Reconsider.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 100.

The Sabbath Recorder.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

The first of the following letters is from a Baptist minister in England to one of his former parishioners, now in this country, who has recently embraced the Sabbath. The second letter is by a person who formerly belonged to the same church in England, and is now known as a decided Seventh-day Baptist. We bespeak for both of them a careful perusal, without commenting upon either, and only stopping to suggest the possibility that the Baptist doctrines taught by the English clergyman, may have paved the way for his parishioners to become Sabbath keepers. Whe ther his objections to the Sabbath are consistent with the doctrine that "the Bible only is the religion of Baptists," we leave the reader to decide.

Letter of the English Clergyman.

&c., such as washing of feet, selling property for captivity. At any rate it is certain that the public the distribution of alms among the poor, commu- ordinances were not confined to that day more nity of goods, exhortation of the brethren, &c. But | than to any other. That the patriarchs before Were a Quaker to use your argument, I should | side of the Particular Baptists. not be surprised. But the argument comes with I will conclude by saying, I have never seen an ill grace from a Baptist. If example is not any argument in favor of Sabbatarianism which is equal to command, what becomes of the argument, satisfactory, while Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, which the Baptists have been in the habit of tri- affords sufficient authority for our practice. umphantly advancing, namely, the example of the would say, Si erro erro cum Paulo et cum ecclebaptism of men and women, and the total absence sis suis. Can the Sabbatarian say the same? Can stronghold of the Baptists. The command to bap- the Gospel with a Christan church on the seventh not yet established such a religious observance of for the Scripture informs us that he reasoned in tize is easily explained—(I do not say truly, but day? Unless he can do this, he does nothing. I easily and plausibly)—so as to consist with the challenge him to the proof. But if, as I suspect itive churches as you suppose. tament? It is pure assumption to say, that those their character and spirit, I would say, I should the resurrection of our Saviour. You say, "The this church that he said, "I have received of the persons would have been baptized in their infan- feel no difficulty in worshiping with them, for if first day was the day of our Saviour's resurrec- Lord that which I delivered unto you." That ground. The exhortation of the brethren was a that day in so far as I had the oppportunity. custom of the synagogue, which will account for its being practiced by the first Christians; and therefore a command was necessary in order to turn it into a standing Gospel ordinance. So of the community of goods, and many other things. But the keeping of the first day of the week was not a national custom; nay, it was an infringethe first churches, no other origin than anostolical injunction. You will say, this is establishing the point by reasoning, inference, &c. I answer, if the doctrine of justification by faith, nor that of the real influence of the Holy Spirit, nor many others to exercise our active faculties; partly to make dithe evidence of any truth, is in proportion to its importance. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are significant of the more vital truths of the Gospel; than the day of the week on which the ordinances shall be observed. Yet that is of some importance, since the first day was the day of our Saviour's

labors of the new creation. It has been said, that the apostles observed the traveled into cities where the Jews were assembled in their synagogues on the seventh day, they met with them, because it gave them an opportunity of

ing among our churches preach to us when it is convenient, whether it is Monday night or Wednesday evening. These examples, it is clear, must go for nothing. They do not bear on the point. It ought to be shown, that the apostles met Christian churches, to observe Christian ordinances on the seventh day.

The argument between the Sabbatarian Baptists and others appears to me to stand thus. First. Neither can cite the command of the apostles for their practice. 2d. The English Baptists can cite the custom of the apostolical churches in their favor, while the Sabbatarian Baptists cannot quote any such authority. 3d. The Seventh-day Ban-ust is obliged to go back to the old dispensation, DEAR FRIEND,—You ask my opinion on the just as the advocates of a national establishment go subject of the Seventh-day Baptists. I am some- back to the theocracy of the Jews. But here the what surprised that you should feel so much diffi- argument, allowing its authenticity, as it appears culty on that subject. The authority for observ- to me, quite breaks down. For religious ordiing the first day of the week, is the practice of the nances, in the former dispensation, were not kept apostolical churches at the time they were under on the Sabbath more than any other day. The the personal superintendence of the apostles them- passover, the pentecost, the day of the great atoneselves,—the knowledge of that practice being ment, the feast of tabernacles, and all the rest, as ascertained, not by tradition, but by the sacred far as my recollection serves me, were not celerecords. There is full evidence that those brated on the Sabbath day. The seventh day churches kept the ordinances on the first day of was set apart as a day of rest by divine command, the week, Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 2. Some things and as such was holy; that is, consecrated to a which are recorded may be accounted for as na- particular use. Nor is there any evidence even tional customs, observances of the synagogue, that it was used for public worship until after the here is a practice at variance with all their cus- Moses offered their sacrifices on the seventh day, done in obedience to the apostles. Attached as either from the New Testament or from the Oldthe Jews were to their own customs, hostile as But it will be inquired, Did not our Lord meet they were to all innovation, would they have for worship in the synagogue on the seventh day? dared to establish a practice contrary to their cus- We answer, He did. But he did not observe the toms, if they had not been convinced of its divine ordinances of the Gospel on that day, and that is origin? The argument appears to me unanswer- the point to be investigated. The question is, able. You alledge that there is no command; what authority has the Sabbatarian for observing but the practice of the first churches, under the di- the ordinances of the Gospel on the Jewish Sabrection of the apostles, is the same as a command. bath? He cannot quote the example of Christ, or Were they inspired only while they held the pen the apostles, or the primitive churches, or any in their hands, and were indicting epistles to the command of either Moses or Christ. The weight churches ? Were they not inspired in the oral of evidence, even though it may not appear so directions which they gave to the churches? great as some have desired, is prodigiously on the

of the baptism of infants? This is after all the he prove that Paul celebrated the ordinances of baptism of infants. But what are our opponents from the strain of your letter, you wish to unite to do with the examples recorded in the New Tes- with the Seventh-day Baptists from sympathy with cy if their parents had been Christians But if the it is lawful to worship God on the Monday or practice of the churches while under the personal Wednesday, it is equally so on the Saturday; direction of the apostles is not equal to a com- only, I would maintain the authority of the first mand, your great baptismal argument falls to the day by observing the ordinances of the Gospel on

> I remain yours fraternally, Jas. S*****.

To the Rev. Jas. S: in Christ, G. R. W., was handed me a few days spiritually, this is not correct; for, the heavens have passed by some things in your letter, bement of national custom, and could have had, in ago. I have ventured to write this answer to it, and the earth that were before his resurrection, bause, "these, it is certain, must go for nothing. was intended for me. I choose to reply through earth of the Apocalypse is yet to be. As to sufferthe public press, because a circle of family con- ings, he said on the cross, "It is finished." But we must reject what can be fairly established by nections are interested in the question between us even if it were all as you say, it would not afford reasoning and inference, we must reject the greater on the one side, and them and you on the other, authority for substituting the first day for the sevpart of revealed theology. We cannot establish and because the subject is increasingly important venth day without a divine command. The Pa- and addressed a colored church in Kentucky. equally important, without reasoning from the of your theological sentiments, and the clearness commandment to honor the resurrection? Which for prayer, you are generally present, and I am Scriptures. It is the will of God, that a great part of your judgment, in most that I have heard from is the more justifiable of the two, let casuists de-pleased to see this house filled. Whenever, at of divine truth should appear in this form; partly your pulpit ministrations, and seen from your pen, cide. But until you bring better proof of apos- such times, any thing is said about the wants of vine truth more interesting; partly as a proof of the manner in which you have written upon this which may fairly be entitled, "Objections to the groans of approbation. Now I wish you to come our sincerity, and of the simplicity of our faith, in subject only by supposing that it is one which you arguments for Sabbatarianism." They are not forward with your money, or I shall conclude that following the light when we see that it comes from have not heretofore thoroughly examined. Per- Sabbatarian arguments, however, to which you you did not groan honestly." God. Furthermore, the abundance or paucity of mit me, therefore, while I retain my long-cherish- object; hence you here appear to very great distakes into which I think you have fallen.

Your letter contains two natural divisions. and consequently are infinitely more momentous First, The authority for observing the first day of the week. Second, The objections to the argu-

ments for Sabbatarianism. resurrection—the day when he rested from the churches at the time they were under the personal su- own language, that "the seventh day was set

Tuesday or the Thursday, just as ministers travel- existed in the apostolic churches. A moment's Where the Sabbath of Jehovah is observed, it is you used familiarly to call, "Begging the ques- great Creator should be forgotten. Thus Jehovah establish a favorite position. When that position and they shall be a sign between me and you, is established, however, I shall have something to that ye may know that I am the Lord your God." say as to whether it is "unanswerable" or not, But you say, "The Seventh-day Baptist is

would never have disputed the authority. parting meeting with his friends at Troas, Luke without an exception of any one of its precepts.

because I suppose that the "challenge to the Sab- still remain, standing out of the water and in the They do not bear on the point." batarian," contained in the closing paragraph, water. And surely the new heavens and the new

week, you say, is, "the practice of the apostolical mere worshiping day; but we believe, to use your families, 120 of which had no Bible. perintendence of the apostles themselves—the knowl- apart as a day of rest by divine command, and as

reflection will enable you to see that this is what impossible that the work and government of the tion"—rather a disreputable way certainly to says, (Ezek. xx. 20,) "Hallow my Sabbaths,

and for what reason the customs you mention be- obliged to go back to the old dispensation." Do came observances of the Christian church. Had you make a distinction between the Old Testavou proved or given the passage which stated, ment Scriptures and the old dispensation? I bethat the first churches did so observe the first day, lieve you do; you certainly so preached twenty "under the direction of the apostles," it would not years ago. The Old Testament Scriptures were only have been "the same as a command," but it given us for instruction in righteousness; and this would doubtless have contained the command view of them was inculcated upon Jews and Genitself; just as 1 Cor. xi. 23, does for observing the tiles by Christ and his apostles. But the former Lord's Supper; and then the Seventh-day Baptists dispensation waxed old and vanished area to, TT. L. 20. With this distinction, it is no remore unsatisfactory on the point at issue, than proach to the Christian to learn of the Old Testa-Acts xx. 7. There are several reasons for this; ment Scriptures; nay, it is positively enjoined by but I will mention only two, viz: the time and the Christ and his apostles. Your accusation, therecircumstances. With respect to time, you know fore, is not true, "that we go back to the well enough that the word day is not in the origi- old dispensation, just as the advocates of a nanal; and "the first of the week" is obviously tional establishment go back to the theocracy of a very indefinite expression, which might mean the Jews." We hearken to the instructions of the first night as truly as the first day. Be that as the Old Testament Scriptures, both to Jews and it may, it is certain, that when Paul preached on Gentiles, as a part of the whole counsel of God, this occasion at Troas, it was at night, and that just as Christ and his apostles exhorted primitive he continued his speech until midnight, and that believers to do; and this is what I have heard the breaking of bread there mentioned took place you enjoin hundreds of times, when the Sabbath between midnight and daybreak. Now, whether question was not thought of. Again, you affirm this was on the night following the Sabbath, or on that "the Sabbatarian has no authority either the night following the first day, it is equally un- from the New Testament or from the Old." Yet fortunate for the sanctification of the first day of the Old Testament inculcates Sabbath-keeping the week. If it was on the night following the upon Gentiles as well as upon Jews; and that Sabbath, then, on the morning of the first day of with precious promises. See Isaiah lvi. 3—8. the week Paul went on foot to Assos to take ship | The evangelist Luke commends the piety of the for Jerusalem. If it was on the night following women who were first at the sepulchre, because the first day, then, by both Jewish and Roman they had previously rested on the Sabbath day reckoning, this breaking of bread belonged to the according to the commandment. Luke xxiii. 56. second day, and not to the first. Take whichever | Our Saviour likewise recognizes the Sabbath as a toms, against all their prejudices; for which, cannot be proved either by command or example. horn of the dilemma you please, and it will gore divine institution of continuing obligation, by saytherefore, no reason can be given but that it was The Sabbatarian, therefore, has no authority, your "unanswerable" argument to death. But ing, "The Sabbath was made for man." "The but one among many touching incidents. he circumstances related, and the occasion, are Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath day." Surely equally against the observance of the day as he does not claim lordship over an obsolete in sweetness of its bloom, was cut down before the sacred time, even though it had been between stitution. We feel the obligation to obey the Christian character was matured, though not bedaybreak and midday, instead of between mid- fourth commandment, because Christ and the fore intimate friends had learned to love it, and night and daybreak; for while Paul held this apostles enjoined obedience to the Decalogue, hope much from its fruit. Blessed mother! thou

and seven other traveling companions, mention- But I must bring this letter to a close by noed in another verse, sailed unto Assos, and it must ticing the particular point on which you "chalhave required some hours to sail round the cape | lenge the Sabbatarian." "Can the Sabbatarian from Troas. Here, then, we have eight of Paul's prove that Paul celebrated the ordinances of the traveling companions, among whom were the Gosnel with a Christian church on the seventh evangelists, Timothy and Luke, sailing away day? Unless he can do this, he does nothing. from this Gospel ordinance, and that on the Chris- Well, what will be done if he does prove it? tian Sabbath, celebrated at Troas. Si erro erro Gospel ordinances do not receive any validity cum Paulo et cum ecclesis suis," when I travel on from the day on which they are performed; nor does the day receive any holiness from Gospel The argument founded on 1 Cor. xvi. 2, is ordinances. I have seen you baptize and adminalike unsatisfactory. There is not even a religious | ister the Lord's Supper at other times than on the meeting, or worshiping assembly, mentioned; first day. It is certain, that the Supper was not flight? Once thou didst recall the mind from the but a secular transaction, with a religious object, instituted on the first day. And it is likewise cer- heavenly vision. Calling the little, the only son which no more sanctifies the day than the selec- tain, that the apostle Paul, or his companions, tion of the passover lamb on the tenth day of the baptized on the seventh day. At Philippi, for infirst month sanctified that day. Here, then, all stance, Lydia was baptized on the Sabbath day. your argument drawn from the baptismal contro- And there is presumptive evidence, that both of versy, even if I could allow its soundness, (which the Gospel ordinances were administered at Cor-I cannot.) quite falls through; because you have inth to Jews and Gentiles, on the Sabbath day; the first day of the week by the apostles and prim. the synagogue every Sabbath day, that many of the Corinthians believed and were baptized, and that As this is the only question now at issue be- Paul continued these labors there for a year and tween us, I pass by other exceptionable points in six months, working at tent-making on the week this part of your letter, to notice what you say of days, and teaching on the Sabbath. It was to tion." Of this we want the proof. All which the these Sabbath-day meetings were not in mere com-Scriptures say about it is, that on the morning of pliance with Jewish customs, is manifest from what that day he was risen, and during the day he is said of his labors with the Gentiles at Antioch showed himself to his disciples. It appears to me in Pisidia. Acts xiii. 42, 44. "The Gentiles far more probable, that he rose at the same time | besought that these words might be spoken unto of day at which he was buried, and then the three them the next SABBATH DAY. And the next SABdays and three nights which he lay in the heart of | BATH DAY came almost the whole city together, to the earth, may be exactly completed. You say hear the word of God." Yet after all, this is not farther, that on that day, "he rested from the la- the principal ground of our faith and practice. bors of the new creation." What new creation? We plead not the custom of even primitive If you mean the renewal of fallen man, then you churches, but the commandment of God our Savare in error; because, through infinite mercy, this lour, and his inspired apostles; and we dwell on DEARLY BELOVED PASTOR,—Your letter on work is now going on. If you mean the creation the customs of the apostolical churches only to Sabbatarianism, to our mutual friend and brother of new heavens and new earth, whether visibly or answer our opponents. You will perceive that I

> Wishing you all Christian blessings, I remain yours affectionately, SAMUEL DAVISON.

GROAN HONESTLY.—One of our agents visited in the eyes of the religious public. The profit I pists have reasoned away the second commandment | When the collection was about to be taken, the received from your ministry in early life, has of the Decalogue to honor to the nativity and the pastor, himself a colored man, arose and said, greatly endeared you to me; and the soundness crucifixion. Would you reason away the fourth "My dear brethren, when we have our meetings has led me to entertain a very high respect for tolical practice, your argument falls to the ground. the heathen, and the duty of praying and giving your talents and learning. And I can account for I come now to the second part of your letter, for the conversion of the world, you give me

ed respect for your character and attainments, to advantage before all intelligent Seventh-day Bappoint out the unsound positions and palpable mistights. You beat the air, because you suppose ed one cent for lodging or horsefeed during the last Seventh-day Baptists to rest their practice and ten months, writes a colporteur in Missouri. I sentiments upon considerations to which they have sometimes suffered with severe cold, but my were stronger than you are; why we know never resort. You may have been led into these heart has been warmed while conversing with, or mistakes by some cursory observations made in reading my books and tracts to, the families on refutation of the arguments of the observers of the whom I called. This colporteur has traveled The authority for observing the first day of the first day. We never consider the Sabbath as a about 3400 miles in ten months, and visited 233

LABOR.

BY MRS. FRANCIS OSGOOD

Pause not to dream of the future before us! Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us Hark, how Creation's deep, musical chorus Unintermitting, goes up into Heaven! Never the ocean wave falters in flowing; Never the little seed stops in its growing; More and more richly the rose heart keeps glowing, Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

"Labor is worship!" the robin is singing;
"Labor is worship!" the wild bee is ringing; Listen! that eloquent whisper upsringing, Speaks to thy soul from out Nature's heart. From the dark cloud flows the life-giving shower, From the rough sod grows the soft-breather and part. From the small in Labor is life! 'Tis the still water faileth; Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth; Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon. Labor is glory! the flying cloud lightens; Only the waving wing changes and brightens Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;

Play the sweet keys would'st thou keep them in tune. Labor is rest-from the sorrows that greet us; Rest from all party vexations that meet us; Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us; Rest from world-syrens that lure us to ill. Work—and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow; Work-thou shalt ride over Care's coming billow;

Lie not down wearied 'neath Wo's weeping willow!

Work with a stout heart and resolute will. Droop not the' shame, sin and anguish are round thee Bravely fling off the cold chain that hath bound thee! Look on that pure heaven smiling beyond thee! Rest not content in thy darkness—a clod! Work—for some good—be it ever so slowly! Cherish some flower be it ever so lowly! Labor! All labor is noble and holy: Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God;

A MOTHER'S SPIRIT IN HEAVEN.

The following extract is taken from a little work by the Rev. C. T. Torrey, entitled "Home! or the Pilgrim's Faith revived." It is

One of these, a beautiful flower, in all art among the holy ones, who stand in the presence of the Lord! If thou dost ever stop praising, and cease to strike the harp in the heavenly choir, is it not to pity human wo, to succor thy tempted child, to wipe away the penitent tear from the burning cheek, the cold sweat of remorse from the brow, and pour consolation into the broken heart? Are not these the work of the ministering spirits? Did not the eye of boybeauty of death, when the eye, filled with rapture, saw" within the veil," and the spirit tasted heavenly manna to give it vigor for its upward to thy couch, the thin, wasted hand, whose soft touch is never forgotten, parted his light hair; and with many a murmured prayer, thou didst invoke the orphan's God to be his father. " Mother, I give him to you, train him up for God," broke from thy dying lips. And then thou didst leave the body of death to put on immortality. Mother, is thy son forgotten amid the blaze of the glory of the celestial city? Does not the glorious One still wear our nature? Is he not still "touched with the feeling of our infirmities," and alive to human sympathies? And when the circle of earth's worshippers bow before him, does he not bid them cherish every pure emotion of our nature? Is a mother's love banished from heaven? Art thou not saying to thy child, "Hasten, put on the robes of holy light the Lamb giveth thee, and come up hither?" And when the Lord revealed himself in mercy to thy child, and said his sins were forgiven, wert thou not there? Was it not thy form, thy face, thy smiles, that formed a part of the cloud of glory that surrounded Him when his word of peace was spoken? Aye, and thou wilt welcome him, with all a mother's holy heart, when perhaps thine own gentle hand does death's office, to open before his eyes the glory on which thou didst look when thy dying lips blessed him. Blessed mother, thy son will come! He longs

PULL IT UP BY THE ROOTS.

A father was passionately commanding his son to pull up a dead bush by the roots. He stood over him with a rod. The little fellow tugged away at it in no very pleasing mood. eyeing his father as if he expected a. blow. 'I can't,' said the boy. 'You shall,' replied the father. We came up just at that moment, and, seeing the old man was about to strike, asked him 'who owned the corner lot?' 'I do!'-'Is it for sale?' 'Yes, if I can get enough for it. and we went into a long palaver—for he was keen enough about a trade—as to the increase of the city, &c. We found him a well meaning, intelligent man, and when his passion cooled ventured to say to him, 'That's a fine son of yours, (and his father's pride kindled quickly.) WESTERN HOSPITALITY .- I have not been charg. and if you had tried kind means, I think you would have succeeded—suppose we try.' Well. my son,' said we to the boy, 'we thought you smaller lads who could pull up that bush.' 'I can do it,' said the little fellow, and he was as good as his word, for up came the bush at his first effort. And why was not this done at first? The father's voice and manner wanted kindness; he took it for granted his son wanted to Yong Seen Sang, an accomplished Chinese foil him, and he spoke angrily. The boy, findedge of that practice being ascertained, not by such was holy; that is, consecrated to a particular scholar, and now a preacher of the Gospel, who ing himself treated in that way, resisted.—How tradition, but by the sacred records." You cite us use." This setting apart of the seventh day took is on a visit to this country with Rev. Mr. Shuck, much do parents lose of authority and of resseventh day. This is not correct. When they to Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2. But it seems place before other religious ordinances were instinever to have entered into your mind, to question tuted, and before there was any occasion for re. him in this distant land,—most of all by the re- up these bad passions or habits by the roots, whether those two texts teach that the apostles did ligious assemblies. Of course, therefore, the use lations of the sexes to each other. To see ladies their children would pull up dead bushes by the religiously observe the first day of the week as a of the seventh day was independent of religious the equals of gentlemen, and even treated with roots easy enough, when bid, and as a general sacred day. Hence you assign not a single rea- assemblies. It was a memorial of Jehovah's rest, greater courtesy, is to him quite a marvel. It is rule be as docile, as they are obedient, when dipreaching the Gospel to their brethren. They son for such an opinion, but labor to account for and is the most essential institution of primitive Christianity which raises woman from servitude, rected to do anything. Kindness is better than the would have done the same had it been on the an observance which, as it appears to us, never religion, which has come down to our times. and makes her the companion and equal of man." rod; a soft word wiser than harshness.

icked Father.

lived a little boy. or no interest in unced by his teachlearned to read but glected the school cceed. There was ch he was induced n began to manifest e Scriptures. He hich much astonishwicked man. One e nails' and a hamen be was reproved e about working on him to attend pubfather drove him itened to punish him The child went away this, as the little boy ip, he went and lookand observed that History of England. the room, and said, ect to go when you ... m such a boy could said he, "from my I will whip you. father was troubled. but still a load was soul. He thought p, for nothing else s troubled feelings. ster was at prayer.

y, and the old man is son attended him. his spiritual wants. e father said, "I am neaven; and my son of saving my soul." to be welcomed, as into the mansions be the instrument of i. Happy parent, to d.-Facts for Boys.

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the hope of eternal,

ssionary.

ligate sailor met a pi-New York, and tried using vile language. nestly in his face, soldanger, and reminded neet her at the bar of eatly affected at this was, said he like a aft, and sweeping by spar prepared for a rned, confounded, to slanguage and look d. In a few days his e became a consistent

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 21, 1846.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS. Most of those who deserve the name of Christians are free to acknowledge an obligation to they must give account not only to their conlabor for the spread of the Gospel, or in other words, to engage in the work of missions. In not an easy post, but one which a conscientious making them acquainted with the truth, and giving them ability in their appropriate spheres can only fill by frequent self-denials and great to make it known, as well as by commanding them faithfulness. Now it is a very easy thing to from which it is vain and wicked to endea- course follow the advice and carry out the plans vor to escape. The early disciples evidently of every body. Indeed, its active members felt this obligation. Hence wherever they went, will sometimes differ among themselves about whether fleeing before the face of their persecu- questions of expediency, and will be called uptors, or pursuing their ordinary business opera- on to exercise much forbearance towards each tions, they exerted themselves to promulgate other. Hence the difficulty of conducting its deemer. In many instances their efforts were upon it with leniency. Its members ought to attended with such success as to preclude the be thanked for doing their appropriate work of works or supercontuncalled, or performed dispensing what is committed to them as well as of his approbation upon their labors, showing are for not doing the work his medias, they often that they only did what it was their duty to do.

Some do it by limiting the Saviour's last comwould be troublesome to entertain. And there they become what they ought to be. The reare still others, who do it by accustoming them- sponsibility of individuals will never cease beselves to think and speak of missionary organi- cause churches or missionary organizations fail. zations as having voluntarily assumed the responsibility, and therefore become accountable for the discharge or neglect of the duty. But To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :these views are directly opposed to the teachings of Scripture and the spirit of the Gospel. of the Recorder to hear of the success of Christ's They strike at the foundation of missionary ef- kingdom in any part of the country, and of the fort, by transferring responsibility from indi- growing interest manifested in the cause of God's vidual Christians to organized but compara- holy Sabbath. On the 9th inst., Elder Wm. tively irresponsible bodies. They ought not, Green and myself visited the town of Diania, therefore, to be entertained for a moment by Lewis Co., N. Y., for the purpose of organizing Twelfth Anniversary at the Broadway Taberna. those who would discharge their duty to the a church. A number of families in Diania and cle, on Tuesday morning, May 12. Wm. Lloyd world in such a way as to secure the approval places adjacent have lately embraced the Sab- Garrison presided. After some introductory re

of Heaven. each church, in its church capacity, to do something in the missionary work. The church was organized to carry out the plans of its Great Head. Foremost among those plans should be placed the preaching of the Gospel to the destitute. It matters not where they may live, in whatever clime, or whatever outward circumstances, if ignorant of Christ they are destitute, and have a claim for instruction. Now it is the meet it, and to provide the means therefor when that is necessary. Too long have the churches been contented simply with peace and prosperity among themselves. In many cases they have seemed to forget, that they were established for any higher purpose than self-gratification or self-improvement. Yet who soberly doubts that the churches planted by the apostles felt other and higher obligations pressing upon them? and execute plans for the improvement and salobligation rested upon the apostolic churches, it rests upon the churches of the present day. Of course we do not pretend to say in what precise mode this responsibility shall be metwhether by a church appointing each of its members to perform certain missionary duties for the 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 other and more extensive organizations to carry forward their plans for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom. In which of these ways, or whether in either, individual churches shall act, we do not pretend to say. But we do say, that the church which is contented to look no farther than its own borders, and to neglect the multitudes without who are perishing in their igno. model churches planted by the apostles.

There is a work also appropriate to mission ary organizations. They are useful as a central medium through which individuals and churches may act. They are useful, because they can take an enlarged view of the various fields of labor to be occupied, and having the means at their command can so distribute them that one part shall not abound while another part suffers want. They are necessary, because to carry on some concentration of effort, and much practical knowledge and business skill brought into to the church of such as shall be saved. use. But it should be distinctly understood, that such organizations are only the machinery -the instruments with which churches and individuals are to work. They have no life in able to adopt the language of Him who said, whitening for a harvest. Error is sickening and

of as having interests separate from the interests of the whole people. They are the servants of the people, chosen to an honorable and responsible trust, for the faithful discharge of which stituents, but to God the Judge of all. Theirs is man will only accept from a sense of duty, and If what we have here said is true, then there

ENCOURAGING LETTER—CHURCH ORGANIZED.

I thought it might be interesting to the readers | His glory to graven images." bath of the Lord. These, with a few that have | marks, he gave opportunity for vocal prayer, but Undoubtedly there is a duty resting upon for fifteen or sixteen years been faithful Sab- none was offered. The Treasurer's Report showchurch covenant, and it is thought there are | Extracts from the Annual Report were read

others who will soon join them. keepers is quite interesting. There are a few the soundness of the principles and the wisdom of in Pitcairn, who moved from Brookfield a num- the measures of the Society. Speeches were ber of years ago, and have been deprived of made by Charles C. Burleigh, Mr. Garrison, duty of each church to hear this claim, to make | church privileges, except as they have visited | Parker Pillsbury, and Mrs. Abbey Kelly Foster, inquiry as to the promptness of its members to their friends in different places. These brethhave been faithful to their profession, while their tears and prayers for the success of "the try, as unchristian in their spirit, and pro-slavery truth," have witnessed to the sincerity of their in their influence. practice. Years rolled around, and their prayers were not answered. Still their faith failed not. They believed that God would vindicate his own cause in due time. But when he tarried long, and gave them no signal of his coming, they were almost ready to think that they must Who doubts that they felt responsible to devise live and die as the only witnesses for the Sabbath of the Lord in that country. But the Lord vation of those who were sitting in darkness? | had heard their prayers, and in faithfulness to No enlightened Christian, surely. Yet if the his promise, suffered them not to despond. A Baptist minister, in speaking of them, admitted the free States. Resolutions were passed, exthat they have considerable Scripture for their Sabbath. A worthy member of the church heard the remark of the minister with a good deal of surprise, he supposing that they had no Scripture for their practice, and readily perceiving ed man, Rev. Mr. Rolfe, from Canada, and Alvan that if they had any they had all, since the Bible | Stewart, Esq. Mr. Stewart spoke on the subject taught but one Sabbath. From that moment he of the melancholy death of Rev. Charles T. Torresolved to investigate the matter. He read his rey. The audience were moved to tears by his Bible attentively, and was soon convinced that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord." The result was, that he and his family embraced it. About this time a little tract entitled "The True Issue," fell into the hands of the acting Deacon of the same Baptist church, which induced him to examine the Bible, which teaches 73 stereotyped works during the past year. It that "the seventh day is the Sabbath." He and has circulated within the year 366,006 vols.; rance, is recreant to its trust, and unlike the his family soon embraced the truth joyfully, 5,158,898 publications; 123,643,593 pages. The though in tears. Soon after this, brother Solo- receipts have been \$153,916, of which \$82,784 mon S. Coon, a licentiate of Truxton church, was the proceeds of sales, and \$71,132 donations. visited that place, and in connection with the Much of the Society's work is done through the Baptists and Methodists, held a series of evening | agency of colporteurs, who travel in destitute dismeetings, which, with the blessing of God, re- tricts, distributing books, and preaching the Gossulted in a revival. Several more embraced the pel. Beside this, liberal grants of publications Sabbath, and, as before stated, they were all or- are made for distribution by others, both in foreign ganized into a church on the 9th inst. Others are investigating the question with a good deal of interest, and there seems to be a general inextensive missionary operations there must be quiry on the subject in that vicinity. May the Lord direct their minds into the truth, and add

On our way to Diania we called at a place named Quaker Settlement, in Jefferson county, where brothar Green preached a Sabbath discourse. Brother Coon had been there before themselves independent of the churches. They us, and the Lord had blessed his efforts in the are composed of individuals who do not claim conversion of souls, and a few had embraced the to be wiser or better than their brethren, but Sabbath. Among them a very worthy and subwho have been chosen to their places simply stantial member of the Methodist Church. because they are supposed to be possessed of the There is an increasing interest in that place on requisite skill for this kind of service. Of course this subject, and with proper efforts a Seventhall their movements ought to be open, straight- day Baptist church might, under God's bless- for employment during the year-nearly oneforward, and above-board. They ought to be ing, be soon reared there. Truly the fields are third had found places.

our slumbers, for God is giving us the signal to with courage we may well follow.

Yours in Christ, G. M. LANGWORTHY.

Adams Centre, May 11, 1846.

THE BILL OF EQUAL RIGHTS. having now adjourned, there no longer remains the street, and stabs his unsuspecting victim, exas the Sabbath, who so respectfully petitioned for an exemption from the penalties and restric- very interesting speaker. tions of the law regulating Sunday-keeping. For the purpose of granting them the desired exemption, the Bill of Equal Rights was introthe doctrine of salvation through a crucified Re- affairs acceptably to all, and the duty of looking duced. It received the approval and support of when brought up for a second reading, it was re-committed with instructions to amend. The very afternoon heard this subject introduced in Committee, after duly considering its import, amendment, it being in their opinion as little as Notwithstanding the approval which was is no chance for Christians to escape responsi- the petitioners could ask for or be satisfied with. ed mothers to guard the youth of their children given to this example of the early disciples, there | bility to the missionary work. Whatever course | Here it was suffered to remain uncalled for un- | from contaminating influences—he was of opinare not wanting those who profess to be Chris- may be pursued by the churches with which til the time fixed for adjournment had come. ion that more had the seeds of vice planted in tians, and yet practically deny their obligation they are connected, or the missionary organiza- Thus it was literally smothered. Among the them before leaving the magic circle of home, to occupy the time, the Annual Report was not to labor to make known the Gospel to others. tions to which they are accustomed to look, reasons assigned for this course, it was said that than at any time afterward. He stated some read. still there is responsibility resting upon each in- admitting the seventh-day people to equal libermand, and making it apply only to those who were dividual. If the church is not doing what it ty with others, would destroy the religious around him. Others do it by throwing the re- oughttodo, it is the Christian's duty to make efforts restraint upon community, induce men to disresponsibility upon the Churches with which they to bring the church up to the right standard. If gard the holy Sunday, and thus turn the world ing a Hymn composed for the occasion by Mrs. are connected, thus relieving themselves from the existing missionary organizations are not upside down. This flimsy excuse shows the Sigourney. the feeling of individual responsibility which it doing their work, they should be improved until 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, nor D. Dunn.

Report concluded from last week.

New Market, N. J., May 1, 1846.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held it bath-keepers, were organized into a church, to ed that the receipts of the Society during the be known as the First Seventh-day Baptist year had been \$6,769, while its expenses had Church of Diania. Sixteen united together in been \$6,159—leaving in the Treasury \$610. representing the cause to be in a highly flourish-The history of this little band of Sabbath- ing condition, and expressing great confidence in -all of which were in a strain of denunciation against the Church and Government of this coun-

> THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVER Society held a meeting at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday afternoon. Arthur 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 Liberty Party; besides which there are seventeen others devoted to the anti-slavery cause making fifty-two anti-slavery papers published in pressing satisfaction at the establishment of antislavery papers in Slave States, recommending the establisment of one at Washington, &c. The principal speakers were Rev. Mr. Ward, a color-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY celebrated its Twenty-First Anniversary at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday morning, May 13. The Society has now 1,207 publications on its list, having added and domestic fields.

AMERICAN FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY -A large audience assembled on Wednesday evening in the Allen-st. Church, to celebrate the Twelfth Anniversary of the Society, Alvan Stewart, Esq. Chairman. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Stow, the choir sung a piece of music composed for the occasion. Lewis Tappan, Esq. read the Treasurer's Report, from which it appeared that the subscriptions during the past year, for the Advocate amount to \$4,190. The sales of Tracts, Books, &c. amount to \$339.

Mr. Tappan then read the Annual Report. There are now 778 members. The Report stated that 685 adults had applied to the Society

Rev. Dr. Dowling begged to be permitted to credit to the instructors, and exhibiting a proficien- effuse their odors when bruised.

"I ever spake openly, and in secret have I said dying under the care of its most skillful nurses, congratulate the ladies of the Society on their cy in the several branches almost incredible. while the truth is thriving in the hands of the perseverance in the work of faith and labor. He The performances by the band were received not to be looked upon with suspicion, or spoken feeble. Let us arise, beloved brethren, from was more than ever satisfied that the Society with great satisfaction; also that of the young labor. He is even in the field before us, and then spoke of the Legislative action on this subject-deprecated the probable defeat of the bill to punish seduction, but the Society have great cause for courage—the public's eyes were being opened. He drew a graphic picture of the enormous depravity of our city, and thought that laws should be enacted to punish all crimes The Legislature of the State of New Jersey alike. The man who stands at the corner of a doubt as to the result of their labors in behalf piates his offence upon the gallows. And shall every creature, God has imposed an obligation almost any such organization. It cannot of scientiously observe the seventh day of the week ed and unwhipped of Justice? The address of Dr. Dowling was able and eloquent. He is a

Rev. E. Weed here made a few remarks on Improvement and Reforms generally. The order of the day is improvement, and the world would soon see the benefit of many things now

Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie, had that one of the most influential and respectable families in the city. This Society has more influence than is apparent at hist signs. D. I. nrgstartling facts. His address was too ultra for the mass, but it suited us.

The choir here closed the exercises by sing-

held its Twentieth Anniversary on Wednesday evening. The receipts for the year have been \$125,124, exceeding those of the preceding year by \$3,178. The expenditures have been something more than the receipts. There are now calls upon the Society for one hundred additional laborers. It appears from the Annual Report, that during the year there have been employed The congeregations supplied have been 1,453. The number of missionaries has been increased by 28, and 208 more congregations visited by ministers. There have been added to the being an excess of 282 over the number added last year. The report alluded to the new responsibilities imposed upon the friends of missions, by the accession of Texas to the Union, with territory enough to make seven States as large as Penn. sylvania, and containing already 300,000 inhabitants. It is also proposed to send out, with as little delay as possible, two missionaries to Oregon, as a preliminary measure, having in view the moral welfare of the great numbers who have gone and are going thither to found a new em-

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY met at the Tabernacle, on Thursday morning, May 14. From the Reports read, the Society appears to be in a prosperous condition. The period since the last report only includes eleven months; yet during that time the receipts have been \$197,367; had the financial year extended over twelve months, the receipts would probably have exceeded \$200. 000. The whole number of Bibles printed in the course of the year, has been 482,000 copies, being an increase over the amount of the previous year, 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 reports was followed by addresses from several distinguished individuals, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Milburn, of Illinois, one of the chaplains of Congress, a blind man.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY met in Dr. Cone's church, on Friday morning. The Treasurer reported the total receipts of the year at \$36,971. The number of volumes published by the Society during the year is 24,438. 316 life members have been added since the last report, making the whole number 1,920. The reports having been disposed of, several addresses were made. Among the speakers were Mr. Dean from China, Mr. Kincaid from Burmah, and Mr.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR Foreign Missions met at the Tabernacle on Friday morning. It was stated that the Board have missions in Western and Southern Africa, Greece, Armenia, Syria, China, and the Sandwich Islands. The receipts for nine months past have exceeded those for the same period last year by \$19,000. From April 30, 1845, to April 30. 1846, the receipts have been \$272,000. Twenty new missionaries have been sent out during the

Exhibition of the Blind.—The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind, took place at the Tabernacle on Wednesday afternoon, May 13. One hundred and twenty pupils were present, about seventy of whom were males. The exercises consisted chiefly of an examination in the various branches of study pursued at the Institution, and recitations in music. Questions in reading, geography, history, astrono. my, arithmetic, and geometry, and the theory of music, were answered in a manner doing great

charming hymn accompanied on the piano by one of the pupils.

EXHIBITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,—The anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, took place at the Tabernacle. on Thursday afternoon, May 14. Mr. Peet made some preliminary remarks, observing that the ou. pils, before entering the Institution, were scattered over an extensive region of country, having no language but that of signs of their own invention. and consequently their means of mental improvement were very limited. When brought to the Institution they were at first taught to make their letters, next to form words, and learn their application to objects, actions, &c. The number of pupils amounts to about 200, and they are divided into different classes. These remarks were followed by interesting exhibitions of the various classes of the Institution.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We are indebted to the New York Tribune for the following report.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was neld at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening. The House was well filled at an early hour, and in consequence of there being so many speakers The Secretary (Dr. Reese) however read an abstract from it, from which we learn that the receipts of the Society for the past year are \$56,458 60, 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. -\$14,000 of this sum was raised in the State of New-York, and \$7,000 has THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY been paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society at Washington. A ship was chartered and sent out to Liberia on the 1st. inst. at an expense of \$5,000, laden with provisions, clothing, &c. for the relief of the 756 Africans re-captured in the slaver Pons. Mr. Ray of Ohio and Mr. Cornish of this city, a couple of young colored men of talent and worth, accompanied this ex-

By the Census recently published by order of Congress, it appears that the total population of 971 ministers in the 26 States and Territories. the Colony in 1843 was 2390, of whom 1474 were communicants of churches. 469 were converted natives, and 116 recaptured slaves. The 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 churches under their charges 5,311 members, | United States 286. Of these 2290 were emancipated slaves; 97 purchased their own freedom, and 1687 were born free. There were at that time in the Colony 16 day schools, with 5625 scholars, 192 of whom were native Africans. There were also 23 churches, 13 of which were Methodist, 8 Baptist, and 2 Presbyterian. Three of these are native Chapels belonging to the Methodist Missions.

These statistics do not include the Colony at Cape Palmas, which is said to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and is sustained by the State of Maryland.

The inhabitants of Liberia are said to be a very temperate people and nearly all belonging to Temperance Societies. A license for the sale of ardent spirits is fixed by law at \$500, which in fact amounts to a prohibition. Hence the general 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 people under the protection of the Colony, and Missionaries are

now welcomed among them. There are eleven settlements in the Colony, beside the one at Cape Palmas, of which Monrovia is the largest, and is the seat of Government. Here the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of a Representative Government similar to our own, are fully organized, and of 64,750 copies. A new edition of the Bible for Courts of Law, &c, are sustained with dignity. The officers of government, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, and Clergymen, are all colored men, and most of them Emancipated Slaves. There are indeed no white persons in the Colony exnumber of Bibles printed by this Society since its | cept two Missionaries and their families, and organization, is 4,497,265. The reading of the one female teacher. Two papers are published at Monrovia, and edited with ability by two black men. They have a High School, a Manual Labor School, Lyceums, and various Literary and Benevolent Societies. Their Military force is well trained and efficient. Gov. Rob-ERTS, an Ex-Slave from Virginia, is Commander-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. Seymour, a young mulatto who has spent four and a half years in the Colony, appeared before the audience in the costume of a native Chief or King. He gave an interesting account 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 5 or 6 years 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

Dr. LUGENBELL, late Colonial Physician,

briefly addressed the audience. Rev. Dr. Winans, of Mississippi, spoke with great earnestness for about three-quarters of an hour in defence of African Colonization. He was an Anti-Slavery man by nature and by education, and would shout Hosannahs to see every slave in the country emancipated, but they must 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 better than that of our free laborers. This remark brought down a storm of mingled hisses and applause which lasted several minutes.

After Dr. W. had concluded a collection was taken up, and short addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Tyng and McAuley of this city, Hon. Mr. LATROBE, President of the Maryland Colonization Society, and Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Philadelphia.

A Christian is like the firmament, and it is the darkness of affliction that makes his graces to shine out. He is like those herbs and plants that the signatures of the p ing carried out as rap was but little else of Congress last week. THE WAR Various and conflict of war have reached I lication of our last. ed that the missing Ca Mason, with two dr American camp. At a

ed that Point Isabel,

ammunition were store

Mexicans. Both of th

General

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DOINGS IN

were without foundati ever, to keep up the sale of extra newspape There was another di Point Isabel and Meta in which seventy vo Walker, attempting to camp from Point Isab to pieces by an overw Nearly all of them wer

There are now prob Mexicans on the A Grande, one half above eral Taylor's canip. The latest arrivals f

it is dull business raisi settled that Louisiana for by Gen. Taylor can ry enlistment, and the forth from Head Qua cause an accurate en persons subject to mili with a view to an imm A company of about ized in Baltimore for James E. Stewart has to the command, and Captain. Bétween six rolled themselves in R Edward Carrington as

Public meetings have Philadelphia, and other proclamation of Presi age volunteering for Gen, Scott has been Army, and 22,000 of t to be raised is to be se possible. The remain be held in reserve. The President's

Whereas, The Cong by virtue of the const in them, have declared this day, that by the Mexico, a state of w Governments: Now, th President of these Uni hereby proclaim the concern; and I do sp sons holding offices, c authority of the Unite lant and zealous in d spectively incident the exhort all the good pe as they love their c wrongs which have fo sort of injured natio the best means under Providence of abridging exert themselves in pr ing concord and main efficiency of the Laws rating all the means the Constitutional A speedy termination an In testimony whereof

hand and caus States to be a Done at the City of of May, 1846, and ye the United States the

Ampudia? This Proclamation sively circulated in t Taylor's Army.

By the President:

The Commander-in-Ch the English and Iri American General 1 Know YE: That th ted States is commit barous aggression aga ican Nation; that the under the "flag of th designation of Chris were born in Great I Government looks erful flag of St. Geor rupture the warlike President Polk boli take possession of O done of Texas. Now fidence to the Mexica you, upon my honor, all your expenses she arrival in the beautifi

Germans! Poles! other Nations! Sep Yankees and do not usurpation which, be tions of Europe look dignation. Come. selves under the tridence that the God that it will protect y

Francisco R. Mo Adjt. of the Head Quarters, ass

incredible. ere_received the young who sang a e piano by one

Dumb.—The itution for the e Tabernacle, Mr. Peet made gthat the puwere scattered having no dwn invention, iental improvebrought to the t to make their arn their appli-

iety.—We are une for the fol-

The number of

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Association was lesday evening. early hour, and many speakers Report was not LESE) however which we learn or the past year has been raisappropriated to for the use of of this sum was and \$7,000 has he Parent Soas chartered and t, at an expense clothing, &c. s re-captured in Ohio and Mr. young colored panied this ex-

shed by order of tal population of of whom 1474 469 were coned slaves. Tho to 1843 was 4, Ionization Socievernment of the 290 were emanir own freedom, iere were at that nools, with 5625 native Africans. 3 of which were byterian. Three belonging to the

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said to be a veall belonging to ise for the sale of \$500, which in Hence the genony is good, and he neighboring iny of the Chiefs people under the Missionaries are

in the Colony, s, of which Monseat of Governxecutive and Jusentative Governly organized, and ned with dignity. Tudges, Lawyers, all colored men, I Slaves. There the Colony exeir families, and pers are published the ability by two h School, a Mannd various Liter-. Their Military ent. Gov. Robia is Commandelf to be a Soldier h latter character pondence are an

to who has spent Lilony, appeared tume of a native teresting account the manner and oring tribes. He boy of the Mungo The boy was recaptured from s. Mr., S. stated: e Coast of Africa.

r Cuba for about

lonial Physician, saippi, spoke, with ree-quarters of an olonization. He nature and by edinnahana see every edabutithey must could nevhat the condition setter than that of brought down a 1891 plause which las-of Collection was

were made by the this city? Hon. 13 Marriand Colon: 11 Basses of Phils-1919 and Bridsenic Mentration the the his graces to

and plants that

settled that Louisiana's quota of soldiers called

eral Taylor's camp.

for by Gen. Taylor cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment, and the order has already gone forth from Head Quarters at New Orleans, to 'cause an accurate enrollment to be made of all persons subject to military duty within the State with a view to an immediate draft of troops.' A company of about 200 men has been organ- to individual citizens. d in Baltimore for the Rio Grande. Captain

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

sand volunteers. That bill has since received

the signatures of the proper officers, and is be-

ing carried out as rapidly as possible. There

was but little else of general interest done in

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Various and conflicting reports from the seat

of war have reached New York since the pub

lication of our last. At one time it was report-

ed that the missing Capt. Thornton and Lieut

Mason, with two dragoons, had reached the

American camp. At another time it was report-

ed that Point Isabel, (where our provisions and

ammunition were stored,) had been taken by the

Mexicans. Both of these reports, it is now said,

were without foundation. They served, how-

ever, to keep up the excitement, and help the

There was another disastrous conflict, between

Point Isabel and Metamoras, on the 28th ult.,

Walker, attempting to reach General Taylor's

camp from Point Isabel, were routed and cut

to pieces by an overwhelming Mexican force.

Nearly all of them were killed or taken prison-

Mexicans on the American side of the Rio

Grande, one half above and one half below Gen-

The latest arrivals from the South show that

it is dull business raising volunteers. It is now

which seventy volunteers, under Captain

Congress last week.

sale of extra newspapers.

James E. Stewart has been chosen temporarily to the command, and will probably be elected Captain. Between sixty and seventy have enrolled themselves in Richmond, Va., and elected Edward Carrington as their Captain.

Public meetings have been held in New York. proclamation of President Polk, and to encourge volunteering for the conflict with Mexico. Gen. Scott has been placed at the head of the Army, and 22,000 of the Volunteer Force about to be raised is to be sent into the field as soon as possible. The remainder of the Volunteers will

The President's War Proclamation.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested n them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the two Governments: Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of these United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, Providence of abridging the calamities, that they the Constitutional Authorities for obtaining a speedy termination and an honorable peace. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington the 13th day of May, 1846, and year of the Independence of

the United States the seventieth. JAMES. K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

Ampudia's Proclamation.

This Proclamation is said to have been extenlively circulated in the Camp among General Taylor's Army.

American General Taylor:

Know YE: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the government which exists under the "flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you Were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs.

President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your

arrival in the beautiful capitol of Mexico. Germans! Poles! French! and individuals of other Nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees and do not contribute to robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confi-PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

Francisco R. Moreno, Adjt. of the Commander-in-Chief. Head Quarters, upon the Road to Matamoros, April 2, 1846.

LATER AND IMPORTANT. - On Tuesday morning, May 19, news was received in New York of a great battle on the Rio Grande, which resulted in General Taylor's coming off victorious, We stated in our last that a bill had passed burning Metamoras, killing 700 Mexicans, savboth Houses of Congress appropriating ten mill- ing Point Isabel, and ordering a blockade of all ons of dollars to carry on a war with Mexico, the Mexican ports. The following is the account: and authorizing the President to raise fifty thou-

An engagement took place between the United States and Mexican Forces. Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d instant, made a sortie with a detachment of United States troops for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the intrenchment.

On the morning of the 4th inst. the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at daybreak opened a heavy cannonade on the intrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U.S. troops, and in 30 minutes they silenced the enemy's batteries, reducing the city of Matamoras to ashes.

The slaughter among the Mexicans was trenendous-upwards of 700 dead on the field of battle, and the number of houses left in Matamoras not sufficient to accommodate the wounded

In and about Matamoras 5,000-reinforcements daily expected. General Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th inst., with troops to open communication between Point Isabel and the army opposite Matamoras, which has been for some days cut off. Major Ringold of the artil lery commanded the American camp during the engagement.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature o New-York closed its 69th Session at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, having been in session 128 days, and passed 337 Acts, though two-thirds of them are of local and personal interest only. The measures of principal interest matured were the Militia Reform, whereby every citizen subject to mili-There are now probably about five thousand tary duty is authorized to commute therefor during peace by paying seventy five cents per annum in advance to the proper authority, and the money raised by such commutation is to be used in paying the Uniform Volunteer Companies for their time. The Anti-Rent grievances have been very plenteously admitted and regarded in words and professions, but sparingly enough in acts. Of the bills on this subject two only have passed—that which subjects the Reserved Interests of Rents of Manorial Landlords to Taxation the same as Mortgages and other property rights, and that whereby distress for rent is abolished. The State Printing has been most satisfactorily arranged for the future, so as to save at least \$30,000 per annum to the State Treasury, and asmuch more

> NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.—Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported to the House on Monday a bill establishing the following rates of postage:

For every letter or packet of one quarter of an Philadelphia, and other cities, to respond to the ounce or less, conveyed three hundred miles or less, 5 cents; over 300 and less than 600 miles, 15 cents; and for every additional quarter of an ounce, or fraction less than the quarter of an ounce, an additional postage, except when a letter is written on a single sheet of paper, weighing over a quarter of an once, or less than hal an ounce, the single postage to be charged; the rate of 15 cents to be discontinued from and after the first of July, 1848, if in the opinion of the Postmaster General the revenues of the Department equal its expenditures, and in that case 10 cents shall be charged for all distance over 300

> Section 2 provides the rate on newspapers, viz: Newspapers sent by publishers to subscribers or agents less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents; pamphlets, &c. per sheet, less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents.

REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.—It was stated at the meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, by the Secretary, Rev. A. A. 63; Times 51, and the Advertiser 51 years. as they love their country, as they feel the Phelps, that the body of Mr. Torrey had been wrongs which have forced on them the last re- transported to Boston, to be delivered to his friends sort of injured nations, and as they consult | that funeral obsequies would be performed in the best means under the blessing of Divine | Faneuil Hall, and an Oration delivered on the occasion by Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy, brother of exert themselves in preserving order, in promot- | Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell a victim to the libering concord and maintaining the authority—the ty of the press at Alton, Ill.; that it was the inefficiency of the Laws, in supporting and invigo- tention to provide for the dead a suitable resting rating all the means which may be adopted by place at Mount Auburn, and that an appropriate monument would be erected. He also stated that the funds provided to obtain his release, would Torrey's children, his family to have the use thereof until the children's majority.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A WIFE.—A man named of a relative whom he had never seen, he had John Brandt, was taken before Alderman Crow- come into possession of property to the amount ell, of Philadelphia, under the following circum- of one hundred thousand dollars. stances. A short time since he engaged the service of Phillip Blunder Nagle to procure him a wife, for which service he promised to pay him and that he would trust Mr. Nagle in the selection of a woman who would make a good wife. In the course of a half hour Nagle returned The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army to with a woman, and in three days she became the the English and Irish under the orders of the lawful wife of Brandt, and both lived happily together since that time. The promise, like some other "promises to pay," that we know of, was nct fulfilled. A suit was instituted, and the case being made out clear, judgment was rendered in favor of the prosecutor.

> Society of Friends, in New-York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the receipt for the medicine: Take one ounce of beeswax, with four ounces of Burgether with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool-stir the liquid after taking from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water till it heals.

SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE.—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Strain the dence that the God of Armies protects it, and milk in one of the pans taken hot from the kettle that it will protect you equally with the Eng- and cover the same with another of those hot pans, and proceed in the like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, and that butter.

SUMMARY.

The Steamship Cambria sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 16th inst., with the seminonthly mail, and 82 passengers.

The Commissioners of the New York Canal \$300,000 at 5 per cent. redeemable after 1864, for arrearges to contractors and others on the public works.

Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, has tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of the 'Church of the Messiah, on account of ill health. He has intimated a willingness, if the Society should decide not to accept his resignation, to preach one-third of the time and receive but one-third

The U.S. Gazette says that a Philadelphian has sent to the National Fair at Washington, the furniture for a bed chamber valued at thirty thousand dollars. The material is rosewood, and the workmanship the perfection of cabinet making at the present day.

The Newark Daily Advertiser announces the leath of Peter B. Dumont of Somerset Co. in the 88th year of his age. Mr. D. was a soldier of the Revolution.

It said that the packet which should have sailed last week from New-York for Havre, France, was detained several days for the purpose of obtaining a double list of men, and the necessary guns for self-defence in case they should be attacked by privateers.

An order was taken at the last meeting of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House o Representatives for the construction of twelve iron steamers and one sixty gun ship of iron. The steamers are to be of 1500 tons burthen, and to carry 6, 10 or 12 inch guns, equal to a battery of 32 pounders. Hon. T. B. King has the subject in charge and will present a report. The whole will prove to involve an expenditure of about \$7,000,000.

The trial of Johnson, charged with the abduction of a woman in Chenango County, last fall, has been going on for some time past at Binghampton. The Albany evening Journal says that Johnson was acquitted.

The Cincinnati Gazette of May 10th, says that on Wednesday night last, in consequence of repeated heavy rains, Mud Creek, a small stream in Ohio Co., Ia., rose to an extent never before known. The freshet carried off a log house occupied by Mr. Elias Greathouse, his wife, and

The rate of fare on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was reduced from \$3 to \$2 on the 16th of the low fare system.

Two patriot prisoners, Gideon Goodrich, an old resident of Salina, and another man from Madison Co., returned, having left Van Dieman's Land a year ago last January. Mr. G.'s consame time, who was, after several months confinement in Canada, released.

Fanny Smith, a young girl employed in the Washington Mills, at Gloucester, (N. J.) wove, week before last, in three looms, nineteen cuts, "No. 40" yarn, into fine printing cloths, and received therefor \$6 86 wages, at 35 cents per cut. Roswell L. Colt, Esq., has sent a Cucumber to

the American Institute, which is thirteen inches in length, and was grown in 6 weeks and 5 days. The London Morning Chronicle, which is the Glasgow, Scotland.

oldest journal published in that city, has existed for 77 years; the Morning Post 75; Herald

in Madeira, that the usual exportation of the arobtain supplies from abroad. Three men have been condemned to suffer

death in the city of Mexico, for highway robbery committed in the streets of that capital. A correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, writes from Oregon city, that it is in

contemplation to establish there a newspaper, to by permission of the donros, be bequeathed to Mr. | be called the "Oregon Commercial Advertiser." A young man residing in Cincinnati, was a day or two since put in possession of a very unexpected piece of intelligence; viz. that by the death

five dollars. Brandt said he had no time to court, her outward passage, and returned in her upon pose. Mrs. C. sent a note privately to her bro-

this trip, with their parents. A Western paper suggests the propriety of growing artichokes as a substitute in some degree for potatoes-and on the authority of Ellsworth's reports, states that they are better spring feed for hogs, cattle and sheep, than the potato, at a diminution of cost in production.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:-" We understand Messrs. Severy & Co., iron founders of this city, have received an order from Govern- York on Sunday evening, May 17. His sub-To Cure a Burn.—A lady, preacher of the ment, to supply at once one hundred tons of can- ject was, "The Importance of the Christian

consist of 1600 head, and so far I have lost none all in fine order, and by close attention we intend gundy pitch, simmed in an earthern vessel, to- to keep them so. We cut their feed, and the saving thereby is at least one third."

The expenses of the city of New-York in 1845 were \$5,483,624; receipts from all sources \$4,is about 12,500,000.

ago confined in the county jail, and manacled expediency. hand and foot. And what, think you, was the cause? Maniapotu. Yes, sir! two States of this Union -Pennsylvania and Missouri, were at home in their own work-houses.

In the caves under the city of Paris, the thermometer does not show a variation of one-tenth of end to another.

The most elevated mountains may be compared to the dust collected on a school globe, and the great mountain chaines to fibres of silk stretched the city of Baltimore. There were twenty two across its surface.

We learn, says the St. Landry (La.) Whig, that the whole face of the country bordering on Fund have given notice that they will receive the Mermentow River and Gulf, near its mouth, proposals until the 2.1 of June next for a loan of has been entirely overflown. The late South winds on the Gulf brought in a tremendous tide, which added to the swollen state of the river from the recent rains, have submerged the whole country. So sudden was the flood that fifteen families are said to have perished in it.

> Near the town of Pine Grove in the county of Schuylkill, Pa., hangs before a hotel its sign, having the following painted thereon:-

> > Enderdenmen fur man un hos Ba do da un drus demori

Bi Domired: Interpreted it reads thus: "Entertainment for Man and Horse. Pay to-day and trust to-

morrow. By Thomas Reed." If you desire to be remembered and honored by posterity, plant a few trees around your premises. It is the sine qua non of patriotism—a "good" that will survive when you are dead and gone. Like a fragrant incense it will embalm your memory.

The persecutors of Galileo apprehended danger to religion, from the discoveries of a science, in which a Kepler and a Newton found demonstration of the most sublime and glorious attributes of the Creator.

Granite is an aggregation of grains, or masses of quartz, feldspar, and mica, adhering to each other without any cement, that is by adhesive at-

liquid cement is made of glue two parts and vinegar two parts. Dissolve the glue by placing the vessel containing the ingredients in hot water, and vis, in the 68th year of his age. then stir in one part of alcohol.

The proper foundation of Geology, as a science, was laid by a German, of the name of Lehman. He observed that although there were many kinds of rock, they could all be referred to two general thy, Edgar F. Stelle.

Proof Slate is generally imbedded in a coarse state. The varieties of this slate are preferred, that split into thin, even layers, with a smooth,

Wool is dyed in the fleece, or without being spun, principally when it is to be employed for forming cloths of mixed colors; or otherwise it | Mystic Bridge, Conn.—Frank Champlin \$2. is dyed after being spun.

Salt is contained in the waters of the ocean, and three children, all of whom perished in the in such quantity, that if it were separated, it would eighteen hundred feet.

The punishment of death was decreed in anof April, notwithstanding which the receipts this cient days against all those who might have the year, during the month of April, exceeded those audacity to wear purple in the Romish Empire, of last year by about \$3,000. This speaks well even should they cover it with another. The Emperors [reserved to themselves the privilege of wearing it.

The New-Orleans Delta of the 5th inst., in proof of the patriotism of printers, says that they have been prompt in volunteering for the defence stitution appears to be somewhat impaired by the of the country. Out of a body of less than 200, hardships of a foreign trip. He was taken at nearly 50 have already dropped the 'composing Windmill Point, and had a son also taken at the stick' and shouldered the musket. Patriotism has made a strong draft on the offices; in fact, so great is the enthusiasm of the craft, that the question is not "Who will go?" but "Who will re-

The Railroad From Baltimore to Washington announces, that during the great National Fair, which will commence on 20th inst., Round Trip Tickets will be issued (good for 48 hours) at \$2.

A couple of mammoth children, only 7 and 9

Mr. John S. Murray, of Springfield, died the other day, caused by skinning a poisoned creature Grand-st., N. Y.—Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.—or on the The potato disease has done so much mischief about two weeks before. No symptoms of disease were visible until Wednesday night, when ticle has ceased, and it will even be necessary to his left arm, upon which the intestines of the animal were carried, commenced swelling badly, and was succeeded by mortification. Two women who assisted in the act, are also in a dan-

The bridge across the Susquehanna river at Duncan's Island, was burnt on Thursday last It belonged to the State, and cost \$90,000.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, under date of Petersburg, Va. May 16, says :--] learned yesterday, in a very direct way, that Dr. Collins of Madison Co., Mi., had been killed by his brother-in-law, Lowrie. Mr. L.'s father had left him heir to the principal part of his estate, and he was thought to be squandering it. Dr. Collins had taken a course at law to get it Among the passengers in the Cambria, were out of his hands, and was likely to fail in his Masters T. Cambria and E. Cambria Benson, attempt, and so determined to kill Lowrie-told twins, who were born on board the steamer on his wife so, and loaded his pistol for that purther that he might be on his guard. Lowrie armed himself, and when Dr. C. was approaching the Court House, L. met him in the yard and shot him, and also stabbed him in sundry places. Dr. C. lived but a few minutes after.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION.-The Rev. Albert Barnes delivered a discourse before this Society at the Tabernacle in New Sabbath to Young Men." He spoke first of the Mr. Thomas Noble of Stark county, Ohio, in a design of the Sabbath; then of the characterletter to the Ohio Cultivator, says: "My sheep istics and dangers of young men; and lastly of No.3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab the adaptation of the Sabbath to their protection No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day.—A History of their against the peculiar temptations by which they are beset. The discourse was highly finished, No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata and in some parts eloquent. But it struck us. that a better effect would have been produced 624,329. The city debt, chiefly for Croton water, if more importance had been given to the divine command for the observance of the Sabbath Two members of Congress were a few nights and less to the arguments drawn from mere

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, thus represented in the county jail by delegates of have determined to establish a mission in China their own selection, whom they had better kept They organized, it will be remembered, about one year ago, since which time they have collected sixty-eight thousand dollars for missions you will get double the quantity of sweet, delicious a degree of Fahrenheit's scale from one year's -a pretty good beginning in the way of raising

The Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States have been holding a Provincial Council in Bishops, each attended by a Priest as theologian. Archbishop Eccleston presided over the council.

MARRIED,

In Independence, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1845, by Elder S. S. Griswold, Mr. HENRY STILLMAN and Miss Julia Melissa Wells, both of that place.

In Andover, N. Y., April 11, by Elder S. S. Griswold, Mr. David Slingerland, of that place, and Miss Jane

In Andover, N. Y., April 11, by Elder S. S. Griswold, Mr. WILLIAM COTTRELL, of Almond, and Miss MANERSA SLINGERLAND, of the former place.

In Verona, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by Elder C. M. Lewis, Mr. Daniel Hager to Miss Elizabeth F. Kenyon, all

DIED, A

In Verona, N. Y., on the 26th ult., of consumption, FANNY DAVIS, wife of George Davis, and daughter of Henry Williams, in the 26th year of her age. Sister Davis was a devoted Christian, a member of the Seventhday Baptist Church in Watson, Lewis county, and died resigned and happy.

In Verona, N. Y., on the 4th inst., of consumption, JANE SAUNDERS, wife of William Saunders, and daughter of Deacon Crosby of Adams, aged 25 years. Brother and sister Saunders were united in matrimony on the 4th of May, 1845, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., and she died on the same month, day, and hour of 1846. Although called thus singularly and unexpectedly to meet death, her mind was stayed on God, and her death triumphantly happy.

sumption, Sally Ann Wells, wife of Daniel Wells, in the 36th year of her age. Sister Wells united with the 1st S. D. B. Church, in Genesee, when 18 years of age, and remained a worthy member until called to join the church triumphant. During her protracted sickness, she manifested the most perfect reconciliation to her lot, and An exchange paper states that an excellent died in the full triumphs of faith in a Redeemer's blood.

Near Shiloh, N. J., on third-day, 5th inst., SAMUEL DA-

Charles Clarke, Sherman S. Griswold, Isaac D. Titsworth, Charles M. Lewis, George Sears, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Dr. Church, Charles G. Beebe, Giles M. Langwor-

Independence-Wm. S. Livermore, Briggs B. Livermore \$1 each; George Crandall \$2. South Bloomfield, O.—Dea. Charles Clarke \$4; Frederick Saxton \$2.

De Ruyter—Oliver C. Crandall \$2; Mrs. Betsey Crumb

Whitesville-Barney Crandall \$2, to June 17, 1847. Shiloh, N. J.—Ezekiel Thomas \$2.

NOTICE.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold its Anniversary at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the sixth day of the week before the first Sabbath in June, (June 5th) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Sermon by Eld. N. V. Hull; Geo. B. Utter his alternate.

W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec. New Market, N. J., May 10, 1846.

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract

Society will be held in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the fifth day of the week before the first Sabbath in June, 1846, at 9 o'clock A. M. F. W. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec. 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 10,) at 101 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. C. M.

JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Secretary.

Lewis; James Bailey, alternate.

A FARM FOR SALE, In the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of years old, and weighing some 250 or 300 pounds | the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyeach, have recently arrived at New-York from five 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 The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, that meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

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

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 de-

ignig to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue aeven weeks, with daily Lectures, Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00 | Academic,

from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

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

SABBATH TRACTS.

The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the followin: SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts.
No 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts,

observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages

rians.-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-

ges; 1 ct. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-

ges; 1 ct. 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

terfeit Coin.

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 Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, instituted in Paradise and enjoined in the Fourth Commandment; in an Address to the Baptists, from the Sev

enth-day Baptist General Conference." pp. 24. Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full direc tions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attend ed to.

Miscellaneous.

SLANDER.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD. A whisper broke the air-A soft light tone and low, Yet barbed with shame and woe:— Now, might it only perish there! Nor farther go.

Ah, me! a quick and eager ear, Caught up the little meaning sound Another voice has breathed it clear, And so it wanders round, From ear to lip—from lip to ear— Until it reached a gentle heart, And that—it broke.

It was the only heart it found, The only heart 'twas meant to find, When first its accents woke; It reached that tender heart at last And that—it broke.

Low as it seemed to other ears, It came—a thunder-crash to hers.— That fragile girl so fair and gay,-That guileless girl so pure and true!

'Tis said, a loving humming bird, That in a fragrant lilly lay, And dreamed the summer morn away, Was killed by but the gun's report Some idle boy had fired in sport! The very sound -- a death blow came!

With love and hope, so last and sweet (Shrined in its lily too— For who the maid that knew But owned the delicate flower-like grace Of her young form and face?)
When first that word Her light heart heard. It fluttered like the frightened bird, Then shut its wings and sighed, And with a silent shudder—died

WATCHING FOR A TIGER.

edge of a tank where a tiger used to drink. up the hands of the minister. And if the good There was a large tamarind tree on its banks, men were either sleepy themselves or thought and here I took my post. A village shikaree others so, they arose from their seats, stamped accompanied me; and, soon after sunset, we with their feet, and smote the bannister with took up our position on a branch, about twelve their fist, and commanded attention. One of the feet from the ground. I should first mention deacons sat near the hour glass, ready to turn that we fastened an unfortunate bullock under the it up the instant the text was named. And tree for a bait. Well, we remained quietly on though ministers in those days ruled their people our perch for a couple of hours, without any as well as served them, and did both faithfully, thing stirring. It might be eight o'clock, the a minister seldom presumed to pronounce the moon had risen, and so clear was the light, that amen, before the last sands in the glass were we could see the jackalls at the distance of a run down; and if he ever did it, it was at the half a mile, sneaking on towards the village, hazard of being cut short in the measure of when a party of Brinparries, passing by, stopped grain, granted by his hearers for his support. to water their bullocks at the tank. They loiter- But the minister as often overrun his hour as he ed for some time; and, becoming impatient, I | fell short of it, and then, tradition says, though got off the tree with a single rifle in my hand, I do not find it in the records, the minister would and went to them, saying, I was watching a tiger, | call on the deacon for a second glass, as I should upon which they started off immediately. I have occasion to do this afternoon, if the glass was sauntering back to my post, never dreaming were in its place, and the deacon at his post. of danger, when the Shikaree gave a low whistle, The people filled the seats in the body of the and at the same moment a growel rose from house, the men on the west and the women on some bushes between me and the tree. To the east side of the broad aisle; tythingmen being make my situation quite decided, I saw his, stationed, with stipulated salaries, well paid, to (the Shikaree's) black arm pointing nearly keep the boys and girls in order, as sentinels straight under him, on my side of the post. It in earlier days were placed without our sanctuwas very evident, that I could not regain the aries to prevent the interruption of public wortree, although I was within twenty paces of it. ship by the Indians. Nor was the office of tyth-There was nothing for it but to drop behind a ingmen confined to boys and girls nor to the bush and leave the rest to Providence. If I interior of the house, for the trustees, by vote had moved then, the tiger would have had me of the parish, were desired to treat with the tythto a certainty; besides, I trusted to his killing ingmen and use their influence with them, that the bullock, and returning to the jungle as soon all boys, and all persons whatever, that should as he had finished his supper. It was terrible | play on the Sabbath in the meeting house or to hear the moans of the wretched bullock when about it, or be abroad at the time of divine serthe tiger approached. He would run to the vice, should be complained of to authority, that end of his rope, making a desperate effort to they might be punished as the law directed. break it, and then lie down, shaking in every On Monday morning, the boys who had been limb, and bellowing in the most piteous manner. disorderly on the Sabbath were put into the The tiger saw him plain enough; but suspect- stocks near the whipping post on the common.* ing something wrong, he walked growling around the tree, as if he did not observe him. At last he made his fatal spring; with a horrid shriek rather than a roar, I could hear the tortured bullock struggling under him, uttering faint slaves are treated well enough, and that there is cries, which became more and more feeble no cause of complaint; but I am well assured proving the spiritual state of our Connection olize the professorial chairs of Germany. Noevery instant, and the heavy breathing, half that could their proximity to the slave's 'whipgrowl, half snort of the monster, as he hung to ping-post' be equal to that of the room which I his neck sucking his blood. I know not what occupied in one of our Southern cities, they possessed me at that moment, but I could not would start with horror, while their preconceiv resist the temptation of a shot. I crept up soft- ed notions would pass forever into the shade. ly within ten yards of him, and kneeling behind | No person with any feelings of humanity, can a clump of dates, took a deliberate aim at his listen to the piercing shrieks of the poor African head, while he lay with his nose buried in the being lacerated with the whip of his persecutor bullock's throat. He started with an angry for some trivial offence, (perchance, being in roar from the carcase when the ball hit him. the street ten minutes after the time had expired He stood listening for a moment, then dropped | that he should have been at home,) and not feel in front of me, uttering a sullen growl. There indignation for the white man and sympathy for was nothing but a date bush between us; I had | the slave. no weapon but my discharged rifle. I felt for | How often have I sat and contemplated the my pistols, they had been left on the tree. rising sun, tinging the adjacent hills and all sur-Then I knew that my hour was come, and all rounding objects with streaks of gold, distributhe sins of my life flashed with distinctness ting its beams alike to all, while my ears were across my mind. I muttered a short prayer, filled with the hollow moan of the poor, suffering and tried to prepare for death, which seemed slave. O how, thought I, can man assume the inevitable. But what was my peon about all form of a fiend, and gaze upon that glorious orb this time? he had the spare guns with him! of light, and treat so barbarously beings that confess that we have a large number that are son of a French Jew, a hero, an imperial mar-Oh, as I afterwards learned, he, poor fellow, was were made in the image of its great Author. trying to fire my double rifle; but all my locks | But their trials do not end here. We will follow have bolts, which he did not understand, and he | them to the abode of their task-masters. There could not cock it. He was a good Shikaree, they are often treated inferior to the very dogs, and knew that this was my only chance; so kicked and whipped round as though they had our sister-communities, while at the same time when he could do no good, he did nothing. If sinews of steel and flesh of iron. Without the we have no cause to conclude that we are worse. the famous—Massena, for example; his real Mohadeen had been there he would soon least provocation, men, in many instances, when have relieved me; but I had sent him they buy one of these crushed beings, give them the nett increase of that body for the year, to be consequence of our consultation was, that some another direction that day. Well, some forty lashes to initiate them and let them know 3,180 upon an aggregate of 338,598. This, northern power should be applied to in a friendly minutes passed thus. The tiger made an whom they have to fear. But I will close, by attempt to come at me; a ray of hope cheered relating an incident of which I was an eye-witme; he might be dying. I peeped through the ness. branches; but my heart sank within me when A slave was sent out one morning with a bashis bright green eyes met mine, and his hot ket of bread for sale. Some person (as was let it be remembered, that this is the ascertain- ed the cabinet, and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So breath absolutely blew in my face. I slipt back supposed) purloined a loaf. When he returned, ed fruit of the labors of no fewer than 1685 holy you see my dear Coningsby, that the world is upon my knees in despair, and a growl warned his master counted the money and discovered and faithful men, all, with the insignificant ex- governed by very different personages to what of varnish on an artificial globe to its map. me that even that slight movement was noticed. the loss. After closely questioning the negro, But why did he not attack me at once? A ti- he ordered him up stairs to a small room, and ger is a suspicious, cowardly brute, and will told him to prepare for a sound thrashing. He seldom charge unless he sees his prey distinct- then procured six whips and started to perform ly. Now, I was quite concealed by the date his threat. leaves; and, while I remained perfectly quiet, I still had a chance. Suspense was becoming in what awaited him, when he heard his master they no claim to any share of this fruit? Again, Mendelssohn—the three great creative minds tolerable. My rifle lay useless by my side; to coming up stairs, jumped out of the window, and attempt to load it would have been instant death. My knees were bruised by the hard gravel, but and the negro, having reached the edge of the I dare not move a joint. The tormenting mus-stream, ventured to look round, and met the de-School; is it to be considered wholly unproduction thrill into raptures at the notes of a Pasta or a quitoes swarmed round my face, but I feared to moniac face of his master with his whips. At raise my hand to brush them off. Whenever one bound, he was far in the river. Efforts the wind ruffled the leaves that sheltered me, a were made for his rescue, but the master, with ble! hoarse growl grated through the stillness of the fiend-like threatenings, bade them desist and let

that the danger was past, and rose with a feeling of relief which I cannot describe. Such a night of suffering was enough to turn my brain, and in five minutes. The tiger rushed to meet me as soon as I entered the cover, and one ball in the chest dropped him down dead.

[Nimrod in the New Monthly

OLD TIMES.

We cut the following literary notice from the Boston Recorder. It may interest some of our readers to have a peep at the times and customs of the good old pilgrim fathers. We really wish that while present customs exclude some of the errors and superstitions of the fathers, they really retained all their virtues.

REV. MR. KIMBALL'S SERMON.

This discourse was delivered February 22, 1846, the last Sabbath that public worship was attended in the old meeting house in Ipswich. It was built in 1794, having been occupied as a house of worship ninety-seven years, and was the fourth meeting house that had been erected since 1634. Several curious things are stated. Churches were built by assessing taxes on the parishioners, and they were seated according to the taxes paid. The complaint was not, "they have taxed me too high," but too low. "Gentlemen of the committee," says Mr. K., "you ought in justice to have given me a higher seat." "But, sir, you must consider that Esq. A. B. and C. all pay higher taxes than you." "Ah! but they ought to have taxed me four times as much as they have done." Other things that belonged to "olden times" are mentioned.

Several aged and venerable men were seated directly in front of the pulpit. Next to them were the deacons in their proper place, facing The spot I selected, (says the writer,) was the the assembly, and like Aaron and Hur, holding

ARE THEY WELL TREATED?

We often hear people remarking that the

The poor negro, well aware from experience ran for the river. Spectators crowded round, they to be allowed nothing? Lastly, there is Little do your men of fashion—your 'musicians' could hear the village gong strike each hour of paralyzed before his menacing aspect. They that dreadful night, which I thought would never at length took the poor, drowning slave from the

from the horizon! for then the tiger rose, and leans.—Christian Reflector.

sulkily stalked away to some distance. I felt OF AFRICAN BLOOD AND DESCENT. It seems to be settled at last, that the Hon. David Yulee, late Levy, U.S. Senator from the new State of Florida, is of African origin, his the poen for the elephant, and before eight o'clock old Goliah had arrived. It was all over the senior Yulee was Grand Vizier of the Emperor of Morocco, but being driven from office on the death of his master, he found refuge at Gibraltar, whence he soon_emigrated to Cuba and changed his name to Levy. The present senator was born in Cuba, but came to Florida just before its transfer to the United States, whereby he became an involuntary citizen of this republic. The only difference between his paternity and that of other descendants of Africa, that he should be in the Senate while they are thrust from all social privileges, seems to be in the fact that his ancestor was driven from Africa against his will, while the ancestors of the others were carried from Africa against their will. We do not know whether Mr. Yulee is married. If not, this important peculiarity in his case, distinguishing him from other persons of African descent, may aid some anxious papa or mama in answering the question-Would you let your daughter marry a nigger? The correspondent of the Enquirer slips a little in his geography, in locating the empire of Morocco "near the deserts of Arabia." Otherwise, his remark in regard to the case is quite pertinent, and will be still more so, when equal liberality shall be shown to all the descendants of the continent

from which Senator Yulee derives his ancestry. "To my mind, instances such as this go strongly to prove the soundness of the principles upon which our government is based, casting its shield as it does, around all who choose to partake of its blessings, and admitting all alike to an equal participation in its privilege, which ensures to the country at large the benefit of character and talent, accompanied by energy sufficient to make itself felt, whether generated on the Alps, in Sicase of Mr. Y."

METHODISM IN ENGLAND.

It appears that Dr. Campbell, editor of the Christian Witness, (a Congregational Magazine)

following is his sad account: The New Connection Methodists adopted at their last Conference, the following resolution: -" That the Conference deeply deplore the decrease in our numbers during the past year, and feels that the event ought to be regarded as a thy, their religious zeal, and their hatred to idol- If not, and I then act so toward him, I am a sinsource of deep abasement and sorrow before atry, is to be added the very little observed fact pedient that our respected superintendants should used to consider Jews only as pedlers or money as early as possible, bring the matter before the jobbers; we have not been accustomed to think Leaders and quarterly meetings, for their search- of them as occupying professorships in the first ing inquiry and prayerful consideration; and universities of Europe; as being members of nathe Conference would also especially and affectional senates, as leading on national armies to tionately exhort the officers of our churches victory, and as sitting in the cabinet of kings. devising and carrying out such measures as, and their relations with society, and the world under the Divine blessing, will restore the pros- would receive a shock from which it would not perity of our Zion, and cause both ministers and recover for centuries. The following passages, people to rejoice together."

dicated by the number of members returned to Coningsby: from the respective circuits. It appeared that

had been carried into effect." ly to have occurred had they been able to pub- are Jews. second, because one of the ministers of the body,

tion deeply shares in the common affliction. confidence, having, as we have said, no statistics. | ister, Senor Mendizabel—I beheld one, like my. | not, for she is convicted of sin until she repents We rejoice to know that we have a consider- self, the son of a Nuovo Christiano, a Jew of Ar- of that ungodly act. This is plain preaching, but able number of prosperous churches, and many ragon. In consequence of what transpired at more in a state of tolerable health; but we Madrid, I went straight to Paris to consult the should betray our trust if we did not frankly President of the French Council—I beheld the God forbid that the truth should be covered up weak and sickly, and not a few that are 'ready shall, and very properly so, for who should be to die.' We speak it in sincerity, although in military heroes if not those who worship the much sorrow, that we have not to look upon our- | Lord of Hosts? selves as in a more satisfactory condition than

ed by the number of the Societies, would give a cation to the Prussian Minister, who attended a very small result as the increase of each. Again few days after our confer. Count Arnim enterception of the supernumeraries, highly efficient, and most laborious.

Again, dividing the converts by the ministers, there is a countless host of class-leaders; are (says he) are of Hebrew race. He continuestive? In a word, considering the stupendous Grisi, little do they suspect that they are offeragency employed, the result is most lamenta- ing their homage to the sweet singers of Israel.'

fast passing away. This fact exceedingly en. by the fear of persecution .- Baltimore Clipper. hances the importance of Evangelical Dissentif that shall fail, all is lost. The conclusion, then, to which we are led, is, that the present state of things is painful and alarming in the extreme.-Whether we look at our own land or at heathen climes, the fact is equally distressing. Small increase to the numbers of saved is bad; the simple maintenance of our ground is worse; but to be driven from it, absolutely to decrease in numpers, is worst of all!

At this rate, when shall the world be converted to God? Or rather, how long would it re- that age of the world, it follows of course, that quire till the churches should have died away, they are equally, at the present time. The authand the kingdom of Christ once more have given or of my text informs us, that to fulfil the royal place to the kingdom of Satan, the God of this law according to the Scripture, we must love world? Under such circumstances the extension of the gospel, whether at home or abroad, ceases to be a question. The streams must ever share the fate of the fountain. When the trunk dies, woe to the branches! The ark of the Lord for endless consequences are involved. I will is in jeopardy. Something must be done. What shall it be? Where lies the spring of the evil? therefore notice, 1st. The duty Is it with the ministry? Or with the people? Or with both? Or with neither? It must be somewhere. Where is it ?"

The above is a melancholy statement. Nor is it to be alleviated by a consideration of the United States and Canada; for the churches of these countries also complain of the fearful decline of vital piety. What can be done?

THE JEWS.

Dr. Durbin, in his 'Observations in the East, has a very interesting chapter on the restoration of the Jews—the prophecies in relation thereto -and the 'signs of the times' which indicate their speedy fulfilment. Our object in reference beria, or near the Deserts of Arabia, as in the to this chapter is, to make some extracts which we consider of interest, as they will tend to remove a prejudice too common amongst the unreflecting. Dr. Durbin says:

'The Jews are scarcely less remarkable for zeal for religion and hatred to idolatry, than for their dispersion, unity and sympathy.-For eighthas lately been showing the declining state of the Nonconformist bodies in England. The trodden down, banished, and put to death in a thousand forms, all of which evils they might have avoided by renouncing their religion. Yet, as a people, they have never wavered in their

national faith.

'To their dispersion, their unity, their sympa-God. The Conference having directed its anxi- of their literary and political as well as commerous attention to the painful subject, deems it ex- | cial influence throughout the world. We are cordially to co-operate with their ministers, in Annihilate them, their property, their influence, quoted from B. D'Israeli, himself a Jew, and a Of the Wesleyan Methodist Association member of the British Parliament, may require the cautious and foltoring language of the follow— a little abatement on the score of national bias, ing resolution but too plainly indicate the real and the mannor in which the facts are put, but in condition:—" The assembly took into careful their great outlines they are true. It is the lan-consideration the state of the connection, as in-guage of a Rothchild, under the title of Sidonia,

'You never observe a great intellectual movein thirty-two circuits there has been some in- ment in Europe in which the Jews do not greatcrease in the number of church members, and ly participate. The first Jesuits were Jews; that in thirty-three circuits the number of mem- that mysterious Russian diplomacy, which so bers have decreased. The representatives from alarms Western Europe, is organized and princircuits in which the societies had decreased, cipally carried on by Jews; that mighty revolu. were severally called upon to state what were tion which is at this moment preparing in Gerthe causes which had in their circuits hindered many, and which will be, in fact, a second and the prosperity of the work of God. Inquiry greater Reformation, and of which so little is was also made as to how far the recommenda- yet known in England, is entirely developing tions of the preceding annual assembly for im- under the auspices of Jews, who almost monopander, the founder of Spiritual Christianity, and ever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in We are inclined to believe that it fares no who is Regius Professor in the University of one point, he is guilty of all." I know of a cirbetter with the most laborious people, the PRIMI- Berlin, is a Jew. Benary, equally famous in the cumstance of a minister's being appointed to a TIVE METHODIST Connection: first, because they same University, is a Jew. I think there are circuit, and in his family there was a young laare wholly silent on the subject, a fact not like- more than ten professors in this Uuniversity who dy whom he had raised, and she commenced at-

Russia. I had resolved to go myself to St. Pein an article in our number for April, states the tersburg. I had, on my arrival, an interview with a degraded seat was set apart, and she requested number at 'about 90,000,' but the Conference the Russian minister of finance, Count Cancrin to sit there. And that seat still remains as a witwhich met in June, sets them forth as 87,585, -I beheld the son of a Lithuanian Jew. The and the deaths on the year as 1,132. On these loan was connected with the affairs of Spain. I to persons." If my text is not a fable, that grounds we sorrowfully conclude that this sec- resolved on repairing to Spain from Russia. I Church is convicted of the law as a transgressor. traveled without intermission. I had an audience | And her ministers may call around her altars, Of the DISSENTERS we can say nothing with immediately on my arrival with the Spanish min- and say lo here, or there is Christ; believe it

'And is Soult a Hebrew?' 'Yes; and several of the French marshals, and The great Wesleyan Conference reports name was Manassah; but to my anecdote. The

scenes. D'Israeli also claims that 'almost every great we have a result of only two and a fraction to composer, skilled musician—almost every voice each. Poor work this for Methodism! But that ravishes you with its transporting strains, there is the noble army of local preachers; have spring from our tribes.' 'Rosini, Meyerbeer, the mighty machine of the Wesleyan Sunday of Paris and your dandies of London—as they \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is de-

is imagined by those who are not behind the

Many of the most intelligent, influential and Such, then, is the unvarnished statement of patriotic citizens of Baltimore are of the Henight. Hours that seemed years rolled on; I the dog die. For a moment, the crowd stood facts. But who can contemplate them without brew race. The time was, when by the Constidismay? To what quarter shall the man of God tution of Maryland, they were precluded from look for comfort? Will he find it in the Estab- holding office under the State; but the restriclished Church? No, verily! There is the ut- tion was wisely withdrawn, and under a more end. At last the welcome dawn! and oh, how water, but would not deliver him to the owner. gladly I hailed the first streak of light that shot up He was afterwards sold, and sent to New Ora fearful extent, has ceased to accompany the tled to the same privileges as other citizens. We

ministration of the state church clergy. Indeed, trust that the time will arrive when all civil disthe stream of pure evangelism which formerly tinction between the Jew and Gentile will be fertilized many a barren corner of our land, is abolished throughout the world; and when now being rapidly lost in the Dead Sea of Pu- every man shall be permitted to worship God seyism. The evangelical clergy, as a class, are according to his own inclination, unrestrained

Lay Sermon.

"If ye fulfil the royal law according to the scripture, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. But if ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." James 2:8, 9,

My text is the language of an inspired apostle addressed to his brethren of the twelve tribes. which were scattered abroad. And if the instructions given, were binding on Christians in our neighbor as ourselves. Then warns us of the consequences if we violate this duty. We commit sin. There is nothing of more importance to us, than to know our duty, and to do it,

1st. The duty enjoined on the followers of our Lord in the text.

2nd. The consequence of disobedience. And close by urging an inquiry; do the professed followers of our Lord in this age of the

world, live in accordance to the royal law? St. James illustrates the Christian's duty, by exhorting his brethren not to have the faith of our Lord Jesus, with respect to persons, and not to have any more respect to persons wearing good apparel, than those in vile raiment. And that they were not justified in saying to the one. sit thou here, or to the other there, when they went to church; if so, they were partial and judges of evil thoughts. So it will be discovered that no outward appearance will justify in naving a respect to persons, in a religious assembly.\ For if vile raiment is not a sufficient cause, a difference in complexion ought not, for this is given by the Creator, and we certainly are not justified in treating His works with disrespect. "For there is no respect of persons with God." "But in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh rightequeness, is accepted with him." The Author of the royal law gives a general test by which the action may be known to be correct before it is committed, and from this fact it may truly be called the royal law. This test is referred to a law written in man's nature, or in the mind, and every act in reference to our brother should be tested by it, and the question asked, would I have him do so to me?

2nd. The consequence of disobedience. "If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are" convicted " of the law as transgress-

ors." "The wages of sin is death." This may seem hard to the transgressor; but it is just that the penalty of the law should be inflicted on the impenitent, because he knew his duty, and did

The inquiry—Do the professed followers of our Lord live in accordance to the royal law? Go and visit the different churches of this land, and you will then, and there learn the sad truth, that a majority of them have respect to persons; not so much on account of difference in apparel, but because a brother is found "guilty of a skin' not like their own, and on that account, he is ordered to sit here, or there, (if allowed to enter the assembly at all,) and the difference in outward appearance, is urged as a plea to "enforce

> And worse than all, and most to be deplored, As human nature's broadest, foulest blot, Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes, that Mercy with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast. Then what is man? And what man seeing this, And having human feelings, does not blush, And hang his head, to think himself a man

And call himself a Christian, an expounder of the royal law, a light to the world, and living in violation of the law! It cannot be, for "whosotending Church in the place where they lived, lish anything to the praise and glory of God; _ 'A few years back we were applied to by but a difficulty soon rose on account of her sitting in the congregation, and it increased until ness against that Church, that she has "respect

Shall I for fear of feeble man, The Spirit's course in me restrain.

for fear that some professing sanctification should be convicted of sin, or the word of God be concealed to make a Church consistent, or

> Awed by a mortal's frown shall I, Conceal the word of God Most High?

There is nothing more plain, if there is any meaning in language, that if respect is shown by a religious assembly on account of outward appearance, than it is partial in itself, and becomes a judge of evil thoughts, and commits sin. LAY MEMBER.

That portion of the earth which is exposed to our observation, bears no more proportion to the magnitude of the globe, than does the thin coat

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The Sabl

THE ORIGINAL

SEC The Observance of the T

In a former section

rious Sabbatic rests

Of those which "are Lord," the origin and to the house of Isra events in their histor observed previously: they had also an inter God's own Sabbath. rest, an event the inter human being. "Th the foundation of th habitants thereof "th and blessed." Ere stroyed, in connection purely Israelitish Sal triarchs, even from had God's own rest. and depends on no lo indeed little said in th we can assuredly as with what degree of served by the Israel the land of Egypt. ever, to believe, that had been carefully in to obey the voice of His commandments, and, among these, th observing the day of ther of the Faithful. from Abraham that t Abraham shall surel nation, and all the n blessed in him? For COMMAND HIS CHILD AFTER HIM, and the Lord." Gen. xviii. force of this remark Patriarchs, the heirs ises, its influence ext later ages. And if Joseph, of whose und spects we have ample even by Pharaoh him Spirit of God" was, held as "a father to I house, and a ruler Egypt," would, in the to his kinsmen in the cation of it. But it ever may have been ry observance of th expiration of the pre oppression of the seed der the later Pharaoh their opportunities of character by the inte greatly diminished, Egyptians themselves

> they endured, may he ings of God with the retain Him in full acl Besides, if the Scri mation that the Sabba raelites' sanctifying th Egypt, it is to be re mere declaration of the tually no account of t the time of Joseph's d make preparation for period prior to the E that the Sabbath did ites the place which C announced at the cr although its sacred ch measure effaced from. while under the oppose

some way observed.

deed, expressly cha

asterwards, the servin

(Josh. xxiv. 14;) a

sanctification and ble

ment, have been duly But should we even that as a people they with departure from God, still we cannot bath to have been the However low the state rally may have been, among them, by whor mer better days, and be cherished with rev

even if it could not

Occupying a disting their dwellings, the might even join in a for social worship; wh

Was withdrawn; and the duce have shillered