## The Sinbbath Recoroder.

edited bi george b. utiter.
the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god


The Sabbath Recorder.

## missions and missionary obganizamions. Moltiof those who deserve the name of Chis tians are free to acknowledge an obligation to

 labor for the spread of the Gospel, or in otherword,to engagein $\begin{aligned} & \text { the work of missins. II } \\ & \text { making them acquainted with the ruth, and }\end{aligned}$, giving them ability in their appropriate spheres
to makeit known, as wellas by commandidg them to go into the world and preach the Gospel to to
every reature, God has imposed an obligation
from which it is vain and wicked to endea. fron which it is vain and wicked to endea-
vor to escape. The early disciples evidently
fence wherever they went Yelt this obilgation. Hete fie of their persecu-
whether fleeing berot he face
tors, or pursuing their ordinary business operators, or pursuge thed themselves to promulgate
tions, thenexerte
the doctrine of salvation through a crucuifed Re deemer. In many instances their efforts were
attended with such suceess as to preclude the
worrs ow outs
 that they only did what it was their duty to do.
Notwithstanding the approval which was given to this example of the early disisipes, there
are ot wanting those wo profess to be Chris-
tians, and yet practically deny theie obligation tians, and yet practically deny theier obligation
to labor to make niown the Gospel to others. Some do it by limititig the Saviour's last com-
mand, and making it apply only to those who were around him. Others do it by throwing the re-
sponsilitytrton the Churches sith which they.
are connected thes relieving themselves fre are connected, thus relieving themselves from
the feeling of individual responsibility which it would be troublesome to entertain. And there
are still thress, who do it by accustoming them.
selves to thik and spalk of selves to think and speak of missionary organi-
zations as having ovantrily astumed the re-
 of Scripture and the spirited of the teachings
Thesel.
They strike at the foundation of missionary ef. fort, by transferring restponsibility from indi-
vidual Christians to organized but comparatively, irresponsible bobies., They ought not,
therefore, to be entertained for a moment by world in 8
of Heaven
Undoubtedy there is a duty resting upou
each church, in its church capacity, to do someorganized to missionary work. The chut the plans of its Great
or Head. Foremost among those plans should be placed the preaching of the Gospel to the des-
titute. It matters not where they may live, in
whatever clime, or whatever outward circumWhatere, fif igo, orant of Christ they are destitute,
stances.
and have a claim for instruction. Now it is the duty of each church to hear this claim, to make meet it, and to provide the means therefor when that is necessary. Too long have the churches
been contented simply with peace and prosper-
ity ity among themselves. In many cases they have
seemed to forget, that they were established for seemed to forget, that hey were estabisised for
any higher purpose than self-gratificaion o
self-improvement. Yet who soberly doubst tha self-3mprovement. Yet who soberly doubts shat
the churches planted byte apostes felto ther
and higher obligations pressing upont them? and oxecute plans for the in improvememe to and devisl
vation of those who were sitting in darkness No enlightered Christian, surely. Yet if the
obligation rested upon the apostolic churches, it rests upon the churches of the present day.
Of course we do not pretend to say in what preciso mode this resphnsibility shall be met-
whether by a church appointing each of its members to perform certain misiognary dutiess for the
beneftit of others, or yy raising the emans to esen benefit of others, or by raising the means to send
out one or more of its members to labor exclusively in the work, or by supplying funds for
otiter and more extensive organizations to carry forward their plans for the upbuilding of Christs kingdom. In which of these ways, or whether in either, individual churches salal act, we do
not treend of nay. But we do syy, that he the
church which is contented to lookk no farther than its own borders, and to neglect the multi tudas without who are perising in their igno
rance, is recreant to its trust, and unlike the There is a work also appropriate to
ary organizations. They are useful as tral medium through which individuals an they can take an enlarged view of the becious fields offlaborto be occupied, and having themeans part shall not abound while another part suffer want. They are necessary, because to carry on some concentration of effort, there must be tical knowledge and busioness and gill brought into use, But it should be distinntly underation,
that such organizations are only the machinery -the ingtruments with which churches and in dividuals are to work. They have no life in in
ihemselves independent of the churches. They are composed of individuals who do not cleyim
to be wiser or better than their brethrent, but who have been chosen to their places simply becaune tey are supppsed to be possessed of the
requiste kkill for this kind of serrice. Of course all their movements ought to be open, straight forward, and above-board. They ought to be
able to adopt the language of Him who said,
 ests of the whole people. They are the servants
of the people, chosen to an honorable and responsible trust, for the faithul discharge of which
they mest they must give account not only th. Theirs is not an easy yost, bcept from a sense of daty, and
man will only
can only fill by frequent self.denials and grea faithfulness. Now it is a very easy thing to
find something objectionalle in the doings almost any such organization. It cannot of
course follow the advice and carry yut the plans
of every body. Indeed, its active members of every body. .ndeed,
will sometimes difirer among themselves about
uustions of expediency, and will be called up. on to exercise much forbearance towards ea
other. Henece the difcculy of conducting its affars acceptably to all, and the duty of look
upon it with leniency. Its memens ooght to
e thanked for doing their appropriate work
 If what we have here said is true, then there
is no chance for Christians to escape responsi-
and Tay be pursued by the churches with whic
they are oonnected, or the misisonary yraniza-
tions to which they are accustomed to look, still there is responsibility resting upon each in.
dividual. If the church is not doing what
oughtoco, tit sthe Christian's sutytomake efort to bring the church up to the right standard.
the existing missionary organizations are hey become what they ought to be. The re-
sponibility of individals will never cease be.
cause churches or missionary organizations fail
encoorbaing lettri-cilurch oranized.

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kingdom in any. part of the country, and of the
roving interest manifested in the cause of God's
 places adjacent have lately embraced the Sab-
bath of the Lord. These, wwht a few that theve
or ffiteen or sixteen years been faithul Sabe known as the First Seventi-day Baptist
Church of Diania. Sixteen united together in hurch covenant, and it is thought there
vithers who will son join them.
The history of this fitte band of Sabbath keepers is quite interesting. There are a few
in Pitcairn, who moved froim Brookfeld a number of years ago, and have been depirived o their friends in different places. These breth-
have been faithful to their profession, while their tears and prayers for the success of "the
truth," have witnessed to the sincerity of their practice. Years rolled around, and their prayThey believed that God would vindicate his
own cause in due time. But when he tarried long, and gave them no signal of his coming
Hey were almost ready to think that they must ive and die as the only witnesses for the Sab
bath of the Lord in that country. But the Lord had heard their rrayers, and in faithfulness
his promise, suffered them not to despond. Baptist minister, in speaking of them, admitte Shat they have considerable Scripture for their
 ture for their practice, and readily perceiving
that if they had any they had all, since the Bibl taught but one Sabath. From that moment he he
resolved to investigate the matter. He read his
Bible ettentively, and was soon convinced that "the seventh day is the Sabbath.of the Lord.
then and The result was, that he and his family embraced True Csene," Fell into the hands of the acting
Deacon of the same Baptist church, which in duced him to examine the Bible, which teache
that "the seventh day is the Sabbath." He an his family soon embraced the truth joyfully,
though in tears. Soon after this, brother Solo mon S. Coon, a licentiate of Truxtofichurch visited that place, and in connection with the
Baptists and Methodists, held a series of evening meetings, which, with the blessing of God, re
sulted in a revival. Several more embraced the Sabbath, and, as before stated, they were all or
ganized into a church on the 9th inst. Other are investigating the question with a good deal
of interst, and there seems to be a general inquiry on the subject in that vicinity. May the to the church of such as shall be saved.
On our way to Diania we called at On our way to Diania we called at a place
named Quaker Settlement, in Jefferson county where brothar Green preached a Sabbath dis-
course. Brother Coon had been there before us, and the Lord had blessed his efforts in the Sabbath. Among them a very worthy and sub
stantial member of the Methodist Church There is an increasing interest in that place o day Baptist church piobht under God's bles diay baptust church might, under Gods heess
ing be son reared there, Truly the fellds are
whitening fora h harrest. Etror is sickening an



## tie bilu of rqiali rigits.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey
having now adjourned, there no longer remains a doubt as to the result of their labors in behalf
of that portion of their constituents who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week
as the Sabbath, who so respectully petitioned
or an exemption from the penalties and restric tions of the law regulating Sunday-keeping. or the purpose of granting them the desirto
exemption, the Bill of Equal Rights was intr-
duced. It received the approval and support of two distinguished members of the House; b
when brought up for a second reading, it when brought up for a second reading, it was
eecommitted with instructions to amend. The
Committee, after duly considering its import,
 the petitioners could ask for or be satisfied with.
Here it was suffered to remain uncalled for un-
til the time fixed for adjournment had come.
Thus it was literally smothered. Among the reasons assigned for this course, it was said that
admitting the seventh-day people to equal liber-
ty with others, would destroy the religious restraint upon community, induce men to disre-
gard the holy Sunday, and thus turn the woild upside down. This flimsy excuse shows the
state of feeling towards the Truth which distinguishes us from the rest of the Christian world
While our friends are quietly and peaceably
submitting to this unchristian treatment, let them not be disheartened, but trust in God who hath
said, " The seventh day is the Sabbath," and who " will not give His honor to another, no
His glory to graven images."
New Narkes, N. N. J. May 1, sisf. TIIE ANNIERSARIES in vev--ork.
 Garrison presided. Affer some introductory re ed that the receipls of the Society during the
year had been $\$ 6,769$, while is expenses had
been $\$ 6,159-l e a v i n g$ in the Treasury $\$ 610$
Extracts from the Annual Report were read,
represenung the cause wo bo ing highly flourish.
ing condinion, and expressing great confidence in
the soundness of the principles and the wisdom of
the measures of the Society. Speeches were
made by Charles C. Burleigh, Mr. Garrison,
Parker Pillsbury, and Mrs. Abbey Kelly Foster,
-all of which were in a strain of denunciation


The American and Foreign Anti-Slaver
Society held a meeting at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday afternoon. Arhur Tappan presided,
and Rev. A. A. Phelps read a part of the Annual Report. The Report states, that there are now
thirty-five papers published and sustained by the
Liberly Party; besides which there are seventeen others devoted to the anti-slavery cause
making fify-two anti-slavery papers published in making fify-two anti-slavery papers published
the free States. Resolutions were passed, ex-
pressing satisfaction at the establishment of anti-
slavery papers in Slave States, recommending the
establisment of one at Washington, \&c. The
principal speakers were Rev. Mr. Ward, a color-
ed man, Rev. Mr. Rolfe, from Canada, and Alvan
Stewart, Esq. Mr. Stewart spoke on the subject
of the melancholy dealh of Rev. Charles T. Tor

## rey. The audien



Wednesday morning, May 13. The Society ha
now 1,207 publications on its list, havig ald
3 stereotyped works during the past year.
$5,158,898$ publications ; $123,643,593$ pages. Th receipts have been $\$ 153,916$, of which $\$ 82,784$
was he proceeds of sales, and $\$ 71,132$ donations
Much of Much of the Society's work is. done through the
agency of colporieurs, who travel in destitute dis-
ricts, distributing books, and preaching the Gos-
pel. Beside this, liberal grants of publications
are made for distribution by others, both in foreign and domestic fields.
American Female Moral Reform Societx evening in the Allen-ss. Church, to celebrate the Twelfth Anniversary of the Society, Alvan Stew-
art, Esq. Chairman. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Sow, the choir sung a piece of music compose for the occasion. Lewis Tappan, Esq. read th
Treasurer's Report, from which it appeared that the subscriptions during the past year, for th
Advocate amount to $\$ 4,190$. The sales of Tracta Books, \&c. amount to $\$ 339$.
Mr. Tappan then read the Annual Report
There are now 778 members. The Repor
There are now 778 members. The Report
stated that 685 adults had applied to the Societ
for employment during the year-nearly one Rev. Rev. Dr. Dowling begged to be permitted
congratulate the ladies of the Society on their
perseverance in the work of faith and labor. He
was more than ever satisfied that the Society
was entitled to confidence and respect. Dr. D.
then spoke of the Legislative action on this sub-
ject-deprecated the probable defeeat of the bill
to punish seduction, but the Society tave great
cause for courage-the public's eyes were be-
ing opened. \& He drew a graphic picture of the
enormous depravity of our city, and thought that
laws should be enacted to punish all crimes
alike. The man who stands at the corner of
the street, and stabs his unsuspecting victim, ex-
piates bis offence upon the gallows. And shall
the blackest crime on earth go totally unpunish-
ed and unwhipped of Justice? The address of
Dr. Dowling was able and eloquent. He is a
very interesting speaker.
Rev. . We . Wed here made a few remarks on
Improvement and Reforms generally. The or-
der of the day is improvement, and the world
would soon see the benefit of many things now
hooted at.
Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie, had that

Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie, had that
very afternoon heard this subject introduced in


ion that more had the seeds of vice planted i
them before leaving the magic circle of home,
han at any time afterward. He stated som
starting facts. His address was too ultra fo
the mass, but it suited us.
The chior herecosed the exercises by sing
ing a Hymn composed for the occasion by Mr.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sigourney. } \\
& \text { The American Home Missionary Societ }
\end{aligned}
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$\$ 125,124$, exceeding those of the preceding year
by $\$ 3,178$. The expenditures have been some lhing more than the receipts. There are no
calls upon the Society for one hundred additiona
laborers. It laborers. It appears from the Annual Report,
that during the year there have been employed
971 ministers in the 26 Sta:es and Territories.

the moral welfare of the great numbers who ha
gone and are going thither to found a new en
pire.

that time the receipts have been $\$ 197,367$; had
he finanoial year extended over twelve months
he receipts would probably have exceeded $\$ 000$ The receipts would probably have exceeded $\$ 20$
000 . The whole number of Bibles printed in $n$
course of the year, has been 482,000 copies, bein of 64,750 copies. A new edition of the Bible for
the Blind, has been printed during the year. It
is found that it can be printed on a steam power
press as other books are printed. The whole number of Bibles printed by this Society since i
organization, is 4,497,265. The reading of
reports was followed by addresses from sever distinguished individuals, among whom was the
Rev. Mr. Milburn, of Illinois, one of the cha lains of Congress, a blind man.
The American and Foreign Bible Societ The American and Foreign Bible Societ he Treasurer reported the total receipts of th
ear at $\$ 36,971$. The number of volumes pub-
ished by the Society during the year is 24,43 316 life members have been added since the
report, making the whole number 1,920 . T were made. Among the speakers were Mr. De
from China, Mr. Kincaid from Burmah, and Mr Judson.
Thr American Board of Commisioners for Fonergn Missions met at the Tabernacle on Friday morning. It was slated hat the Board Greece, Armenia, Syria, China, and the Sand wich islands. The receipts for nine months past
have exceeded those for the same period last year 1846, the receipts have been 8272,000 . Twenty
 Blind, took place nt the Tabernacleto on Wedn
day afternoon, May 13. One hundred and
lat pupils were present, about seventy of whom we
males. The exercises consisted chiefly of an
amination in mination in the various branches of siudy pur
sued at the Institution, and reciations in music. Questions in reading, geography, history, astrono. music, were answered in a manner doing great
oredit to the instructors, and exhibiting a proficien-
y in the several branches almost incredible. with great satisfaction; also that of the young
pupils, about fifieen in number, who sang a pupils, about fifieen in number, , who sang a Exhitition of the Deaf and Dumb--The anniversary of the New York Institution for the
Deaf and Dumb, took place at the Tabernacle, on Thursday affernoon, May 14. Mr. Peet made
some preliminary remarks, observing that the pu. some preliminary remarks, observing that the puover an extensive region of country, having no
language but that of signs of their own invention, and consequently their means of mental improve-
ment were very limited. When brought to the ment were very limited. .
Institution they were at first taught io make their
letters, next to form words, and learn their appli letters, next to form words, and learn their appli-
cation to objects, actions, \&c. The number of
pupils amounts to about 200 , and the noto different classes. These reinarks were folclasses of the Institution.
New York Colonization Sociert.-We are
indebted to the New York Tribune for the folTowing report. held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening:
The House was well filled at an early hour, and No occupy the time, the Annual Report was not
read. The Serctary (Dr. RREsE) however
read an abstract from it from which wo read the asteipts of the Society for the past yearn
that the receit
are $\$ 56,45860$ of which $\$ 20,000$ has been raised by special subscription to be appropriated to
the purchase of farther Territory for the use of
the Colony at Liberia. $\$ 14000$ of this um the purchase of farther Territory for the use of
the Colony at Liberia- $\$ 14,000$ of this sum was
raised in the State of New-York, and $\$ 7,000$ has raised in the State of New-York, and $\$ 7,000$ has
been paid into the Treasury of the Parent So-
ciety at Washington iety at Washington. A ship was chartered and
sent out to Liberia on the 1sti inst. at an expense
o $\$ 5,000$, laden with provisions, clothing, \&co of $\$ 5,000$, laden with provisions, clothing, \&c.
or the relie of the 756 Africans re-captured in
he slaver Pons. Mr. Ray of Ohio and Mr.
Cornish of this city, a couple of young colore Cornish of this city, a couple of young colored
men of talent and worth, accompanied this exBy the Census recently published by order of
Congress, it appears that the total population of
he C.llony in 1843 was 2390 of whom 1474 he C.lony in 1843 was. 2390 , of whom 1474
were communicants of churches. 469 were con-
verted natives, and 116 recaptured slaves. Tho
total number of immigrants up to 1843 was 4 , total number of immigrants up to 1843 , was 4 ,
456 ; of whom the American Colonization Society sent out 4,170 and the Government of the
United States 286 . Of these 2290 were eman-
cipated slaves ; 97 purchased their own freedom, cipated slaves; 97 purchased their own freedom,
and 1687 were born free. There. were at that
time in the Colony 16 day schools, with 5645 time in the Colony 16 day schools, with 56245
scholars, 192 of whiom were native Aricans.
There were also 23 churches, 13 of which were Mere were also 23 churches,
Methodist, 8 Baptist, and 2 Prespyterian. Three
of these are native Chapels belonging to the Methodist Missions.
These statistics doo not include the Colony at Cape Palmas, which is said to be in an exceedingly prosperous co
the State of Maryla
The inhabitants o y temperate people and nearly all belonging to emperance Societies. A license for the sale of
ardent spirits is fixed by law at $\$ 500$, which in arcent anounts to a probibition. Hence the enn-
factal state of morals in the Colony is good, and
the influence exerted over the neighboring Tribes is very wholesome. Many of the Chiefs
have placed themselves and peope under the
protection of the Colony, end Missionaries are There are eleven settlements in the Colony,
(beside the one at Cape Palmas, of which Monrovia is the largest, and is the seat of Govern-
ment. Here the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of a Representative Govern-
ment similar to our own, are fully organized, and ment similar to our own, are fully organized, and
Courts of Law, \&c, are sustained with dignity.
The officers of goverment, Judges, Lawyers,
Doctors, and Clergymen, are all colored men, Dec offcers of government, Judges, Lawyerg,
Doctors, and Clergymen, are all colored men,
and most of them Emancipated Slaves. There

## eindeed no white persons in the Colony ex- ent two Misionaries and their families, and ne female teacher. Two papers are published

 one female teacher. Two papers are publishedat Monrovia, and edited with ability by two
black men. They have a High School, a Man-
ual Labor School, Lyceums, and various Liter-
ary and Benevolent ual Labor School, Lyceums, and various Lilter-
ary and Beneovent Societies. Their Military
force is well trained and efficient. Gov. Ros-
ERTs, an Ex-Slave from Vigrinia, is Command-
er-in-Chief, and has shown himselfto be a Soldier er-in-Chief, and has shown himself to be a Soldier
as well as a Statesman, in which latter character
his. official Messages and-Correspondence are an Mr. SExMore. a young mulatto who has spent
four and a half years in the C.llony, appeared before the audience in the costume of a native
Cheifor King. He gave an interesting account
of affairs in the Colony and of the mander of affairs in the Colony, and of the manner and
customs of some of the neighboring tribes. He
also introduced a small negro boy of the Mungo
Tribe recently from Monrovia. The boy was Tribe, recently from Monrovia. The boy was
5 or 6 yearas old and had been recaptured from
a slave factory by the colonists. Mr. S. stated that such boys were sold on the Coast of Africa
for \$10 and would sell in Rio or Cuba for about
and \$250!
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briel

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dr. Lugensele, late Colonial Physician, } \\
& \text { briefly addressed te audience: } \\
& \text { Rev. Dr. WinANs, of Mississpipi, spoke with }
\end{aligned}
$$ Rev. Dr. WinANs, of Mississippi, spoke with

great earnestness for about three-quarters of an
hour in defunce of African Colonization. He was an Anti-Slavery man by naturue and by ed-
ucation, and would shout Hosannahs to see every
lave ucation, and would shout Hosannahs to tey must
slave in the country emancipated, but they
emigrate-the black and white races could never live together on terms of equality. In the
course of his address he stated that the condition of the slaves was as good or beiter than that of
our free laboreres. This remark brought down a
torm of mingled storm of mingled hisse
ted several minutes.
After Dr. W. had concluded a collection was taken up, and short addresses were made by
Rev. Drs. Tyna and McAvery of this city, Hon. Mr. Lrs. Mrng ansident of the Maryland Colon-
Mzation Society, and Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Phila-

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$\begin{aligned} & \text { darkness } \\ & \text { shine }\end{aligned}$
tan is like the firmament, andfif is the
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