church."

"Yes sir, I am, and I believe every thing that is contained in the Bible."

"I beg your pardon, sir, but-"

"And I beg yours, sir, but the young man said he did not believe that Jonah swallowed the whale.'

"Jonah swallowed-whale swallowed," said

m his own desk, at the Madiondency of fictitious reading. ding in those strains of powwhich has distinguished his ble so much the majestic granof the impressive truth, that cleristics of men were formed of youth generally leave in haracter. From this he passa man's aims and purposes frives for high, elevated, gen-bly partakes of the same charowl vain selfish aims dwarfand imparted their own mean ciple of the heart. And this nd shall reach the dignity of a ent and despair of devils. at objects reading should ache mind with knowledge, and ding, accomplishes, neither of best, to nothing, and in most to the set of th for the novel reader, instead a, only revels in the imagiidoes it improve the judgment, or its immediate effect is to distorted views of facts and e the feelings or foster the For if you would find hearts mant against the objects of rea finger for their relief, you istomed to weep over fictitious d libertine, or gambler, or vilerpetrates unmoved, the deeds cases out of ten, he would be or the dramatist. diffusing the poison of fictiendous responsibility, were

to license thee," draught to sell, enslaves the free; gates of hell : ites that some. ild live by rum."

PIERPONT.

ile the foea eize their swords, ail is in thy blows will cut the chords

Glend they draw ;

Gershield, the law !

inne bille versit stad

Ye may, ye may !"

h the soul !

aith the bowl !

orcer blast

restrain,

ing dead,

his bed,

ngel's breath ?-

liger's chain ?

g Tuscan died,

and face to face.

d ambrace.

tous the throng

corpse for life,

thed and long,

that is death !

When your sons

teir daily bread,\*

load with stones

them ve spread

our sons will live

broadly from above

nt give'?

divine,

laws to thine.

firuth and love

hopeless grave.

LIGHT READING.

of the Bleecker street church,

ath evening, which I had the

one can save

arrier dropped and died.

ild, the drunkard's wife !

to breathe that breath,

in the more fast ?

th a deadlier breath

Heaven's high sway 1

Thou shalt not kill."

the culpable remission of paten to become familiar with or them, was also censured was no excuse for far greater talent, and posd; and the thirst for knowg minds, can be allayed at d, poisoned fountains of our in and shame of the waste of ses, the strange spectacle of an or amusement, and all the gency, were presented at the manner, and vividness of imwhich but few can equal. Syracuse Religious Recorder.

balling details were recently one of the town commissions comments upon the pracroper indignation, and gives mstances in which children ien being administered by

ath ensue, and also sleeping a so that there was difficulty The deaths in the cases dden-convulsions. mbitual use of opiates any pe

dlivid. and seem to be always They become emeciated, ley look very old. children in the shop; they for they know the bettle, and agerly as the drunkard does

child this accustomed to the ter so thin that you can fee scome suplen and fixed, its hildren look like plit missned

motacer ont their anewer

kerorder,

ET.NEW YORK.

The missing south

dyance.

co when psyment is de

persolution ladged both in

receipt Blacking a special Shawing a special Sha

THE SHALL SALES

HELY AT

the appointment of the Sabbath, and a reason uni- been in obedience to the will of God, which an versally applicable to the human race is there assigned, yet, from the want of express mention of of both were "brought" to the Lord, the place must of its observance by the patriarchs, it has been sup- have been that chosen for the divine manifestation, posed by some that the divine appointment was of probably at the east of the garden of Eden; and a later date. Having already shown, from the if so, then have we reason to conclude that the ed even among those less nearly related to the relanguage of Moses, that the origin of the Sabbath time, "The end of days," was the Sabbath which must have been coeval with creation-having urg- God from the first had sanctified. The expresed that the reason assigned by God for its observance is its being a memorial of His creation, which the end of days already specified and numbered; applies equally to the earliest and latest times; and that its advantages were alike needful for the creatures of God in all ages-having already referred at large to these, it might now seem almost unnecessary to notice the present objection. But

as we may afterwards have accasion to advert to it, and as considerable importance has been attached to the silence of Moses, it may be proper to consider the objection farther, by referring to a few facts of a somewhat similar nature.

It must be obvious to all, that the Sabbath may have been observed by the patriarchs, without its being judged necessary by the inspiring Spirit, in so conscise an account of their lives, expressly to re fer to it. This might, indeed, be deemed superfluous after its institution had been so distinctly given, especially when we remember that such decided testimony is borne to the faith of those who have obtained ample witness that they were righteous. As we are informed in Scripture of their calling on the name of the Lord-of their being just, and perfect, and walking with God-of their having the testimony that they pleased God-of their being heirs of the righteousness which is by faith of their obedient trust in the Lord, which enabled them to forsake kindred and country-of Jehovah's being with them—of their choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season-after all this testimony in their favor, it seems to me unreasonable to doubt their regular and consistent observance of the first divine appointment. It may surely be presumed that those who have been so praised of the Lord, the Spirit, that in a matter of such importance they did what they ought to have done. Can we ever doubt that social worship was observed by pious men either before the flood or after it, though their practice in this respect also is left unstated in the Word of God Talket we have no express mention of the divine institution of the one

ed as evidence that it was not so observed. Should that "at the end of days," (as literally put in the the purpose of presenting themselves before the we question the existence of many fearers of the margin,) "it came to pass that Cain brought of the Lord, affords no little reason for the conclusion, Lord besides Enoch, between the death of Abel fruit of the ground, an offering unto the Lord; that this was done in obedience to a divine appointand the days of Noah, though we have not their in- and Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his ment; and, if so, it is highly probable that the spired biography? Certainly not. But, although flock, and of the fat thereof." Gen. 4: 3, 4. As original institution "made for man," and glorifyat the very outset, in the Word of God, we have it was "by faith" that Abel did so, it must have ing to his Maker, was the one chosen for woract of faith always implies; and as the offerings

sion must have reference to some defined period, and, up to the period in question, we read of none such but the seven of which the week is composed.

God says, in terms of highest commendation, Abraham obeyed My voice, and kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes, and My laws;" the Patriarch's observance of God's own Sabbath,

because it is not so mentioned specially by name among the "commandments" which Abraham is stated to have kept? Such a testimony as is conparticulars, we have but a short account of his life. And if from the assurance that Abraham obeyed ments, His statutes, and His laws, we should feel bound to acquit Abraham of any imputation of express mention of the fact; so, in like manner, with God's recorded testimony in his favor, we

It appears perfectly evident, from the form of God has sanctified and blessed, because that in it He rested from His work, would be set apart by the divine address to the Israelites in the wilder- ma'am. the father of the faithful for holy purposes, as part of God's charge and law. And if the Scripture in Egypt, and through all their oppression there, acknowledgment of others, who through faith have likewise obtained a good report, be in sion of time. "The sixth day" and "the seventh some cases less explicit, still, the general day" are terms used in explaining to them the man- side the bed where Mary had been reading. terms of God's commendation, fully warrant ner in which the miraculous supply of the manna our believing that they also witnessed for their would be given, but they are terms which could convey no meaning except to those who were ac-Creator, and enjoyed his blessing, in sabbatic

We should farther be greatly assisted in our as we have of the other. And, if the Sabbath is conceptions on the subject of the patriarchal oblittle spoken of before the giving of the law, so, it servance of the Sabbath, did always remember, is needful to observe, that it is seldom named in in considering it, that between the creation of the Old Testament history at all. For about five world and the time of Moses, the circumstances hundred years after the time of Moses, it is never were very different from the present. The lonmentioned; and, indeed, it is only when connect- gevity of the ancients contrasts forcibly with the ed with, some circumstance of a general or of a na- subsequent abbreviated duration of human life-so tional character, that it is in any way referred to- that, long as the period sounds in the ear, when for of its personal or social observance before the expressed by the number of years, the whole time coming of Christ. we never read-not even in the of the traditionary maintenance of the Sabbath was days of the most pious of the kings of Israel, of filled up at most by only six successive genera-Joshua, David, Solomon, Jehosaphat, Hezekiah, tions, From Adam, to whom God gave the Sabbath nor Josiah. It will not however, be thence con- in Paradise, to Moses, through whom it was procluded by any Christian, that ad' long after the mulgated anew to the Israelites in the wilderness, giving of the law, in the times of these kings, the its traditionary history, it has been remarked, of the eldest sons as the family priest, and vet that ing. Sabbath was unknown. We know, indeed, the might be borne through Methuselah, Shem, Abrathey could be ignorant of the Sabbath. He also contrary to have been the case. But if we should ham, Isaac, Joseph, and Amram. By, the congives it as the opinion of Calvin, that the frequent be wrong in coming to such a conclusion from the stant recurrence, therefore, of the day of rest want of evidence of its observance, where we have regularly observed by the pious descendants would usually be presented on the Sabbath. seven books filled with the bistory of five hun- of Adam, and by others under their influence, the ac la route en les stres art [To be Continued. no distinction is to be made desired Protectede solloins ben anne piece. Thursday, Mary 21.

ship by the sons of God, at this time, as thus recorded. Job 1: 6; 2: 1.

We find, indeed, that the division of time by weeks is not only mentioned early in the history of man, but that this form of enumeration prevailcognized family of the faithful than those we have hitherto noticed, implying, at least, that regularity of observance of weekly time in patriarchal ages. which can only be accounted for by believing the memorial of creation to have been then in some measure, and in some manner, recognized. Thus,

in Mesopotamia, we find that Laban, the Syrian, when reproved for the deception practiced in substituting the tender-eyed Leah for the well-favored (Gen. 26: 5,) and with such general testimony Rachel whom Jacob loved, and for whom he had immediately from the holy Lord, are we to doubt served, southes him thus, "Fulfill her week, and we will give thee this also for the service which

thou shalt serve with me yet seven other years. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week; and he gave him Rachel his daughter to wife also." tained in these words, from the mouth of the Holy Gen. 29: 27, 28. Palliating the fraud he had One of Israel, is exceedingly comprehensive. No practiced, the father is willing that his younge believer in the inspiration of the record would, on daughter also be given to Jacob, so soon as the reading this, believe for a moment that Abraham first marriage, already begun, shall have been fully was a man of blood; or, that he rioted in the lusts completed, which the seven days of the feast i of the flesh, although, except in reference to a few here believed to imply, in conformity with what we find in the case of Samson. Judges 14: 12. God's voice, and kept His charge, His command. these two cases of marriage, suggests this to have been then a defined and perfectly understood period, confirming the idea that in Syria, in the habitual theft, or murder, or the violation of any days of Jacob, the return of the Sabbath marked other part of the moral law, although there be no out the term which it weekly closed; while the perfection which it indicated, became a reason for adopting the complete week for the duration of the have as little reason to doubt that the day which marriage feast.

ness, that they, at least, through all their sojourn had retained the knowledge of the weekly divi.

quainted with such weekly division.

and elegant apartment, where sat Mrs. M., the lowed Jonah?" mistress of so much wealth and grandeur, in conversation with a friend. The young girl

stood a moment. then courtesied, and presented to Mrs. M. a small bundle, saying, "I hope the work will suit you ma'am.'

'The work is well enough,' said Mrs. M. examining it carefully, ' but why did you not bring t before? It is at least a week past the time it was promised. Unless you are more punctual. and keep your word better, I cannot let you other party of another. "Therefore," said he in have any more work.'

It was growing dark, and the room was not yet lighted, so that the tears that gathered in the when traveling in a stage coach. girl's eyes could not be seen, but her voice was very tremulous as she answered.

'I did not mean to break my word, ma'am but my mother has been much worse, and my little brother in chopping wood cut his foot; so have had to'-here her voice became inarticuate, and she hastened out of the room.

'That is always the way with these people. said Mrs. M .- 'a sick mother, or a sick aunt, or a cut foot, anything for an excuse."

Meantime Mary reached the humble dwelling he called home. Whether her feelings were laboring under the wound so thoughtlessly in flicted, or her mother's illness distressed her, or her heart sickened at the thought of helpless poyerty, or it might have been the contrast between he room she had just left, and the room she had ust entered, which forced itself upon her : whatever was the cause, contrary to her usual serenity and care to appear as cheerful as possible before her mother, she covered her face with her hands, and leaning upon the rude table be fore her, burst into a passion of tears. It was out for a moment, for a faint voice from the bed called, 'Mary.' She started from her posture of grief, and went to her mother's bed-side. 'Ma ry, dear, wipe your eyes and sit down by me This identity of seven days with the term week, in here, and read the thirty fourth Psalm ; it will do us both good." Mary reached down from the shelf the well-worn Bible, and seated at the foot of her mother's bed, in a subdued voice read aloud. She had just finished reading the verse, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous but the Lord delivereth him out of them all.' when a gentle tap was heard at the door. A little girl, some years younger than Mary opened it, and a lady entered.

' Is this where Mary Morris lives?' Mary started from the bed, ' That is my name

'Ah yes, you are the one I just saw at Mrs M's. I enquired you out, and am come to see if I can be of any service to you; how is your mother ?

The last tallow candle was dimly burning be-The lady went towards it, and took the hand of the emanciated sufferer.

'Have you any physician?' ' No ma'am. My poor husband's last sickness cost me so much, that I have now nothing left It seems, indeed, unreasonable to suppose that, to pay one. I hope I shall get better, in a few in the patriarchal ages, mankind would be whol. days, and then all will go on well; but now it is ly ignorant of the fact of creation having been very hard for poor Mary. completed in six days, and of God's resting on the tended to; my husband is a physician; he will the pastor, in connection with the study of Scripseventh ; and these references to their notation of call and prescribe for you, and here are some ture Questions on the Epistle of Paul to the time by sevens, and by weeks, intimate, not indis- provisions for the children, and Mary just open Romans. As the class proceeded to consider tinctly, their knowledge of the sacred character the door, my servant has brought you a wheelconsequently imparted to the Sabbath, and that to barrow load of wood ready split; give all your to their moral characters, and not by their reliattention to your mother and you shall be well the righteous of the generation of men from the provided for.' beginning it was known, and by them observed. Their hearts were too full for expression of Andrews (on the Fourth Commandment) well thanks, but the lady needed them not, 10 conremarks, that it is indeed unlikely that the patrivince her that there was no luxury like that of archs would have a knowledge of tithes, practiced doing good. There were tears shed in that humble room that night, but not of bitterness, and ment, and the interest of their souls. A revival by them as approved by God, though not enjoined there were thanksgivings that would put to in inspired patriarchal history, of sacrifices obshame the feeble gratitude of thousands who served by all the patriarchs, from Abel downwards, are 'increased with goods and have need of noth-

"Not at all, sir-I said I did not believe that Jonah swallowed the whale."

"Well, well," said the old gentleman, "that alters the case, and I'm sure I did not know what you were talking about."

Here the gentleman opposite took a pinch of snuff, and leisurely observed that such was generally the case with religious controversy; that one party was talking about one thing, and the conclusion, "I very seldom engage in religious discussions, and more especially do I avoid them

The first disputant looked at the gentleman as if he intended to know him when he saw him again, and the young man went to sleep."-British Churchman.

# Individual Effort.

It should be no discouragement to a Christian. that from the peculiar circumstances of his situation, he cannot put forth such an amount of effort as will visibly tell on the interests of Christ's kingdom. He should be solicitious only on one point, that he do what he can and in the spirit of faith. The efficacy of any effort must depend on the divine blessing, and the penny which a poor Christian casts into the treasury of the Lord, may really accomplish more for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom, than the thousands of an ostentatious giver.

God holds the resources of the universe in his ands; he could accomplish all his stupendous purposes without the aid of man, but he has conlescended to admit them as co-workers with him and it may easily be seen, that in order to secure his blessing, it is not essential that our contributions should be magnificent, but hearty. Of course this view should not be abused by the niggardly, who give but little, under the plea that the widows' mite is as acceptable as the munificent gifts of the rich, for if if we do not all that we can, we can lay no claim to the widow's praise. We speak only for the encouragement of those who can really, to outward appearance, do very little, and who fear that this little will be of no avail. Such should ook fiast to their own hearts, and then doing what hey can, should wait confidently for the blessing of God on their work of faith and labor of love. Their effort, however apparently insignificant, will not be in vain in the Lord. The fervent prayer of a poor and obscure Christian may prove a mightier instrument for the promotion of God's glory, than the applauded service of one who oc, cupies a broad space in the public eye. Every disciple of Christ is called to do something, and as he is required to render unto the Lord according to that which he hath, and not according touthat which he hath not, no excuse will justify him in remaining idle. [Presbyterian.

**Revival** in a Bible Class.

In 1841 there was a revival of religion in a small missionary church in Maine, as fruits of which some fifteen or twenty individuals made public profession of their faith in Christ. The the fifth lesson, "God will judge men according gious privileges or professions," the pastor felt unusually solemn. Soon a deep solemnity pervaded the class, and the members were so much affected that they were unable to answer the questions. The pastor then closed the book, and began to address them on the scenes of judgat once commenced, and every impenitent member of that class of thirty was hopefully converted. The revival extended to the Sabbath school, in which many of the members, of the Bible class were teachers. This class, which the performance of a popular tragedy, and was was held on a week day evening, spent, two so overcome by the distresses of the here, and years on the Question Book on Romans, holdelse for several days. N. Y. Evangelist. N. Y. Evangelist. Parlimited Israel involution the deduct follogies of

and the second second

N. B. Mrs. M. went that night to witness sacrifices of Abraham, and the other patriarchs, heroine, as to be unable to attend to anything ing a meeting every week. And all the mem-

our souls, and chables us to pour fouth the fallness I thereby gain & few who wear or allo deamoratic I happy ander their sefferiege,

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

# New York, April 30, 1846.

### DUTY OF CHRISTIANS TO LABOR FOR THE CON-VERSION OF THE JEWS.

of the Gospel. He stands as it were in the breach of that communication-who the privileged ones between the Pagan and the Christian. On the one hand, he is conscious of possessing the most important truths, especially the great central truth of one self-existing and omnipotent God; and hence he looks with contempt upon the idolatries of paganism, seeing no attraction in any of its sculptured follies. On the other hand, he clings Christian hope within the veil? These all were their worn-out scape-goat along with them, is with tenacity to the belief, that his fathers, to whom God had so often revealed himself, would never have rejected, much less crucified, the Messiah the Son of God took hold. They were of the lost gain numbers by adopting the policy of the other whom God had promised. Standing thus, he exults in his superiority over the pagan, and systhe covenant was sent. tematically repels the approaches of the Christian. He is, therefore, in a position peculiarly unfavorable to the reception of the Gospel. In view of this, and with a mind terrified at the imprecation of the Jewish rulers, "Let his blood be upon us and upon our children," many a sincere Christian has been led to doubt whether the Gospel is now designed to be the joy of that nation, or a least whether it is to become such through human instrumentality. Of course such a doubt, wherever it is entertained, paralyzes interest and puts an end to effort. But to our mind, the numerous conversions which have already taken place among the Jews, sufficiently refute the notion that | that there is no shorter way to end the matter. we are not to labor for and expect their reception of Christ in the Gospel.

Granting, then, as facts will certainly require us to grant, that the sin of the Jews is not so great as to exclude them from the benefits of the Gospel -and that, in attempting their conversion, man is not presuming to usurp the place of God-let us look for a moment at their claims upon the favorable regard and vigorous exertion of the Christian church.

In doing this, the first ground of claim which the writers of it the same honesty of purpose in would be urged upon us, is derived from their pre-

of our hearts; whenever the son of Amoz wafts us party, could those of our party who left the -we must reflect, that Moses, and David, and to whigs, should we not have one more objec- Baptist Church in DeRuyter for a few months who appeal to us in behalf of their children, now and vise versa? But were we to adopt the pro- for more than a year past, in which many of our without the consolations of a belief in the anointed posed policy, are we sure of drawing strength of the Lord whom they foresaw.—Or, passing to from the democratic party? By no means. To The position occupied by the Jew, is in many that crowning glory of God's manifestations suppose that any considerable portion of that respects peculiar, and unfavorable to his reception of himself to man, inquire who were the medium party would come into the measure of abolition, could they do it without a sacrifice of their cherished principle, "a tariff for revenue," of that day? Who was the eloquent preacher from the wilderness, that drew all Judea after him? evinces an ignorance of that party which is un-Who was the loving disciple, that taught the lux- pardonable, especially in editors of a liberty in the Baptist Church in this place. I have never ury of living and laboring for others? Who was paper in Michigan. . . . . . . . the fervid apostle to the Gentiles, that demonstrat- To suppose, then, that to bring them into the good as at present.

ed the truth of the Gospel, and fixed the anchor of abolition measure, it is only necessary to bring Jews, and brethren of those whose cause we plead. | an intolerable absurdity, unworthy of its authors. They were of the seed of Abraham, upon whom But admitting the premises, that we might sheep of the house of Israel, to whom the angel of | parties, it only shows the depth of degradation into which those parties have fallen. Our party But why multiply these proofs of obligation? | is a party of principle, and if men cannot be won to the support of those principles by an appeal to their sense of right and justice, the party is it by selfish interests, and collateral circumstan- to my knowledge against it, while I was in Albany.

> paramount object of the Liberty Party. But the law of 1839. This failure has perhaps oc it will cease to be such, if we admit any of the curred in the most favorable time for us. We of liberty and hatred to tyranny.

> gained only 70,000 votes, and that a million is to Egypt. That the Liberty Party, amid the protection in the observance of the Sabbath bewild vortex and mad strife of 1844, should mus. | cause we are so few, we must make the truth of ter 70,000 dauntless spirits to bare their bosoms the Bible Sabbath ring in every village and hamto the most envenomed dart of combined malice and unprecedented abuse, is cheering to every heart that can appreciate the principles of our noble enterprise. We have increased in an unprecedented ratio—and yet it is said we are to be "a mere temporary party, short lived, and few in numbers." Verily false prophets have arisen, who cannot trust the God of truth, but would rear demi-gods as help-meets. I am assured that the authors of the article inder consideration will find but few followers and I trust they may be able to comprehend the grandeur of the one idea upon which the Liberty Party is predicated, and return to its support, and labor to convince men that slavery has brought our country so near the verge of ruin that to waste their energies to build up and tear down tariffs and banks is suicide, is madness. What would we think of a hunter who should raise his gun to shoot the sporting squirrel, when a huge bear was close upon him with extended of the Royal Palace of Wirtemburg, in which reaws to devour him. A huge hydra has long been stalking with brazen-faced impunity over our land, crushing beneath his polluted feet the urgist unser Gott," composed by himself. proken hearts and ruined hopes of expiring millions—virtue, religion, and morality, expire at the touch of his pestilential breath, while he shouts a malignant triumph over an expiring nation's departing glory. Philanthropists, religionists, moralists, and politicians, in the name of threatened judgments of an offended God. Abandon the strife for party ascendancy, for dollars universal liberty. When this is secured, then will plains and mountains of sand. we unite and secure the pecuniary interests of the country. Till then, we cannot. Do not hastily commit yourselves against us; but "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

THE DERUYTER CHURCH .-- There has been a to the skies, or opens before us visions of the future; whig ranks go with us still ? And in appealing very desirable improvement in the Seventh-day World's Convention is to meet in London in Au. Isaiah, were Jews, fathers of the present generation, tion to remove before they would join our ranks, past. An increase in interest has been manifest ning to discuss the probabilities of trouble from members have shared; and we have been confi dently looking for a better state of things. We continued meetings every evening, after the close of our Quarterly Meeting in February, for about a month. There have been some five or six conversions, and two conversions to the Sabbathone of them a member of twenty years' standing known the spiritual condition of this church J. B.

#### THE SABBATH IN THE N.Y. LEGISLATURE. To the Central Association, and all others interested :

DEAR BRETHREN,-I have been waiting the action of the Senate of this State, to announce to you the fate of the Bill for our protection on the

Sabbath. I have just received news from Albany, that the Bill was lost in the Senate. The Bill that passed nem. con. in the Assembly, was referred in the Senate to the Judiciary Committee. the heavy Quarterly Reviews and the trashy better off without them. If the one great and | That Committee made an adverse report, which was grand principle of universal liberty has not agreed to in the Senate. I am the more surprised enough of inherent virtue to elicit their support, | at this, from the fact that some of the Senators ex. would it gain any thing were they drawn around | pressed themselves favorable to the Bill, and none Nassau-st.

ces. If we gain strength, we must do it by a In addition to this, some half dozen of the memstern adherence to our one great idea. We bers agreed to use their influence to secure its have only to convince men of the workings of passage. I am unable to account for the action slavery, and their responsibility, and they will of the Senate, after all the encouragement I re lend their aid. This is and should ever be the ceived while there. We are now thrown back on

topics so long and bitterly contended for by the may possibly, by proper action, secure all that we other parties. Let all our help be Lafayettes wish in the amendment of the Constitution this and De Calbs, who enlist, impelled by a love summer. If so, we shall feel ourselves safer under the protection of organic than statute law It is very desirable, that the delegates to the several associations come prepared to act with necessary. That indeed must be a desponding reference to this matter. This defeat should only heart, that in view of this result would turn back | increase our activity. And if we can not receive

TROUBLE .- The Evangelical Alliance and gust next. Some of the newspapers are begin. an attempt to combine such a heterogeneous assemblage. Indeed, trouble has commenced already. At a recent meeting in Birmingham, Eng., of a large number of influential supporters of the move. ment, it was resolved, after much debate, that no slaveholders should be invited to attend the Con. vention. Of course there is more trouble ahead.

"STARVING IRELAND."-Under this heading, the Alliance and Visitor says that the contribution of Ireland for the Propaganda, for the month of December last, was £810 13s. 6d. This is at the rate of £10,000 per year, and considering the potatoe panic and outcry of famine, it is a tolerable sum wrung, at this severe season, from the wretch. ed population of Ireland, for promoting Popery in England.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE -The May number of this paper commences a new volume. It is a work of great value, occupying a place between monthly or weekly magazines. Its embellish. ments are of a high order, and its reading matter is well adapted to enlighten the understanding and purify the heart. Published by D. Mead, 141

DEAR READING .- The first newspaper published in the State Virginia was printed at Williamsburgh, the seat of Government, 1780. The terms were conspicuously placed at the head of the paper, and ran thus :---

"All persons may be supplied with this paper. at Fifty Dollars a year, and have advertisements of a moderate length) inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after."

The paper was issued once a week, and of course its cost to subscribers was about ninetysix cents per number. What would be said of such a price in these days of cheap literature?

THE SEASON IN ENGLAND \_\_\_ Rev. Wm. Dean the Baptist Missionary from China, left Boston for Liverpool on the 1st of March. In a letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Recorder, dated London

"A fortnight ago, and I saw New England in

animates us—every promise that sustains us—all that gives joy to this life, and confidence for the next—is closely connected with the history of the Jews. Do not justice and gratitude combine, then, to urge upon the Christian church the obligation When we published some weeks ago an article concerning the Liberty Party, we had no expectation that we should be called upon to publish a reply. But the following has been sent us; and to carry out our prin-

ciple of hearing both sides, we give it a place, presuming

But it is said that we have, after six years effort,

178

sent afflicted and degraded condition. It was a doctrine of our Saviour, that the sick have an especial right to the attention and skill of the phy sician. If that doctrine is applicable in this case, no other reason need be presented to support th claims of the Jews. In looking at their spiritual condition, we see in it much that is calculated to awaken our sympathy. With the loss of their city and temple, departed many of the comforts and supports of their religion. The life and soul of what belonged exclusively to the Mosaic dispensation, was to be found in the temple services, and those typical sacrifices which were there offered. But when these have ceased, with no new arrangement introduced as to their consummation, or to supply their place, that code of religion which was once instinct with life, becomes a mere dead skeleton. The only food upon which they can now live, is the hope that the Messiah, to whose coming they then looked, will yet appear for their deliverance; and this hope, so long deferred, instead of sustaing their infirmity, must often be the occasion of most discouraging sickness of heart.—A view of their temporal condition shows equally well their necessitous state. Scattered through all nations, like strangers in a strange land, they have for many centuries been a hissing and a proverb, while the very name of a Jew stands connected with the worst species of persecutions, massacres, confiscations, and banishments. The remark is a common one, that 'the recollection of ancient grandeur and glory tends to enhance the sense of present humiliation and distress.' Apply this to the Jews, and the degree of their suffering may be somewhat appreciated. Once they were the aristocracy of Scripture, and stood in the foremost ranks of human exaltation. Now they are berefi of their coronets, and sunk to the very abyss of wretchedness. Once there pertained to them the of truth, they reared the platform of universal adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and feeling assured that such an object, predicated the promises. Now, "the city sits solitary that on such a foundation, could not fail of success. was full of people! She that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary !" If any thing more than an exhibition of their necessities is requisite to show the claims of the Hebrew nation to have the Gospel preached unto them, we know not whence it can be drawn.

But a question may possibly arise in regard to their claims upon us. To this we may well turn our attention, and see if aside from their necessities we are not debtors to them in a sum which we never have paid. All will be ready to ad mit, that to the Hebrew nation we are indebted. not only for the embodyment and preservation of

I claim for myself in differing from them. agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the article in question contains many truths. Cheerfully sub scribing to the first four propositions, I must differ with the authors in the conclusion they have arrived at, viz : that the Liberty Party cannot overthrow slavery by concentrating all their efforts upon that one point, but must withdraw a part of their forces and direct them at other points of comparatively insignificant importance, as though slavery was so feeble an enemy as to be overcome by a divided force. The Liberty Party, from the dawn of its existence, has been characterized for its oneness of purpose, its stern adherence to the great and comprehensive principle of universal freedom. Looking upon American slavery as the most outrageous violation of all that freemen hold dear, and the first cause of all our national embarrassment; and believing that the adoption or rejection of the cherished principles and plans of either political party, could not bring permanent prosperity to our country, while this festering cancer was gnawing at its vitals-while this upas, planted by the hands of legislative enactment, and watered by the dews of executive and judicial sanction, was permitted to load the breeze with its fatal effluvia, instilling itself into every department of our body politic, and rendering us a re proach to the civilized world,-the pioneers of the Liberty Party felt called upon by motives noble and holy to sever the ligaments that bound them to those parties, which had so basely betrayed the best interest of the country, and covered the country's worst enemy with the shield of legal sanction. They united to destroy an evil paramount to all others that could afflict the country. Trusting in the God freedom, broad as the earth, high as the heavens, That object was the extinction of slavery by the power of public opinion and the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers of the national government. Such is the Liberty Party, and an appeal to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in may God grant that such it may ever be. Yet favor of allowing such citizens as conscientiously comprehensive as are our principles, there are observe the seventh day of the week as the Sab-

Every admonition that guards us—every hope that

POSITION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

I read with some interest, in a late number of

your paper, an article with the above caption.

As one deeply sympathizing and heartily co-

operating with the Liberty Party in all its noble

efforts to effect a great moral and political re-

form in our country, I cannot refrain from re-

viewing that article in a few words, awarding to

setting forth the sentiments therein contained, as

to labor for their conversion?

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :---

DARWIN E. MAXSON. Westerly, R. I., April 1846.

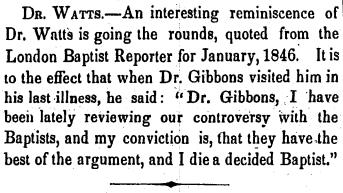
SABBATH-KEEPERS AND THE LEGISLATURE C PENNSYLVANIA.—Some weeks ago we published

some amongst us who seem wanting in ability | bath to pursue their ordinary callings on the first to appreciate them, or consider them too small day. We venture to say, that not a single person King of Prussia has purchased the wine-vase for the exercise of their powers. They have who read that appeal candidly, could in good faith and cup with which Luther used to administer the sacrament; and which are described as of never experienced the potent effect of properly deny the justice and safety of granting the object silver, gilt in the inside. The cup resembles an directed truth, or never been entirely weaned desired. Yet, strange as it may appear, the Le. from party associations, and long to return to gislature has refused to consider and act upon the ordinary goblet, but inclining in its circle to the them. We must have help from others than subject. On Tuesday last, Mr. Galloway called oval; the vase has the form of a jug, is covered "Philanthropists and Religionists." The em- up the bill, when it was decided, by a vote of 45 with subjects representing the Passion, and is said saries of the devil must be called to push for- to 29, not to entertain it. The principal reasons to be of admirable workmanshin. From Berlin. ward a great moral enterprise for the overthrow given for not acting upon the subject heretofore it is stated, that the house of the celebrated Jewish philosopher, Mendelssohn, has been purchased of his strongest hold on earth. We must are, the amount of business on hand, and the un by the Jewish commune of that city, at a cost of strengthen our host by incorporating into our certainty of members respecting the wishes of their creed a silly apology for a principle advocated constituents. But persons who have attended at \$35,000, for conversion into a free school for the children of the Jewish poor. by one of the great parties, thereby drawing | Harrisburg, think that the true reason is a fear to recruits from its ranks. We are told that we take a stand in opposition to public opinion, howare to derive reinforcements from a party that ever unjust such public opinion may be. BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES. -- Official notice has " has labored and will continue to labor for the been published of the time and place of meeting aggrandizement and supremacy of slavery," by PERSECUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Al of the following societies :- American Baptist adopting certain principles of theirs, which they liance and Visitor says that the latest accounts Home Mission Society, in the First Baptist can as well and with more hope of success advo- from Constantinople bring the intelligence that Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 13. Amercate in their present connection. It is well persecution against the evangelical Armenians ican and Foreign Bible Society, First Baptist known, that a "tariff for revenue" is a hobby has broken out afresh, and with violence. The Church, New York, Thursday evening, May 14 which a certain party has rode almost to death. Patriarch's wrath, which began with excommuni--sermon by Richard Fuller, of S. C. American 'Tis vain to hope to draw strength from any but | cating an evangelical priest, has been exercised in | Baptist Society for Evangelizing the Jews, First that party by making the tariff question an is- driving from their houses, and their daily means of Baptist Church, New York, Friday evening, May sue. The whigs claim a tariff for protection, support, some hundred or more devout and pious 15. Baptist General Convention, Peirrepont-st., with equal zeal and propriety. Were we to ad- Armenians. They have generally taken joyfully Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 19. First meeting of vocate, as is proposed, a tariff for revenue, and the spoiling of their goods, and are cheerful and the American Baptist Missionary Union, at the thereby gain a few votes from the democratic happy under their sufferings. same place, Thursday, May 21.

let, in every city and town, throughout the State. March 16, he says :---

I shall make a full report to the Central Association of my action under their appointment, and of all matters of interest connected with the action that has been taken on the subject.

Respectfully, JAMES BAILEY.



MARTIN LUTHER.-It is said that the 300th anniversary of Luther's death, which fell on the 18th inst., was to be celebrated with the greatest pomp in all the Lutheran Churches of Prussia. In that pose the mortal remains of Luther and Melancthon, 400 artists and *deletlanti* were to perform the Messiah, and Luther's celebrated hymn, "Ein Fester-

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.-It is a custom among the Jews, during a thunder storm, to open their doors and windows, because it is in a storm that they expect the coming of the Messiah. The Catholics of God and humanity, we ask your aid to destroy Suabia and other districts of Germany, toll the bells this monster, and save our country from the of their churches to deprecate the effects of lightning, and in Senegal there is a tribe who sit at the door of their huts, and take unwearied delight in and cents, and contend for the great principle of seeing "the spirit of the world" dart along their

> SINGULAR.-- A letter from Smyrna, dated March 7, 1846, gives an account of a very singular circumstance which occurred in the Pachalic of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. The people were starving in that region for want of food, when Divine Providence interposed for their preservation. A glutinous substance, or manna, of which they make bread, has fallen in large quantities, which is gathered and sold in the public markets at 17s. per quarter.

RELICS.-The Montreal Register says that the

the gloomy habiliments of winter; now Islook upon Old England in the gay costume of summer. Then I was riding over the snow banks of Boston, as a ship bounds upon the ocean's waves; now I have just lighted after a flight from Liverpool to London, over the green fields of this Island world. England has justly been called a garden ; as such she is putting on her brightest colors, and appears

in all the promise of spring. The fruit trees are in bloom, and the fields are covered with flowers! The rich meadows are overspread with beautiful green grass, and the surrounding hedges are covering themselves with vernal leaves. The winter here has been unusually mild, and the spring presents a lovely picture, especially to the eye so recently accustomed to look upon leafless trees and banks of snow."

SUNDAY IN NEW-ORLEANS .--- The following announcements of Sunday sports are taken from a New-Orleans paper of the 16th ult. They give some idea of the estimation in which Sunday is held in that city :---

To-night, at the Circus of Hows & Mabie, there will be some extra doings. Horsemanship excelling any thing ever performed by an Arabgymnastic feats, such as were never seen in the arena of ancient Rome-and conundrums by the clown, that will throw Billy Black into the shade. To-night, the first appearance of Mary Duff, and numerous other attractions.

A trotting match will come off at 3 o'clock today, on the Metairie Course. It is to be for \$100 a side-2 mile heats in harness. The nags are William Mish's spotted horse Arab, and Harry Richards's bay horse Thayer.

This morning, the Native American Artillery, commanded by Capt. Forne, will parade at nine o'clock, and repair to the plains at Bayou St. John for drill and target practice.

TEMPERANCE INCIDENT.—A meeting of the Washingtonian Temperance Society was recently held in Baltimore, at which Mr. Mitchell, one of the six founders, narrated the origin of the Society. Several other gentlemen spoke, among whom was a Mr. Casey. The Baltimore Visitor savs:-

"The last named gentleman made emphatically a 'telling speech,' as the reader will understand when informed that it brought to the pledge, in humble contrition, it is hoped, his own son, whom intemperance had separated from an affectionate and confiding wife within the first year after marriage. Oh ! it was a blessed sight to see that 'prodigal son' weeping in the arms of his overjoyed father, and one which left scarcely a dry cheek in the assemblage. Would that every enemy of the temperance movement-aye, and every lethargic friend thereof, could have witnessed it."

of the enemy h difficult ford of (56 pieces), ba of grain—his al repeated charge that of Sir Hug men and 65 pie 300 men killed wounded, of w commenced in struction had c noon. Sir Hu proves it to hav most terrific on vering of Sir H owed its succes men, who stor bayonet in hand 000 Sihks an slaughter was enemy's fire by within his entre in the complete his guns, and th An awful sacri in attempting to down thousands escaped the fire victory has put has brought the are now humbl bearance. The and a half ster toward the experi enforced by the STRAW BRA description of a Fitzgerald for b from the N. Y.

Wal Strain

The princip upon the for

Oregon. Thi

committee from

from the Sen

They agreed

which was fin

is substantiall

lished in our l

requiring nego

that the Orego

sides this busic

ation the bill r

and also the b

Post Office De

reported and t

Branch Mints

The Steam-

York<sup>a</sup> on Tu

news is six da

ance. Parliar

holidays, and

discussion of L

of the press of

more pacific.

since the sailin

the decline.

immediately a

WAR IN THE

often expressed

eries according

news from Indi

shows that suc

most bloody ba

India between

which the Eu

account. Let

evil, read and

Sir H. Smith,

which was, per

record, In Si

" The first b

SIX D

" For this ma simply cutting t water. It is the perhaps two hu chine, requiring water, steam or is picked up sep to the right plac and packed dow chine ; and whe straw is braided goes after anoth it has a right to be presented, it then puts the rig should be, and o in a straw when (which is rarely the handfull, are tendant, who me nachines, each botter than could little to say that cost of braiding fi ferring to this of which we now The michips haps three con cost of about (20)

company has per busily construct tensive use. The

been wholly impo done here, will n

giving a farther

tions.

Straw manufactu credible. The

straw is used, is either by the sus New-England e ried on to a re employing upwa beet. The sust

County, with an ploys our county

MANUFACTURI

the sacred records of the Old Testament, but for those instructive and admonitiory incidents which are presented on every page of their history. They lived and acted under the eye and direction of God himself, and by preserving a faithful record of what transpired in those circumstances, they have given us a living dramatic picture of God's providence for thousands of years. Is it worth nothing to us, that we know how our Father and Judge regard. ed these different events in their history? And do we owe nothing to those who have, often at the expense of their own exposure, faithfully informed us in regard thereto ?- Or, if we look more minutely at the sacred oracles, we shall see somewhat that appeals to our gratitude, and calls for an appropriate expression of that gratitude. Whenever, for instance, the simple and sublime records of Moses fill us with awe, and enhance our reverence for the majesty of God; whenever the sweet Psalmist of Israel awakens the deepest feelings of our souls, and enables us to pour forth the fullness

BENEVOLENCE .- The late David Tichenor, of Newark, N. J., has left in his will to the Presbyterian Church in Newark and the Female Charitable Society of that place, each \$500; the American Home Missionary Society, American Board of Foreign Missions, and the American Colonization Society, each \$1000, and after providing for relatives, gives the residue of his estate (amount not stated) one half to the Treasurer of the city of Newark for the education and support of orphan children, and the other half to the American Bible Society. Mr. Tichenor was a bachelor, and died at a very advanced age.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHINA .- Doubts having been expressed whether the Chinese edict of religious toleration, published some months since, was designed to, include Protestants, as well as Catholics, the British Plenipotentiary in China recently addressed a note to Keying, the High Imperial Commissioner, soliciting information on this point, to which he received a reply showing that no distinction is to be made between Protestants and Catholics.

agelical Alliance and et in London in Au. awspapers are begin. filities of trouble from ch a heterogeneous ashas commenced already. Birmingham, Eng., of a al supporters of the moveter much debate, that no wild ito attend the Con. Le more trouble shead.

Under this heading, the contriburopeganda, for the month HOIISa 6d. 9 This is at year, and considering the Mamine, it is a tolerable ceason, from the wretch. for promoting Popery in

GAZINE -The May numinces a new volume. It is cupying a place, between Reviews and the trashy agazines. Its embellish. ler, and its reading matter aten the understanding and islied by D. Mead, 141

first newspaper publishwas printed at Williamsmment, 1780. The terms ed at the head of the pa-

supplied with this paper and have advertisements neerted for ten dollars the llars for each week after."

d once a week, and of ribers was about hinety-What would be said of ys of cheap literature ?

AND .- Rev. Wm. Dean rom China, left Boston for March. In a letter to the Recorder, dated Lond

# General Intelligence. THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter dated **DOINGS IN CONGRESS.** The principal thing done last week was to agree

upon the form of the "Notice" in regard to Oregon. This was done by the appointment of a committee from the House to meet a committee from the Senate, and confer upon the subject. They agreed to the form of a Joint Resolution, which was finally approved by both Houses. It is substantially that passed by the Senate, and published in our last. Pacific in its character, and requiring negotiation, there is but little probability placing a battery at the several places. So then that the Oregon question will lead to war. Besides this business, the House had under consideration the bill relative to the Smithsonian bequest, and also the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department. In the Senate, bills were reported and twice read, for the establishment of Branch Mints at New York and Charleston.

# SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam-ship Great Western reached New York on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M. Her news is six days later, but is of little import- violently shaken. It was a solemn moment; in ance. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays, and there had consequently been no discussion of the Oregon Question. The tone of the press in regard to Oregon is decidedly more pacific. The cotton market had improved Several buildings were thrown down, and very since the sailing of the Caledonia. Iron was on many cracked. In the evening mass was said the decline. The Corn Law was to come up in all the churches for their deliverence from immediate for the meeting of Parliament.

WAR IN THE 19TH CENTURY.—The opinion is often expressed, that the day of wholesale butch- address' which has been adopted by the eries according to the laws of war, is past. But news from India, received by the last steamer, shows that such an opinion is erroneous. Two most bloody battles have recently been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, of the Chariton river, over 150 miles distant. By which the European Times gives the following this time they are probably on the banks of the account. Let those who think war is a trifling evil, read and ponder :---

"The first battle was under the command of laden wagons. Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was, perhaps, one of the most bloody on must be partly upon slow traveling and partly record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army upon miracle-but chiefly upon the latter. of the enemy has been driven headlong over the It is the intention of at least some of the com- had not been recovered at the last accounts. difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon panies that leave this spring, to halt in the valley (56 pieces), baggage, stores of ammunition and of the Sweetwater River, and put in a crop for of grain-his all, in fact, wrested from him by the | the subsistence of themselves and others who may repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in follow.

ment has just been tried at the Telegraph office different points of the line, when it gets in operatried this forenoon by placing two machines a short distance apart, both connecting with the Al. | teen Delawares, fourteen Oxfords, fourteen Sombany wires, and the intelligence communicated was imprinted with equal distinctness on both. This experiment, therefore, settles all doubts upon | three Dresdens, fourteen Berlins, twenty Hanovers, the subject, and establishes the fact that intelli- and four Viennas. All the cities of the East are gence may be communicated at as many points multiplied a great many times, with the exception the news may be jotted down here, at Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, &c. the same instant, without disconnecting the wire."

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES .- By way of Havana we have received advices from th town of Cuba. On the 22d ultimo. at 7 1-2 in the morning, after a calm sultry night, low rumbling sounds were heard. Suddenly the ground shook violently, causing the greatest consternation. The people rushed into the street for safety. The first shock lasted one or two minutes, and after a lapse of five minutes, the ground was again every direction the frighted inhabitants might be seen on their knees, calling on God to save them, expecting every moment to be swallowed up Several lighter shocks were felt during the fore noon, but it is believed that no lives were lost

THE "CAMP OF ISRAEL."-The Nauvoo (Ill.) Eagle, April 16, says, This is the 'title and company of Mormons now on their way Westward.

A mail carrier arrived here on Monday last from the Camp, and reported the pioneer party or head Column, as having passed the tributaries of Missouri.

Thus far, every thing has gone favorably, with the exception of the breaking down of a few over-

If they ever reach California, their dependence

3 at 13 113 at 20 28 at 27 5 at 34

12 at 14 86 at 21 22 at 28 2 at 35

16 at 15 86 at 22 17 at 29 0 at 36

43 at 16 59 at 23 9 at 30 2 at 37

45 at 17 58 at 24 7 at 31 0 at 38

66 at 18 36 at 25 5 at 32 1 at 39

7 at 33 0 at 40

115 at 19 24 at 26

AMERICAN TOWNS.-A writer on the vast mul-Utica, N. Y., April 20, says :--- "A new experi- tiplication of European and classic names for towns passing belief, casts have actually been made in the United States, remarks that in all Europe, from the daguerreotype plates; a mould has been here. It has been a matter of curiosity as to how there is but one London, whilst in this country we obtained in the usual manner, impressions are the Telegraph would communicate intelligence at have five Londons, one New London, and seven obtained from the mould by the electric process. Londonderrys. We have six towns called Paris, This is among the most startling facts of the age. tion from Albany to Buffalo. The thing has been twenty-one Richmonds, sixteen Bedfords, nine We have seen several beautiful examples pro-Brightons, nine Chathams, eleven Burlingtons, six- duced by Dr. Paterson, of Glasgow, on whom the ersets, nine Cambridges, twenty-five Yorks, and other English names in proportion. We have nine Jeffersons, fifty eight Monroes, fifty Madisons,

> four. The popularity of an individual can hardly all present. be inferred from the number of times his name occurs on the map. Clinton is multiplied twentyseven times, Decatur nine times, and Perry one. The national habit of imitation is very strongly shown in our names. There are very few that occur but once, and these are very peculiar. Small county, Missouri; but they will, doubtless be imitated before long. Morning Telegraph.

THE OLDEST BIBLE .- Mr. Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia—who has many rare old books -owns a German Bible, that was printed at Nu-

Frissner, in 1475. The book is a splendid folio, once owned by the Duke of Sussex. It is a perfect copy, beautifully printed, with rich illuminations, wrought with the pen and brush, and al though but thirty-five years after the discovery of printing, is the *fourth* edition.

# SUMMARY.

As a party of young ladies were taking a walk for the purpose of viewing the Falls, near Waaway by the current and drowned. The body vate account.

The Art Union says, that although almost surhonor of the discovery rests.

A mine of Cannal Coal has been opened in Calloway County, about 150 miles from St. Louis, wnich is said to be inexhaustible.

Last week a man on Federal Hill, R. I., while as is desired, at the same moment, merely by of Constantinople, in place of which we have Con- drawing water from a well 70 feet deep, accident. stantine. There are one hundred and eighteen ally fell in head-foremost to the bottom, were there towns and counties in the United States called was about four feet of water. A rope was low-Washington ; there are ninety-one Jacksons, sixty- ered down to him, and he fastened it around him. self and was drawn up to within ten feet of the thirty two Harrisons, nineteen Adamses, sixteen top, when the rope slipped and he fell again to the Van Burens, twenty-one Clays, three Websters, bottom, about 60 feet. A person present went and but one Tyler. Of Bentons there are four- down and succeeded in getting him out. He had teen, Franklins eighty-three, and Lafayettes thirty- received but little injury, to the astonishment of

> The rum dealers, says the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript, have one good customer left. The Government, we perceive, has advertised for sixty thousand gallons! for the navy alone.

A breach of promise case has recently been Pox, for instance, a town in Joe Davies county, tried at Lowell, and the injured lady received Illinois, stands alone yet, or did when the census \$3500 damages. Both parties were young and was taken; so does the town of Jim Henry, Miller respectable, and belonged to West-Cambridge.

The departure of another of the old Jersey Blues, is announced in the death of Leonard Fisher, of Gloucester Co., aged 90. He was with Washington at Trenton, and bore a part in most of the prominent engagements of the Revolution. Just as we concluded this note, our attention is remberg, by John Sensenschmidt and Andrew arrested by the death of still another of the old veterans of the Jersey line—Jacob Johnson, sen'r, of Hunterdon Co., who died at the age of 93, leaving a widow one year older. The venerable old couple have lived together in love more than 70 years. He has been a ruling elder in the Bethlehm Presbyterian church nearly ever since

the Revolution. As one of the Roxbury omnibuses, fully loaded with passengers, was coming over the Neck on Tuesday afternoon, a young man jumped in, and after deliberately collecting all the fares, jumped tertown, one of their number, named Frances out again. To the astonishment of the poor pas-Reed, an adopted daughter of Mr. Peter Howk, sengers, on arriving at the head of State-st., they of that town, having ventured too near the edge, were informed by the driver that the gentlemanly became dizzy, it is supposed, and falling over collector had nothing to do with the concern, and the steep embankment, was instantly hurried that his collections were made entirely on his pri-

A Peace Convention was held at Fitchburg, and Model Classes. The Packet Ship Henry Clay has been under- Mass., on the 17th inst., Amasa Walker, Elihu

#### NOTICE.

There will be a Quarterly Meeting held with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Truxton, N. Y., commencing on the sixth day of the week, before the the last Sabbath in May, JAMES BAILEY.

## CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Central Association will be held with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, (June 5,) at 101 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. C. M. Lewis; James Bailey, alternate.

JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Secretary.

# EASTERN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Eastern Seventh-day Bapist Association will be held with the Sabbath-keeping Church at Marlborough, West New Jersey, on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in the fifth month, (23d of May,) at ten o'clock. A. M. The Introductory Discourse will be preached by Eld. Lucius Crandall; Eld. A. B. Burdick, alternate.

As the Secretaries have had to pay \$10, the past two ears, for printing the Minutes, above the amount appropriated, it s suggested that the several churches in the Association appropriate to the Treasury of the Association \$3 for every 100 members in their respective churches, from which fund the Treasurer shall pay their actual cost.

PAUL STILLMAN, Ass't. Rec. Sec.

#### A FARM FOR SALE.

IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, ly-ing north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of he railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &cc. For farther particulars call on Dr. NELSON STELLE, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y .-- Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st .- or on the JONATHAN S. DUNHAM. premises of

#### DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

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

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

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department.

J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall or Winter Term.

Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 4 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 aeven weeks, with dail Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00 Academic, Gov. Dorr's health is said to have become Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals, except Instrumental more feeble within the last two months. He rides Music. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices." Board in the Hall, or in Private Families. from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

d I saw New England in of winter; now I look gay costume of summer, he snow banks of Boston, he ocean's waves ; now I a flight from Liverpool to fields of this Island world. called a garden ; as such ghtest colors, and appears ing. The fruit trees are are covered with flowers. overspread with beautiful rounding hedges are covernal leaves of The winually mild, and the spring a especially to the eye so look upon leafless trees

EANS .- The following ansports are taken from a he 16th ult. They give ntion in which Sunday is bing di

Manaka astalant hue

cus of Hows & Mabie. a doings. Horsemanship performed by an Arabas were never seen in the Billy Black into the shade. persence of Mary Duff, Retions. Come off st 3 o'clock to-

iurse. It is to be for \$100 harness. The nags are norse Arab, and Harry heyer. Thomas Mive American Artillery, orne, will parade at nine the plains at Bayou St. R practice. 10 ganan adl

perfeet, and handling

INT A meeting of the ance Society was recently ich Mr. Mitchell, one of the Soamen spoke, among The Ballimore Visinie logen versig aut wa

men made emphatically Will understand and Air own son, whom d from an affectionale he first yest sher marthe arms of his overtilen ten scarcett war Woekindererery B movement and any and percof, could have witthat of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 Numbers are now on their way from the Eastmen and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had | ern States to join the expedition.

300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, 2,500 THRESHING MACHINE.-Mr. R. K. Tuttle, of wounded, of whom 101 were officers. The action commenced in the morning, and the work of de-Morristown, N. J., has invented a Threshing Machine which, according to the Jerseyman, would struction had closed by 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Sir Hugh Gough's account of this battle do credit to the genius of any, Yankee. It is driven proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the | by a crank, which can be turned with greater ease most terrific on record. Unlike the able maneu. than a common fanning mill. Three hands only vering of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have are required to tend it-one man moves it with owed its success to the daring intrepidity of our less exertion than threshing with a flail-one feeds men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, it, and the other rakes and binds the straw, and bayonet in hand, defended as they were, by 30,- | heaps the grain. Three bushels of wheat or rye, 000 Sihks and 70 pieces of artillery. The or six bushels of oats, can be threshed in an hour. slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the | The straw is cleaner and straighter, and less broenemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got ken than when threshed with a flail.

within his entrenchments. The action terminated New Bell ARRANGEMENT.---We learn from in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of the Rochester American, that an instrument has his guns, and the loss of his camp and baggage. recently been invented, which is a great improve-An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlei in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed ment upon the common arrangement of house bells. It consists of a face, plate, dial, and case, down thousands of the flying foe, and those who similar to a neat parlor clock, within which is a escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. This simple and durable machinery connecting with a victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It bell. Whenever from any room the bell is drawn, has brought the Sikhs to their knees-and they are now humble suppliants for mercy and for- a stroke of the bell gives instant warning, and the bearance. They have agreed to pay a million index immediately turns to the number on the face plate corresponding with that of the room and a half sterling, in the course of four years, from which the call proceeds, and there remains toward the expenses of the war, the payment to be fixed until readjusted. enforced by the occupation of Lahore."

STRAW BRAIDING MACHINE.—The following description of a machine invented by Mr. Elisha Fitzgerald for braiding tuscan straw, we copy from the N. Y. Tribune :---

"For this machine the straw is prepared by spectively married. Of 876 females, there marsimply cutting the requisite length and steeping in ried, water. It is then put in a proper box or holder, perhaps two hundred straws at once, and the machine, requiring only a very slight power from water, steam or hand, does the rest. Each straw is picked up separately when wanted, and carried to the right place; two strands are carried over and packed down at each revolution of the machine; and whenever the small, soft portion of the straw is braided in, the machine cuts it off and goes after another. Should it not find one where it has a right to expect it, or should an unfit one then puts the right sort of a straw where one should be, and off she starts again ! This putting placed, one fronting each quarter of the heavens, committed this Spring. in a straw when one happens to break or miss, remained standing; although the clock has been (which is rarely,) and the feeding with straw by repaired and set going again, one of these dials the handfull, are all the work required of the at- and its hands have never been disturbed. They tendant, who may thus attend twelve to twenty still point to the hour and minute which heralded machines, each of which is braiding faster and far | so many souls, without a single moment's warnbetter than could possibly be done by hand. It is ing, into eternity. little to say that, this invention must lessen the

Island. In his youth he was hopefully converted, and beof the law, be permitted to insult God, and mock which we now pay Europe millions per annum. dence of Burleigh for the first printed newspaper. came a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Christian Public. 28 pages ; Price single 3 cts, The machine is of moderate size, requiring per- It was entitled the English Mercurie, and was, by his mercy and loving kindness. Hopkinton, then under the pastoral care of Eld. John No 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of haps three feet square of room, and is built at a authority, "imprinted at London by her High-At a recent township election in Elyria, Ohio, Buraick. In 1/0/, no removed what his lating into the town of Petersburgh, N. Y., which at that time was an 42 we have or the set cost of about \$300 for each. We hear that a ness's printer, 1588." The earliest number, pre- some sixty votes were cast of the following sort: unsettled wilderness, and in which he passed the remaincompany has purchased the patent, and is now Re Devic Picksoof tof served in the British Museum Library, dated "No connection with a pro-slavery Government" der of his life. After his removal to this country he became No. 4bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. Bigwilke the Plasty 18busily constructing machines to bring it into ex- July 23, in that year, contains the usual intelli- -" Uncompromising hostility to Slavery." The a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Berlin, tensive use. The straw also, which has hitherto gence, given after the fashion of the London Ga-Sentinel says, "this number included all those church was organized. He assisted in the formation of American Hoard American Hoard American Hoard American Glouiza-that providing for price 6 cts. been wholly imported, even when the braiding was zette of the present day. persons who have formerly composed the third this church, and continued a member of it until by death done here, will now be grown on our cwn soil, party of this township." his standing was transferred. as we trust, to the church giving a farther diversity to agricultural produc-MECHANICS.—An able writer pays the followtriumphant. He was a useful and valuable member in The ship Pacific arrived at New-Orleans, from the church, and one who accustomed himself to acts of No. 6 ges; 1 ct. tions. ing just tribute to the mechanics of this country New-York, in eight days and sixteen hours, which hospitality and to the entertainment of strangers. He -"" They are the palace builders of the world MANUFACTURE OF STRAW.-The extent of the filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, is the quickest passage on record. ges; 1 ct. Straw manufacture in this country is almost innot a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped, in al A terrible accident occurred in the Brooklyn them on account of the increase of years and infirmities. Carries and died the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe credible. The wheat or rye from which the straw is used, is cut when green, and bleached either by the sun or some chemical process. In clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art and died soon after. Navy Yard on Tuesday afternoon, April 21, by Brother P. has left an aged widow, and a numerous posterity to mourn their loss. Among the latter, there still survive ten children, all of whom, except a widowed terfeit Coin. daughter, have removed to distant parts of the country. strength for their symmetry, beauty, and fair proat Assol 200 ried on to a great extent, Massachusetts alone portion; there is no article of comfort or pleas-He has left sixty grand-children, sixty-one great grand children, and one of a succeeding generation. The Legislature of this State has agreed to ademploying upwards of 12,000 females in the busiure but what bears the impress of their handy. His funeral discourse was preached by Eld. William ness. The small town of Foxborough, in Norfolk journ sine die on the 13th of May. work. How exalted is their calling-how sub-Satterlee, of Berlin, from Issiah 42: 16-" I will bring County, with scarce two thousand inhabitants, emthe blind by a way that they know not," &c. This discourse lime is their vocation ! Who dare to sneer at enth-day Baptist General Conference." pp. 24. The fare to Albany in the elegant North River ploys fourteen hundred and twenty-eight persons such a fraternity of honorable men-who dares was pronounced with firmness and energy, and was well Steamers has been reduced to 25 cents. calculated to produce a happy influence upon the large congregation which attended, and to comfort the aged in the straw business, and manufactures annually to cast odium upon such a patriotic race? Their The Mississippi valley is likely to supply the 266,260 bonnets, valued at \$320,929. A snug path is one of true glory, and it is their own fault and desolate widow and relations present. world with pig lead. The whole amount to be little sum this for one small country town to re- if it does not lead them to the highest posts of brought to market this year will probably exceed ed to. W. B. MAXBON. In Berlin, on the 13th inst., of measles, Mrs. ELIZABETH honor and renown." seventy million pounds. ANALO MURICE ALCONTRACTORIO C HENDRICK, aged 80 years. TOBITT'S PRINT. 9 SPRUCE ST.

going repairs. They will be completed this week, Burritt, and others, being the officers. when she will be put afloat again in as good condition as she ever was.

fortnight, and her repairs will not cost over five or is not able to leave his home. six thousand dollars.

Post Office, was brought there from the Caledo- last thirty years, after a careful examination, es. nia, at half past one, P. M., consisting of 113 timates the value of property in that Island ownbags of letters and papers. It was important to ed by Americans, at \$35,000,000. forward the letters and papers for the South by the steamboat mail, which closes at 4 P. M. The clerks went at it, and before half past four o'clock, the mail for the South was on its way to New-York! In less than three hours, a mail, containing over 35,000 letters, was dispatched by the clerks many. of the Boston Post Office.

A man painted black, and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman residing near Beallsville, Monroe County, Ohio. She had sold a horse for \$75, which fact the villain knew. He cle.

William Cobbett, a son of the celebrated po.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE FOR FEMALES.—The following curious statement, by a Dr. Granville, is had against him, which inability is called a refutaken from an English paper. It is drawn from sal, and construed to mean a contempt. the registered cases of 876 women, and is derived

from their answer to the age at which they re-It appears by papers found on board the slavers, Panther had been successful, she would have per foot per annum. made \$350,000 above all expenses.

John McGonegal, Esq. Supervisor of Irondequoit, a few days since, noticed a dog burying something in the earth, when on examination he found he had completely covered up a lamb

SILENT BUT ELOQUENT .--- In the dreadful earth- several weeks old without inflicting any other inquake which destroyed the city of Caraccas, in jury upon it. As Mr. McGonegal "unearthed" 1812, with forty thousand inhabitants, the clock it, immediately the little fellow scampered off in be presented, it stops working! The attendant of the cathedral was stopped, it is supposed, by the haste to join his late comrades. This is the "sefirst shock. The tower in which the dials are cond offence" of this kind which said dog has

> George Kearn, an old grey-haired Christian, a ocal preacher in the Methodist denomination, (not a seceder,) has been imprisoned in Tazewell WEST, of the former place. County, on the charge of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and giving aid to the hunted fugitive! He is a resident of Woodford County, but as there is no jail there, he is confined at Tremont.

The Oregon, it is now stated, will be afloat in a out occasionally, of an afternoon, but otherwise

An intelligent gentleman who has been en-The largest mail ever received at the Boston gaged in the production of Sugar in Cuba for the

An Opera House and Music Saloon is to be built on the site of the late Miller Tabernacle in Boston,

There are 700 Temperance Societies in Ger-

Bonaparte's house, at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn—the room he died in is a stable, and where the imperial corpse laid in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.

demanded the whole amount. She gave him Mr. E. A. Holt, a practical planter of Montgomesome bank notes, and desired that he would count ry County, has presented us a stalk of rye measurthem. As he stooped to do so, she struck him ing eight feet in length, while one of its joints approved structure, now being imported from Paris, ex-over the head with a heavy poker, and then alarm- measured twenty-four inches. The stalk was cut ed the neighborhood. In a few minutes the man on the 28th ult. The editor measured it himself ed the neighborhood. In a few minutes the man on the 28th ult. The editor measured it himself vantages nearly equal to those afforded by an actual sub-was found dead. So says the Belmont Chroni- and seems to think it was rather a tall specimen ject, having this farther advantage of being divested of of what Alabama prairies could do.

The ship Henry Clay was brought up to the litical writer of the same name, has been many city on Tuesday of last week, and is now at the years in the Queen's Prison for contempt of the Sectional Dock. She does not appear to be at all Court of Chancery. This contempt consisted in strained-not a seam opened nor a link brokenhis inability to defray the costs and fees in a trial although she has been twenty days on the beach which is an additional proof of the superior manner in which our New York ships are built.

An idea of the value of some business locations that the slaves cost on the Coast \$15 or \$20 each, in St. Louis may be inferred from the fact that lots and will sell in any part of Brazil for \$300. If in that city was leased a few days since for a term the Pons had reached her destination in safety, of years at \$33 per foot per annum. Several other she would have cleared about \$250,000. If the lots in the same square are under lease for \$21

> Review of New-York Market,--Monday, April 27 FLOUR AND MEAL-Fine Genesee sells at \$5 124. Southern \$5. Corn Meal \$3 25. Rye Flour 3 121. Bag Meal 1 31@1 50.

GRAIN-Corn 68c. Rye 68c. Oats 42@44c.

PROVISIONS-Shoulders 4c; Hams 5@54 cts. Smoked Hams 61@9c. Sides 6c, Shoulders 5c, Beef 51@6c. Lard will bring 7c. Cheese is light and selling at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @8. Old Western Butter is 9@10 cts. and in fair demand .-Grease Butter is in good inquiry at 61@7c.

MARRIED.

DIED,

In Grafton, N. Y., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Azor Estee Mr. DANIEL H. MAXSON, of Petersburgh, to Miss OLIVE

In Petersburgh, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the 11th inst. The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the following STEPHEN POTTER, Esq., in the 88th year of his age. Brothcost of braiding fine straw nine-tenths, besides trans. ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS --- Mankind are indebt-SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. How long shall wicked men, under the sanction ferring to this country a branch of industry for ed to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth and the pruer Potter was born in Richmond, in the State of Rhode No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the

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

#### ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHEBS' SEMINABY. 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. Mise C. B. MAXSON. Preceptress, Instructress in French, Italian Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Assistant in the Female Departmen From the very liberal patronage extended to this Institution during the past seven years, the Trustees have been induced to make arrangements for greatly increasing ite

facilities. The Chemical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Mathematical apparatus is amply sufficient for a full illustration of the different departments of those Sciences. The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says, that 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 of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his studies with adall those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the dissecting room.

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

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

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

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

THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1845-6 consists of three Ferms, as follows :- The First, commencing Wednesday August 13, 1845, and ending Thursday, November 20. The Second, commencing Wednesday, November 26, and ending Thursday, March 6, 1846. The Third, commencing Wednesday, March 25, and ending Thursday, July 2. EXPENSES.—Tuition, per term, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Board, per week, \$1 00. Piano, (extra,) per term, \$10 00. Washing, lights and fuel, per term, from \$2 00 to \$5 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition, (except on the Piano, need not exceed \$70 00; and may even be reduced much below this, where individuls board themselves, either separately or in clubs. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees

SABBATH TRACTS.

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab -The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata rians .-- [Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa--Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-No. 7.-Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy ; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian ; Coun No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp. The Sabbath Tract Society has also published An Appeal for the Besteration of the Lord's Sabbath, instituted in Paradise and enjoined in the Fourth Commandment ; in an Address to the Baptists, from the Sev-Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attend-

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE WAY TO HEAVEN. Which is the way to heaven? Dear mother, tell, Where children, all forgiven, In glory dwell. Tell me, that I may run therein, That I a glorious crown may win, Tell me, dear mother, tell.

Is that the glorious way? Kind mother, tell-Marked on that solemn day The chariot fell. O tell me, and let me fly away As Elijah, in chariot bright as day, Mother, kind mother, tell.

Or is that the gloomy road, Dear mother, tell : Which the glorious martyrs trode, Defying hell ? Tell me, and e'en the hottest flame Shall prove my love for Jesus' name, Tell me, dear mother, tell.

#### ANSWER.

T'is not as Elijah rode, In chariot bright Although he has reached the abode Of pure delight. Nor are we called to tread the road, Bearing the stains of martyr's blood, To heaven, so pure, so bright.

Believe, believe, dear child, In God's dear Son ; Hark ! Jesus, meek and mild, Bids children come. You'll find in him the blessed way That leads to everlasting day-To heaven, to heaven, our home.

THE BIBLE.

Within this blessed book divine, What light and truth and glory shine ? Here may the erring find their way, The needy drive their wants away.

Happy the child that loves to read, And on these mental treasures feed, But good that he had never been born Who reads to doubt, reject and scorn

# The Contrast.

It was a cold morning. Snow was on the ground, and many sleighs were gliding rapidly over its crusted surface. A dashing equipage was driven to the centre of a commercial square, and its thickly cloaked occupant stepped upon the pavement. A poor woman with a shivering child stood before him.

"Good sir, my child is starving-give me a shilling to buy bread." He looked sternly upon her, and her upturn-

ed eyes dropped at the fierce look, while she involuntarily pressed her infant to her breast. "Woman ! go to the Alms-house ; I have nothing for you !"

The denial, and the harshness of the tone in which the words were spoke, sunk deeper into her heart disquieting her more than the repulsive expression of his features. She sighed and said to her child, "God take compassion on thee!" and her sobs and wailing expressed the bitterness of the mother's sorrow.

He passed on.

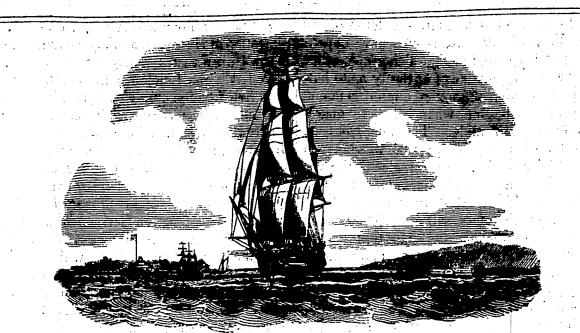
The horses were champing on the bright bits, and throwing up their sleek and arching necks the eagerness of juvenile curiosity, wonder and will soon enjoy with those whom he loves. delight, upon the splendid vehicle, and the noble horses. Although on his way to school, he had turned aside for a few moments, and in his open and pleased face was written the expectation of the joy which he would experience when, at some future day, he might sit behind such animals, and be whirled along the smooth road.

While his eyes were thus occupied, and his feelings were thus swelling up like the waters in an overflowing spring, his ears heard the low

and piteous request of the indignant petitioner, and the coarseness and brutality of the rich man to whom it was addressed, checked the current of his joyous semotions. Scarcely were the words uttered before he was hurrying off, and few yards.

"Here, poor woman, take this bread and feed your child."

The sobbings were exchanged for a scream of surprised delight; the bread was quickly seized, and a portion of it given to the child, \_\_\_\_\_and sometimes he found no little embarrasswho, almost famished, and stiffened with cold, ment in getting rid of this reserved fund. could with difficulty receive the proffered sustenance. The boy stood until the child com- thousand crowns, which he was anxious to dis- ly took the two boys on board his own vessel. menced to eat, and the mother, whose attention pose of. While he was debating with himself They were in a dreadful state of suffering, havand persuasive accents had been employed in how he should expend it, one of the chimneys of ing never tasted food from Sunday afternoon. various methods to impart warmth and to induce his hotel took fire. The alarm was given—the While the poor little fellows were being recei- gospet of our Saviour, which actuated me in othering my. it to eat looked up, while a gleam of satisfaction firemen were first called-afterwards the chim- ved into the Dutch vessel, they perceived some to remain among, and labor for this needy people. But at the result of her experiments, and of thank-We love to talk to children and try to help fulness for the timely relief, broke over her an- Among them was a little bright-looking Savoy- companion overboard. With affecting accents xious and saddened countenance, "God bless you, little sir, and if you have a mother, may The blood rose to his cheeks, and the glow garded him with interest. The song was amus- ies were followed by a heavy splash in the waing, and caused him to smile--and his heart ter, and the body of the poor unfortunate fisherspread over his forehead; his throat seemed as if filling with something, which rising, almost warmed towards the little sweep. induced choking; tears rushed to his eyes; and with mingled feelings of pity and gladness he must make you a new year's present." " Many thanks, my good sir," replied the Saran on to the school house. Genuine charity ! thou hast the uniform light and heat of the sun. voyard, showing two noble tiers of polished ivories, "I shall be pleased to receive it." Children, be kind to the poor, for he that



The End of the Voyage. BY THEODORE THINKER.

must encounter. How rudely do the waves sometimes dash against his bark. Clouds and darkness, rocks and THERE she comes! See, the noble ship is just passing quicksands, storms and gales, he must encounter them all.

through the Narrows. She has been safely wafted over But he trusts in an almighty Pilot, and he is safe. He the Atlantic waves. The gale only urged her more rapid. thinks of his home, and the thought cheers his heart. as if delighted with the clanking sounds of the ly on her course homeward, and now the spires of the At length, weary and toil-worn, his heavenly home bells so profusely strung around them. A boy island city have risen upon the view of the voyager, and bursts upon his view. He sees the mansions of the city of of ten or eleven years of age was gazing with his bosom beats high as he thinks of the glad meeting he his God. How his soul exults in view of the happy their persuasions to divert her from her resolution; but greetings of those members of his Father's family, from

> the blue waters. See, how the white billows dash against store for him! He is to see Him who has ever been to a horrible though honorable death, rather than the enjoy. her bow, as she flies on her course. She has been wildly his heart the "one altogether lovely."

tossed upon the treacherous ocean; but now she is safe. Dear young friends! how I wish you might all have the Soon she will cast anchor. How eager are the voyagers hope of the Christian! Then when the voyage of life is to reach the shore; for it is the shore of their native land. over, it will be sweet to enter the harbor of eternal rest. Youth's Cabinet for May. Thus it is with the Christian. In this world, he is not

### A Story for Boys.

Etats Unis relates an anecdote of Mr. M-----, a rich but eccentric individual in Paris. He had one hundred and fifty thousand livres. He was was running back from a shop, distant but a was in the habit of spending all the interest. His

A YOUNG JEWESS OF TANGIER.

We find an interesting article on the Jews in the Mission. ary Chronicle copied from an "Appeal for the Jewish Nation," by E. L. Mitford Esq.

It appears that nothing more is required to make a Christian, or a Jew a Mahometan, by their law, than the deposition of two witnesses of their having pronouced the words, "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is the Apostle of God." Against this testimony the protestation of the Jews are vain, and the penalty of recantation is burning at the stake.

There was a young Jewess of respectable family resid. ing in Tangier, summoned before the Cadi by two Moors, who deposed to her having pronounced their profession of faith. This she utterly denied, but in vain, and the Cadi decreed her conformity to Islamism on pain of death. But the affair became public and reached the ears of Mulia Abderaahman, to whose decision it was referred. "Whatever might have influenced her accusers, there could be no doubt of the motives of the Sultan in enforc. ing the decree, which was to obtain another plaything for

looking forward to the day when, all his pilgrimage ended, his harem; in fact, so well known was his character in this respect, that from the moment of her being ordered to his presence, no one expected any other result-for few possibly imagined, nor did the Sultan himself. that she would have courage to brave the alternative rather than abandon the faith of her fathers. Such, however. was the case. She was first sent to the Serail, where every means, were employed to shake her constancy:

threats, blandishments, and the most brilliant promises were tried by turns, and were equally unsuccessful. Even her relations were allowed to see her, to endeavor by been the effect only of the deepest conviction, this young Onward she comes. All sails are set. How she ploughs whom he has long been separated. Oh what joys are in and noble creature held fast her integrity, and calmly chose ment of an ignominious existence of shame and infamy.

"The Jews came forward with offers of immense sums of money to save her, but her fate was irrevocably decided, and the only mercy the baffled tyrant could afford his young and innocent victim was, to allow of her being beheaded instead of her being burnt alive. I had an account of the closing scene by an eye-witness who was one of the guards at the execution, and although, as a body. bottom of the boat, and left themselves at the there is nowhere a more dissolute set of irregular soldiery mercy of the winds and waves. On awakening than the Morocco Moors, yet he confessed to me that from their tears, and that he himself could not look with

" This beautiful young creature was led out to where a pile ready for firing was raised for her last couch; her all. Fortunately, the sea all this time was toler-ably calm, but the third day passed over with looked around in vain for a heart and hand that could sucapproached but no friendly hand was stretched was offered-with the executioner and pyre in all their

#### LETTER FROM MISS P. T. YOUNG,

Teacher at the Free Baptist Mission in Haili. PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 18, 1846.

Dear Brother,-I will occupy a space in bro Jones' sheet, to manifest, if no more, that the same interest in the cause of Missions, and in the spread of the glorious

BY JAN SECT The Sabbath in But this argument me For it is not merely from tices or allusions which the observance of sevens by the patriarchs and o ages, that we are led to the sanctifying and bles been carried down to the acter was known, and i in the earliest ages univ possessing the written re deriving their religious raelites, is attested by h and Christian authors. eration expressed by th in cases for which there but the seventh day itse tival, and that under cit only account for, by be vine institution having nations by whom it can ously corrupted. Thu Moab, repeatedly erecti ing thereon seven sacrif and in the earliest histol ditions, of nations farms

BDITED BY GEORGE

VOL. II-N

The Sabba

THE OBIGINAL BA

we find the division of

days. Not only the A

A Paris correspondent of the Courier des in the morning, they were horror-struck to find their companion, Davis, dead, The little dis- dry eyes on a sight of such cold blooded atrocity.

at home. While he is tossing upon life's waves, he is

he shall arrive at his heavenly home. What perils he

retired from business with a yearly income of all. Fortunately, the sea all this time was tolerere the moanings of the woman had ceased, he careful to preserve his principal untouched, but still less hopes of deliverance. Wednesday night cor, though so many eyes pitied her: for the last time she ordinary expenses were managed with method out to save the two youthful mariners who, with terror before her-her life, on condition of being false to and economy-but the amount which he dispo- the lifeless corpse of their companion, continued after which her throat was cut by the executioner, accordsed of in charities was quite large-and he al- to float upon the bosom of the waters during the ing to the barbarous custom of the country, and her body ways kept on hand a considerable sum to be ex- fourth night. In the afternoon of Thursday, they consumed on the fire.' pended in any emergencies which might occur descried a sail in the distance, and with eyes filled with tears they beheld a ship bearing down toward them. She proved to be a Dutch vessel, Not long since, he found he had on hand one bound for Amsterdam. The captain immediate-

tressed mariners described this as the worst of

Miscellaneous.

180

# Temperance Address to Children.

them to be happy. There may be pleasure in making and seeing others miserable, but there can be no real happiness or enjoyment in it. | she be long preserved to you ?" The times in which we live, present many inducements to all, but especially to the young to practice self-denial, and thereby be happier themselves and also be the means of greater good to others.

The love of wine, beer, and cider, of rum, brandy, gin, and whiskey, is an acquired love. The alcohol, or principle in these liquors which makes people drink them, is a poison, and it is never -pleasant to the human taste or stomach, until custom has made it so. When the appetite or love of any of these drinks is formed it is very difficult, and often impossible to conquer it. There are more than ten thousand drunkards in the United States under fifteen years old. Probthese poisons before the age of fifteen.

knows that alcohol, in any form, for persons in | der in his heart. health, is always injurious to our bodies, our kept themselves in ignorance, by the habitual to this important subject.

of our Heavenly Father-" Wine is a mocker, or unfermented wine, is nutritious, healthy, and every one to answer this question for himself; useful, and like bread, milk and honey, is a bless- we all agree that what is called murder is wrong, happiness into her humble cottage.

Now we wish kindly and affectionately to reasonableness of the commandment may apsay to you, because we love the youth of our pear from the following considerations. country, that any intoxicating liquor if drank by 1. God is the author of life, and hence, he sober and respectable people, intemperance, has a right to control and dispose of it. The with all its untold evils and horrors, cannot be man therefore who takes away the life of anbanished from our land and world. For it has other, interferes with the rights of God, unless been the moderate use of these drinks, by the he can prove that God has authorized him so to sober and respectable, which has formed and do. kept up the fashion, and really made all the 2. All men, deriving life from God, the same drunkards. We fear that many who now drink source, must stand on a level in regard to their their wine and other alcoholic liquors moderate- right to life. As all men have the same right to ly, will soon become drunkards, and that very life, there can be no right to kill a man, for the many who are already such, will refuse to adopt | right to kill one man would involve the right to the only plan that can save them, total abstinence, kill all the men in the world, since that one man and will die enemies to God and man, go into a has just as good a right to live as every body drunkard's grave and the drunkard's eternity. else. But to the NOUTH, who have not yet formed the 3. Men are the subjects of God's government, fashion, as many of their seniors, do the friends short their probation by killing them and send of our country and humanity look, to prevent them to their final account uncalled by God, any more drunkards being formed among them. and thus, in the next generation, to banish this woful blight and curse from among men. Will you do it sons and daughters of Amerlica/149 You can if you will. The number of days, and the amount of happiness you will thus add to your own existence, cannot be counted up in time, while your increased usefulness and comfort to others, will be greatly beyond your present power to tell. Youth's Temperance Associations. on the only ste plan, are now forming in many of our cities, towns, and villages ; in the higher, district and Sabbath schools; and thus inviting to cast around you , by uniting with these institutions, or forming them yourselves, "a sure defence from drunkenness." Fear not the sneer of the "winebibber," or lover of "strong drink." Put on "moral courage," imitate the self-denying and virtuous, and you will thereby procure selfrespect, the esteem of the wise and good, and the approbation of our Father in heaven.

giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.

#### THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

#### Exodus xx. Thou shalt not kill.

The intention of this text is to forbid wilful murder. The law regards the intentions of the sisters." ably one-half of the five hundred thousand drunk- heart. Suppose a man should attempt to shoot ards in our country, formed the appetite for a mad dog that ought to be killed, and some person unknown to him should be within range The wine-glass, or beer-cup, or cider-mug, or of his shot, and should be killed by it, he would

some other form of presenting alcoholic poison, not have violated this law, though he would have has been so common in almost all the families of killed a man. On the other hand, should a man our land, that childhood and youth have early shoot at a man with the intention of killing him, and frequently been led astray by the mistaken, and miss his mark, and by accident kill a mad but well-meant influence of parental, or family dog, he would nevertheless be guilty of a violaprecept and example. But now every body tion of the law, because he would intend mur-

The principle in this commandment is that minds, our morals and our souls. Those of our one man has no right to take away the life of countrymen who do not know these things, have another man, unless he is so authorized to do, under the circumstances, by God, in whose use of these poisons, or by criminal inattention hands are the lives of all men. That God did authorize the taking of life for some crimes can-The wisest of men has said, by the direction | not be denied, and hence it was not forbidden at the time by this law, for God could not forbid a strong drink is raging-look upon wine when it thing and command it at the same time. But is red, when it giveth its color to the cup, when some now think we have no authority under the here." it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like gospel to take life, and hence, that we may not a serpent and stingeth like an adder." This is | kill a human being for any crime. It must turn said of intoxicating or alcoholic wine or liquor. on this one point, does God authorize men to ing with joy, and clad in neat and appropriate The juice of the grape, "the fruit of the vine," take away the life of the murderer? We leave

that it is forbidden by this commandment. The

are of course contented with your condition."

"Yes, sir, I am contented-but I should be much better contented if I could have remained in my own country, with my dear mother and

"And what hinders you from returning ?" "Oh," said the little sweep, "it is very easy to talk about it-but I cannot quit the business of chimney-sweeping until I have made a fortune."

"How! a fortune? How is that ?"

"A great deal! No less than two thousand francs, which will require at least ten years. Yes, ten years must pass before I shall be able to see again my mother and my dear native mountains !" said the boy, while a tear glistened in his eye.

"You shall go to-morrow, if you like," said Mr. M\_\_\_\_\_

"Are you joking with me, sir ?"

" No-I tell you, you may leave Paris as soon as you like. Your fortune is made !"

"What ! my two thousand francs !"

"Yes, and more-I will give you three thou-Go, find your master-and bring him sand.

The master was found, the whole matter was arranged, and the bright little Savoyard, weepcostume, departed the next day for his native mountains to embrace his mother, and carry

Singular and affecting incident at Sea.--Through the kindness of one of our friends at Scarborough, we are enabled to communicate to our readers a singular and affecting incident at sea. Or Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. three little boys of the names of Davis, aged 15, Carlisle, 14, and Foster, 12 years-the two former fishermen's sons, were amusing themselves with an excursion on the sea, at Scarborough, in a small boat about thirteen feet long, having with them only one oar and a small sail. The little fellows sculled themselves out to a distance of a few miles from land, when thinking they perceived some other boys coming out in a boat to fetch them back again, they hoisted their small sail, and the wind blowing out from the shore, the boat was unfor-"evil appetite," and are not so corrupted by and act in this life for a future, state, and to cut tunately carried out a further distance to sea. To their inexpressible grief, the land at length entirely disappeared, and, after making several fruitless attempts to regain the shore, darkness put a stop to all further endeavors, and a strong gale of wind forced them to a still greater distance into the ocean. When morning returned not a speck of land could be discerned, and no sail hove in sight. The situation of the three boys now became dreadfully distressing, not one of them knowing how to make land, and not a single mouthful of provisions on board their bad temper which, if indulged, may lead to mur-frail bark. To add to their distress, the oldest to be wrong. boy. Davis, fell sick, and continued in that state the whole of the day. The sun again set, leaving them no prospect of a rescue from a watery grave. The feelings of their poor parents and friends on shore all this time were heart-rending while endeavors to discover them proved futile. Tuesday morning dawned, and after straining their, eyes the whole of the day in search of a room to comment upon this text, let each make sail, or land, and wearying themselves with fruitless toll, night came on, and the poor little fel-Anger may glance into the breast of a wise lows, overcome with fatigue, hungry, and benumbed with cold, laid themselves down at the

with soot, gaily sung his song. Mr. M---re- to Scarborough to his friends ; but their entreat-

man's boy was lost from their sight. The cap-"My little friend," said Mr. M-, "I think | tain of the vessel, and the whole crew, behaved with the greatest kindness to the boys; and upon the vessel's reaching Amsterdam, they forwarded their charge to London, from whence the two adventurous youths set out for Hull, and to the "You seem to be perfectly happy," continued | inexpressible joy of their distressed and agoniz-Mr. M ....., " you sing in excellent spirits, You | ed parents, they arrived in Scarborough on Wednesday evening last.

### What Faith is.

"Father, my teacher said this morning, that all the little boys must try and please God, but we could not do it without faith : what is faith ?" "That's an important question, Charley; I must think awhile, before I answer you." "Well, father, can't you tell me now ?"

"I'll try. What is that white article on the mantel ??

" Alum, sir."

"Do you know what alum is made of?" "No, sir."

"Do you know how it is made?" "No. sir."

"How, then, do you know it is alum?"

"You told me so, sir; and mother calls it alum.'

"You believe it is alum, then, because you have been *told* it was."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, bring me the Bible; this, you know is the word of God; can you tell me any one thing God says of himself in this book ?"

"Yes, sir. He says he loves all the works of

"What does He say of His Law?"

"That it 'is holy, just and good." "What does he say about good people?"

"That in heaven, 'they shall shine as the

"What does he say about bad people?".

"That unless they 'repent, they shall all per-

"Now, do you Kelieve these things ?" "Yes. sir."

"You believe, then, that piece of alum is alum, because I told you so; and you believe what God says of himself and His Law because you hear it, and are told you ought to do so." "Yes, sir."

"Then you have faith; for faith is believing hat God says to us in his word."

"Then, father, if I read the Bible, and believe what it says, when I die, I will go to heaven, where grandmother is; will I?"

"Yes. sir."

well as believe it; there is a great difference be-tween believing a thing and doing a thing " tween believing a thing and doing a thing."

ney-sweeps, to sweep the other chimneys. of the sailors about to throw the body of their my mind is frequently distressed by fears that my feeble labors will not benefit them, and that my coming to Haiti will be in vain. Many obstacles are in the way of reformard, (a native of Savoy, among the loftiest Alpine they besought their deliverers to let them have ing this people. They look upon a white man, especially mountains) who, ragged and soiled as he was the dead body of Davis to take back with them an American, with much contempt. They remember, with disgust, that the United States of America refused to recognize their independence, and they despise (les blancs) the whites. Catholicism is deeply rooted here. A sister of the

church told us yesterday, that if one Catholic attends a Protestant church, "forty Catholics pitch upon him the next day, and he won't go again," to use her expression. Intoxicating drinks are extensively used in all classes of society. Masonry is a prevailing evil in Port au Prince. There are several Masonic Lodges in the city. Plassading or residing together, a male and female, in an unmarried state, is practised by thousands. This union is abandoned by the will of either party, and the female, without means of supporting her children, allows them to grow up as near like the beasts as you can imagine a human being, usually without clothing, feeding upon yams, bananes, sugar-cane, &c., and of course without education. I think that one thing which has led to this deplorable practice, is, that before persons can enter into the marriage state, the law requires that they first pass through certain church ceremonies-and farther, a lawful wedding is attended by more cost than many poor people are able to meet. They therefore justify themselves in such a course, and say that it is necessary to be rich in order to get married. On the other hand, you already know that those who do marry, often have several wives. Add to this the practice of Sab bath breaking, and deceiving. If there are any moral estraints here, they are very feeble upon the mejority of the people. They can have no idea of virtue, of honesty -and especially disinterestedness. They cannot appreciate the motives of missionaries, but suppose that they come among them for selfish and designing purposes .-They have no confidence in themselves, and how can they have in others ? I do not say all this to discourage you, but to show you why I-sometimes have discouraging thoughts. But, my brother, the Lord knows how to bring about his own righteous purposes. There is one thing about it, if any are ever converted, and live a consistent Christian life, surrounded, by all these counteracting influences, no person need doubt the reality of the change. Let not this work cease. May the Lord encourage your heart. My love to your family and inquiring friends. must close, by subscribing myself, yours in the Lord, MISS P. T. YOUNG

-Christian Contributor.

#### MISS FIDELIA COBURN

We copy the following extract from a letter published in the Liberty Standard for this self-denying Missionary among the colored people in Canada.

"My school is very large, and in the same house where live, which contains but one room. The Sabbath meetings are here also, which makes my labors much harder than though we had a school-house, beside it brings me considerable company, and thereby increases my family expenses.

I have seven in family all the time, beside the company, We have writing benches all around the room, but at one corner in which is a bed, and a stove in the middle with movable seats to fill up the centre. Thus you see that I cannot have much waste room. However, I do really think there is not a) more quiet, peaceable, happy group in the world than my family, and a very interesting family too! The County Commissioner called on me a few days since. He remarked, 'You have a very interesting family !' ... The youngest is about 5. years old, and the oldest about 12. One, is a boy about 8 years of age, and

ll the man we have about the house. Often cases occur when it seems really necessary to ake children into my family and take the care of them. This, together with the importance of having some where they may obtain such an education and moral training as "Not unless you do what the Bible says, as shall qualify them for teachers of primary schools among

I propose to take as many as it will be convenient to

ians, Indians, and other ancient Romans, Gaul nations of the north, has ing distinct evidence of t tions have been adduced in proof even of the k sanctity of the seventh d manifestly have had its a than that of the giving of been derived from a diff people, with whom they N religion of the Israelite their idolatrous neighbo copy observances peculi were celebrated, avowe God of Israel, and decla glory. Yet some of th poets bear a decided sin Moses in his history of an acquaintance with affairs by those from w observances were deriv known, if not nearly for more remote from the ti

The evidence on this to different nations, and has been presented by m first from one who has in collecting the testimor by many others. "It is true," he rema

sand ways depraved the keeping holy day to the they also wrested the n ulous signification, in wl hath remained some foo al, to which at length ought to return. 7 To ou in them the footsteps of

" First, the Gentiles stant days, not moveable

"Macrobius saith, th lic holy-days, Feriaum, pleading and labor,) Stal and Nundinative; and all the people on certain and noted with standing endars.

"Secondly, they obse and particularly the set 14 Lampridius telleth on the seventh day, whe went up to the Capitol, "Homer saith, the

it was the day in which and on which we depa "Callimachus saith i

birth-day, chief and pe "Clemens Alexandr the Hebrews, but the G

enth day holy. 77.19 "Eusebius affirmeth

losophers as poets, kae

"And Philo, the Jew

or that sacred day which

granted to children in

tain of the Ethnick doc

"Seneca, in his nin

exhortations are not end

precepts, yea, the decre up the Sabbath as the fit

condemneth their mann

saith, Let us forbid any

Subin the stable ; and we Smitted Latin quotetions

The wall a constant

We have not deemed

pute on the Sabbaths.

" The seventh day

more holy.

His hands."

stars for ever."

must be an awful business.

4. Men sustain social relations here, which forbid us to kill one another. How much sorrow would it cause you, should some one kill your father, mother, brother or sister, and yet everybody is somebody's father, mother, brother or sister. en liere store

Children should guard against anger and all der. How many children have in a fit of anger struck their little brothers, sisters or playmates, The reason they did not kill them was, they could, not strike hard enough; they struck as hard as they could. Anger itself is sinful, and often leads to murder. We will close by requesting the children to read and consider the words of Christ, Matt. v. 21, 22. We have no his own comments.

man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

"There is !" and a for default of a second "Certainly; listen, the Bible says, "Thou shall not steal;' now, you believe it wrong to steal, don't you ?" itali Hhodor da

"Well, suppose you were to take from some one something that does not belong to you, (that would be stealing;) don't you see, then, that at the very same time you believe what the Bible says to be right, you are doing what you know NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

"Yes, sir; I understand you now." "Remember, then, that the Saviour has said. -not every one that merely believes what I say unto them, shall be saved; but he that does i the will of my Father which is in heaven :' and this also-'he that knoweth his Master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes?

> HOW TO BECOME WISE. Seek all that may by man be sought, Learn all that can by man be taught, Trust God through faith for all the restances And you with wisdom shall be blest.

have in a family, if the public will aid in sustaining, so many, at \$10 a year in cash, and clothing found beside. Several female Anti-Slavery Societies have paid over the money already, which has been acknowledged in the Standard, and by which means I am enabled to support my present family."

The Sabbath Recorder, IS PUBLISHED' WEEKLY AT

TERMS. 82,00 per year, payable in advance. \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is de layed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should

be directed, post paid, toa boolby reansed 035. GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.