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Recorder

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

SECTION V.

The Observance of the Weckly Sabbath enjoined upon the

rious Sabbatic rests appointed to the Israelites. events in their history, and could not have been habitants thereof "the seventh day was sanctified and blessed." Ere Egypt's first-born were destroyed, in connection with which the first of the purely Israelitish Sabbaths was appointed, the pahad God's own rest. It is peculiar to no land, and depends on no local circumstance. There is indeed little said in the Word of God from which we can assuredly ascertain in what manner, or with what degree of fidelity, the Sabbath was obthe land of Egypt. We have every reason, however, to believe, that all the descendants of Israel His commandments, His statutes, and His laws,from Abraham that thing which I do; seeing that blessed in him? For I know him, THAT HE WILL COMMAND HIS CHILDREN AND HIS HOUSEHOLD AFTER HIM, and they shall keep the way of the Lord." Gen. xviii. 17-19. And although the Patriarchs, the heirs with him of the same promises, its influence extends also to his posterity of later ages. And if the Sabbath was observed by Joseph, of whose uncorrupted fidelity in other respects we have ample evidence, being recognized even by Pharaoh himself as "a man in whom the Snirit of God" was, the honor in which he was held as "a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house, and a ruler throughout all the land of Egypt," would, in the first instance, be favorable to his kinsmen in their general and open sanctification of it. But it is equally probable, whatever may have been their knowledge and primary observance of the Sabbath, that before the expiration of the predicted four hundred years of oppression of the seed of Abraham and Israel, under the later Pharaohs who held them in bondage, their opportunities of outward respect to its sacred character by the intermission of labor, would be greatly diminished, even if their masters, the Egyptians themselves, by tradition knew, and in some way observed, the seventh day. God, indeed, expressly charges against the Israelites afterwards, the serving of false gods while there; (Josh. xxiv. 14;) and the loss of the Sabbath sanctification and blessing under the oppression they endured, may have been the righteous dealings of God with them, when they liked not to

retain Him in full acknowledgment. Besides, if the Scriptures give us no direct intimation that the Sabbath was observed by the Istaelites' sanctifying the seventh day in the land of Egypt, it is to be remembered, that except the mere declaration of their oppression, we have actually no account of them at all while there, from the time of Joseph's death till the Lord began to make preparation for their rescue. For a long. period prior to the Exodus, it is not improbable that the Sabbath did not obtain among the Israelites the place which God designed it to have, as announced at the creation of the world. But although its sacred character may have been in a measure effaced from the minds of the majority, while under the oppression of the Egyptians, and even if it could not then, in open acknowledg ment, have been duly observed by any.

But should we even be constrained to believe that as a people they were greatly chargeable with departure from the love and ordinances of God, still we cannot suppose all trace of the Sabbath to have been then obliterated among them. However low the state of religious feeling genetally may have been, there were yet men of faith among them, by whom the remembrance of former better days, and of their fathers' God, would be cherished with reverence and devotion.

for social worship, when the eye of the taskmaster

apart to the office of instruction, we yet know from | are we that ye murmur against us." Ver. 4-8. the account of Moses' intercourse with his brethren, that in their very lowest state they had their In a former section we have glanced at the va- Elders may have been in no inconsiderable de- judge whether the account is given as declaring a gree helpful to them in recalling and preserving matter till then wholly unknown. Does the Lord Of those which " are beside the Sabbaths of the the knowledge of the grace and power of Jeho- address Moses as one ignorant of the nature of Lord," the origin and purpose of some is peculiar vah, and of His acknowledgment of the faith of the Sabbath ?—as one who was an entire stranger to the house of Israel, being commemorative of their fathers. Indeed, as the history of former to the obligation and nature of the day of rest? observed previously. But, independently of these, the important events of the creation in six days, the assumption of Moses' acquaintance with the they had also an interest, as creatures of God, in and God's resting on the seventh, could by them design of that institution, that while "the sixth God's own Sabbath, the commemoration of His be forgotten; or that, in the hours of retirement day" and its double supply are referred to, neither rest, an event the interest of which extends to every with their families, at least, there would not still the words seventh day nor Sabbath are even men. human being. "The works were finished from be cherished some regard for the day which God tioned in this the first statement given concerning the foundation of the world;" and to all the in- had then set apart, and on which He had pro- its sanctification. The impression made of the nounced His blessing.

served by the Israelites during their sojourn in burdens," that he does refer to encouragement vious division of the week as given at Creation. given them by these servants of the Lord to cleave to Him, and with increased fidelity to sanctify the had been carefully instructed, in the first instance, Sabbath. For it is worthy of note, that of the o obey the voice of God,—to keep His charge, numerous Hebrew verbs which in our English on the sixth day they gathered twice as much version are translated "to rest," Shabat or Shavath, bread, two omers for one man; and all the rulers and, among these, the duty and the blessedness of the one used in expressing Pharaoh's displeasure of the congregation came and told Moses. And observing the day of sanctified rest. Of the Fa- is that most generally employed in the sense of he said unto them, This is that which the Lord ther of the Faithful, "the Lord said, Shall I hide | Sabbatizing. In a few instances it is indeed used in a different sense, but far more frequently with bath unto the Lord: bake that which ye will Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty reference to sanctified rests. It is, in the Hebrew, bake to-day, and seethe that ye will seethe; and nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be the same verb used for resting in the following that which remaineth over lay up for you to be work which he had made; and He rested on the the morning, as Moses bade; and it did not stink, seventh day." Gen. ii. 2. "And God blessed neither was there any worm therein. And the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in Moses said, Eat that to day; for to-day is a Sabforce of this remark applies most strongly to the it He had rested." Gen ii. 3. "So the people bath unto the Lord; to-day ye shall not find it in rested on the seventh day." Exod. xvi. 30. the field. Six days ye shall gather it; but on the "Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest." Exod. xxiii. 12. be none. And it came to pass, that there went "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day He rested, and was gather, and they found none. And the Lord said refreshed." Exod. xxxi. 17; and in the same unto Moses, How long refuse ye to keep my comxxv. 2; xxvi. 34, 35 (twice).

wholly deprived of the blessing of its observance; and if, in the very depth of their degradation and oppression, when their infant seed were doomed to death, we find that the faith of Amram and Jochabed led them to conceal their son, the future deliverer of Israel, "And they were not afraid of the king's commandment, (Heb. xi. 23,) we may not doubt that such as they would find occasions of seeking the blessed face of that God in whom they trusted, nor would they be easily prevented from doing so, at the time and in the manner He himself had appointed. And if at length, when under the bondage of the oppressor, and they had no help of man at all, they were led to cry unto the mighty God of their fathers, we may believe that they would also give more heed to His commandments and His statutes.

after their deliverance, the Sabbath is spoken of as proves that its observance was part of those a day with the name and nature of which they "laws" and "commandments" which they ought threat and a long-running, fault-finding commenwere already familiar. The oppressor's power previously to have kept, before they reached the tary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignibeing now overthrown, and his hosts and his wilderness of Sin. The Lord would now prove chariots sunk in the depths of the sea, this obstacle them, and provision being thus made miraculously to a faithful witness for God was removed, its for their support, by a double supply of food on sanctity is anew declared, its full recognition de the previous day, no excuse could be offered if manded, and farther directions are given by the they did not sanctify the Sabbath of the Lord. God of Israel as to what is implied in the divine | Whatever they might have plausibly urged with requirements concerning it.

parting out of the land of Egypt, the children of of the necessary manna. Israel reached the wilderness of Sin, between

of the chief was and the major of the chief

priesthood, or other class of men specially set eth your murmurings against the Lord; and what hitherto been acquainted. As reminding them of grow up they pursue the same course with their

This, it is to be observed, is the first allusion to the Sabbath since their coming out of Egypt, and "elders," the recognized leaders of the people, to was at least fourteen days before the promulgawhom at the commencement of his mission, God | tion of the law from Sinai-before the people had commanded him to intimate the divine purpose of at all reached it in their journeyings. Now, let immediate deliverance. (Exod. ii. 16.) These any man read this chapter carefully, and then ages was recounted, we can scarcely imagine that | Quite the reverse. So far does God proceed upon object of the divine mind rather is that of the Perhaps we should not be in error, did we even making provision for the sanctification of the acmuch more confidently express a belief that the knowledged day of rest, thus taking away all ex-Israelites did publicly observe the Sabbath of the cuse for its neglect,-to prove them whether "they triarchs, even from the foundation of the world, Lord before they left the land of Egypt, if not will walk " in the law which God had already during all the time they remained in it. It seems given from the first-and for this end He promin no degree improbable that when Pharaoh re- ises a double supply of food on the sixth day, leave proached Moses and Aaron concerning their breth- ing it to Moses to observe to the people that there ren, (Exod. v. 5,) "Behold the people of the land is to be no gathering on the seventh,-the refernow are many, and ye make them rest from their ence to "the sixth day" itself proving their pre-

"And they gathered it every morning, every man according to his eating; and when the sun waxed hot, it melted. And it came to pass, that hath said, To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabtexts: "And on the seventh day God ended His kept until the morning. And they laid it up till seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall out some of the people on the seventh day for to sense in Exod. xxxiv. 21 (twice); Lev. xxiii. 32; mandments and my laws? See, for that the Lord hath given you the Sabbath, therefore he giveth But, however this may be, we know that such | you on the sixth day the bread of two days; abide | as truly sanctified the Lord God in their hearts, ve every man in his place; let no man go out of could not, by any rigor of their bondage, be his place on the seventh day. So the people rested on the seventh day." Ver. 21-30.

"How long refuse ye to keep my commandments and my laws?-See the Lord hath given vou the Sabbath!" is a connection which intimates that the sin charged has special reference to the profanation of the Sabbath; and if so, that they already knew it, though they sanctified it not. "How long refuse ye?" It is not a complaint of their present conduct only, but of previous long-continued neglect or despite of the holy day blessed as the Sabbath, and revealed for their sanctification,—the observance of which formed part of those "commandments" and "laws" which had been given them to keep. Their breaking of God's commandment was an evil which grieved Him; and these they were now. therefore, again charged to keep. But as this In the very first reference to it by the Lord complaint is expressed in regard to the Sabbath, it regard to the time of their Egyptian bondage, the Let us now attend, then, to the next special in- profanation of the Sabbath even in the desert, was timation that we have in Scripture of the Sabbath | now wholly without excuse or palliation; for their as observed by the descendants of Jacob. On the very going out to obtain food was rendered unnefifteenth day of the second month after their de- cessary by this arrangement of a previous supply

Elim and Sinai, having just journied from the prove them whether they would walk in His ways come in contact with nettles and musquitos. former of these places. Exod. xvi. 1. Here, find- or no. "Where no law is, there is no transgresing themselves in an unproductive desert, and sion;" but Sabbath law had been previously give remembering the bread and flesh of Egypt, they en-obedience to it was now re enjoined with this has the bump of order and neatness largely develbegan to murmur against Moses and Aaron advantage in their favor, of all temptation to its oped.—Something will always be out of place. will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to "Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold I will violation having been taken away. And here we rain bread from heaven for you; and the people may notice that, even when they were at Marah, shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, God had enjoined their giving ear to His comthat I MAY PROVE THEM, whether they will walk in mandments and statutes. Exod. xv. 25, 26. my law or no. And it shall come to pass, that on Farther, as already noticed, when the Lord dethe sixth day they shall prepare that which they clares His purpose to Moses, He does not speak might even join in a Sabbath's nightly meeting all the children of Israel, At even then ye shall Israelites of the divine arrangement with regard

ed them not. If without the aids of a regular shall see the glory of the Lord, for that He hear- them of a new institution with which they had not makes them callous and unfeeling, and when they what they had already known, he only calls attention to the time; "To morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath." Ver. 23. He declares which is the day, but enters not into explanation of what the Sabbath is, or is designed to commemorate. He does not even say that to-morrow a Sabbath will be kept as something extraordinary or only occasional, but "to morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath," as that which had previously existed, and the stated time of which could be easily distinguished. And again he calls it "the seventh day, which is the Sabbath." not which shall henceforth be so, by virtue of an appointment now made, but " is the Sabbath," by previous sanctification and blessing still continuing. Nor do the people receive Moses' communication as if it were an appointment of which they had hitherto been ignorant, and the nature and meaning of which require to be explained. Of the manna they asked, "What is it? [marg.] for they wist not what if was." But they do not ask concerning the Sabbath, "What is it?" The very inquiry in the one case warrants the belief, that if, in the other, information had been needed, it would have been equally sought. The whole transaction proves that, to the Israelites, before the promulgation of the Law from Sinai, the Sabbath was not a new or unknown institution.

THE SIN AND FOLLY OF SCOLDING.

"Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil."-Psalms xxxvii. 2.

1. It is a sin against God.—It is an evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He be, as it regards this sacred cause.—Call me not says. " fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." That is, never fret or scold, for it is always a sin. O, I wish I were! That I love the missionary If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, cause, witness He who knows my heart! witness

It destroys affection.—No one ever did ever can, or ever will love an habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them—may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles or the noise of musquitos. Many a man has been driven to the tavern and to dissipation by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful hus-

ily is like the continual chafing of an inflamed services, before the congregation were assembled, sore. Woe to the man, woman, or child, who is Mr. Wilkes discovered the young minister's notes exposed to the influence of such a temper in ano- between the leaves. "What!" said he, "notes ther. Nine tenths of all domestic trials and un- where Whitefield preached? What! are you happiness spring from this source. Mrs. D. is of going to read a sermon from Whitefield's pulthis temperament. She wonders her husband is pit?" "Ah!" said the minister, "the place is not more fond of her company. That her child- large, and is a new one for me, and I tremble at ren give her so much trouble. That doinestics do the thought of coming to the people without some not like to work for her. That she cannot secure written preparation."-"Ah, well, well," said the good will of young people. The truth is, she Mr. Wilkes, "it may be so; but remember, (and is peevish and fretful. Children fear her, and do here he looked up to heaven, at the same time laynot love her. She never yet gained the affections | ing his hand upon the manuscript sermon on the of a young person, nor never will till she leaves desk,) remember, the more you look up there, the

4. It defeats the end of family government.— Good family government is the blending authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed this is the great secret of managing young they always make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class .-Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them; treats them as though they had no feelings. She seldom gives them a command without a ied manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their vour hearers look thither also.—N. Y. Evangelears, snaps their heads, &c. The children cry, ist. pout, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often.—Then she will find fault with her husband because he does not fall in with her eration," says an eloquent writer, "have felt as ways, or chime with her as chorus.

fretter never receives confidence and affection, ture wore the same aspect of beauty as when her so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, Creator commanded her to be. The heavens and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now, shall be as bright over our graves as they now children conceal as much as they can from such are around our paths. The world will have the persons. They cannot make up their minds to be same attractions for our offspring yet unborn, that frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal she had once for ourselves, and that she has now from their wives, and wives from their husbands. for our children. Yet a little while and all of And this the Lord says He did, that He might | For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to this will have happened. The throbbing heart

There will always be some dirt somewhere. move on, and laughter and song will be heard in Others will not eat right, look right, talk right; the place in which we died; and the eye that he will not do these things so as to please them. | mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no | with joy; and even our children, will cease to regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. It is a mark of a vulgar disposition.—Some Occupying a distinct and separate locality for bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they as if addressing one who, for the first time, heard so selfish that they have no regard to the feelings their dwellings, the Israelites, where disposed, gather daily. And Moses and Aaron said unto of the Sabbath, so also, when Moses informs the of others. All things must be done to please to death, exclaimed, "O what a blessed thing it is to lose one's will! Since I have lost my will know that the Lord hath brought you out from the to the manna for the more perfect sanctification of spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the thing as disappointment to me, for I have no withdrawn, and the voice of authority disturb. and, in the morning, then ye the day, neither does he appear as one telling children who are exposed to such influences. It DESIRE but that God's will may be accomplished.

own children, or those entrusied to their management, and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting or sneering, taunting their husbands, wives, children. or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding. For it is generally your ignorant, low-bred people that are guilty of such things.—Congregational Journal.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS

Let all your missionary efforts be carried on the spirit of religion. Let them he founded in religion, and be carried on in religion. He who engages in this work in any other spirit, is like Uzzah of old, and should fear lest he expose himself to a similar punishment. I do not think that our zeal for the salvation of the heathen, possesses all the characters it should have. We are not yet like the angel, who had the everlasting Gospel to preach to all nations, flying in the midst of heaven; rising so high that the smoke and dust of these lower regions cannot settle on his wings. We need to soar much higher than we do,—to live nearer to God,—to have more of the influence of the divine spirit. When I see missionary societies taken up as a sort of exchange for employments that have palled and satiated; when I see persons thronging to missionary meetings in the same spirit that they would resort to a ball-100m, or a theatre; when I see congregations calculating and comparing collection with collection, and exertion with exertion; when I see toyshops set up, and aquatic excursions resorted to, to support that cause for which the Son of God shed his blood; when I hear this or that man cried up, because he has been most successful in raising money, or in adding subscribers to the list; when I hear it told again and again, that money, money,' is the life-spring of our cause; -I say, when I hear and see all this, I have reason to fear that we are not yet what we should a reformer! I disclaim the title. A reformer! sleepless nights and anxious days! O, dearly do I love this cause, and anxious, indeed, am I, that it should be preserved pure! And when I see men, women, and children, rushing to the altar with strange materials, I cry, indignant, 6 Off, off, ye profane! mingle not that with your sacrifices,

LOOKING UP THERE AND DOWN HERE.

TREV. J. A. JAMES.

which can but injure both the cause and you."

The celebrated Matthew Wilkes was once in company with a young clergyman who was appointed to preach in the chapel formerly occupied 3. It is the bane of domestic happiness.—A by Whitefield. Having to look into the Bible in fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder in a fam- the pulpit, for some purpose connected with the

less you'll find it necessary to look down here."

This was very striking. There is a great deal of heavenly meaning contained in this sentence of Mr. Wilkes. There is a great deal of instruction for every minister. "The more you look up people. Now your fetters may inspire fear, but there, the less you will have to look down here." The more you look to God, the less will be your dependence on yourself and on man.

The more you look to God, the more independent you will be of yourself and of man-the more superior you will be to the fear of man which bringeth a snare, and the more powerful you will be in yourself, by the grace of God within you. Look aloft! It is the only way to get safely down. Look aloft! Whether you have notes before you, or thoughts within you, or both, it is the only way to make them available, the only way to give them power over your hearers, the only way to speak them as from God, the only way to preach with comfort and happiness to yourself, with power and benefit to your hearers. Look up to God! It is the only way to make

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—" Generation after genwe feel, and their fellows were as active as our 5. Fretting and scolding make hypocrites.—As own. They passed away like a vapor, while nawill be stifled, and we be at rest. Our funeral 6. It destroys one's peace of mind.—The more | will wind on its way, and our friends will return. one frets the more he may. A fretter will always and we shall be left to darkness. And it may be think?of us, and will not remember to lisp our

them.—They make their husbands, wives, chil- is to lose one's will! Since I have lost my will. dren, domestics, the conductors by which their I have found happiness. There can be no such

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 28, 1846.

THE SABBATH.—The Seventh-day Baptists took the fol lowing mode to spread as widely as possible the doctrines of the sect, on the occasion of the "anniversary week." An immense crowd attended at the last of the anniversaries, viz: that of the "Sabbath Union," celebrated at the Tabernacle on the evening of Sunday the 17th, on which occasion, as it will be remembered, the Rev. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent address in vindica tion of the Christian Sabbath, the first day of the week. As the thousands who had been listening retired at the close of the exercises, they were met at the door by proffers of a tract entitled the "Sabbath Vindicator." Of course no one refused the little messenger; but on reading the tract at home, the people found it to be an argument to prove that the Seventh Day was now, as it had been since the Creation, the true Sabbath

The tract was issued by the "Seventh-day Baptist Association," and the distributor thus obtained for the work more extensive attention, probably, than he could have procured by any other mode of procedure. We have heard however, of no comments [converts] made by the book.
[N. Y. Express, Tuesday, May 19]

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND-SATURDAY OR SUNDAY .-- A the lecture at the Tabernacle, on Sunday evening, on the Christian Sabbath, there was a great crowd, who, after listening to the remarks of the eloquent divine, went out. As they were passing out the doors, a genius was very busy distributing tracts among them, headed "The Sabbath Vindicator." The people thought it was all right, and the people got home, they found that the Sabbath Vindicator was a tract issued by the Seventh-day Baptists, and was an argument to prove that Saturday was Sunday, and consequently that the learned divine's argument was business. In this case, the "children of light" were about as wise as the "children of the world." IN. Y. Herald, Tuesday, May 19.

The foregoing articles, which we clip, the one time it has been asserted that the sanctity of the | Christ." first day of the week was a matter in which all Christians were agreed; ergo, Seventh-day Bapconformity to the dominant sects of the day.

That the time is rapidly coming, when it will of the Association.] not be taken for granted that Sunday is the true Sabbath without a little investigation, it is not arrogated to itself the right to fetter men's consciences, that he who dares to think beyond its From these letters it seems that there has been little circle of orthodoxy, is even yet shunned as a small diminution of members since the last a dangerous man; and many a person is there, year's minutes were published. Only two or who would instinctively shrink with horror at three of the churches reported revivals, and the bare sight of a man who pursues his regular these were not attended with large additions. business on the first day of the week. Satan The contributions to the various benevolent himself would hardly be more dreaded. What! work on Sunday? Children, take care; do not go near that man—he is an awful character!--And the little children shrink away, the good first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world."

No wonder, therefore, that Sunday theology is inwrought with the whole framework of society. But the elements are at work to produce an Religious Exercises, was devoted to the consid- tion was held throughout the State of New York explosion. This hoary-headed error, which has so long exerted its withering influence on the church and the world, is destined to be "made attendance was small, the discussions were spirit- of intoxicating drinks. The law provides, that is like the chaff of the summer threshing-floor." The world is beginning to see the cheat which has so long been imposed upon it, and Christians themselves are fast losing confidence in Association. this time-honored, but man-made, institution, ycleped "Christian Sabbath." Nay, there have always been such large numbers of Christians, who, while they paid an outward regard to the festival, doubted its divine origin, that nothing but the culpable recklessness of party spirit, or sheer ignorance, would venture the assertion that all are agreed.

We have no apology to make in behalf of the brother who distributed the "Sabbath Vindicator" to the multitude. He wishes none made. He feels a peaceful satisfaction in having done what he could to provoke investigation. We are well aware, that of the thousands to whom these little sheets have been handed, there are many who will give them no higher honor than to convert them into waste paper; but we shall not be discouraged on that account. Our conviction of the truth of our doctrine is so strong, that we can afford to meet these discouragements. Dr. Edwards will find our little tracts traveling after his "Permanent Sabbath Documents," to teach the people the importance of observing the Saband so to serve as a testimony against Atheism and Idolatry till time shall be no longer. This is thus we may enjoy rights equal to and in common with the great and primary and activation. the great and primary end of the institution—an end which our first-day brethren seem for the most part to overlook. Bodily rest, and spiritual improvement, are, in their opinion, the great objects of the Sabbath. They are collateral objects, no doubt; but while they are insisted on as the chief ends of the institution, Dr. Edwards and his coadjutors will have as much as they can well do to manage those who have wit enough to see, that man needs rest when he is tired, and that one day is just as good as another for the mere purpose of worship.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION AND MISSION-ARY UNION.—The Baptist General Convention for missionary purposes met in Brooklyn last week. The legislative acts which have been passed for the purpose of enabling it to assume the name of the "American Baptist Missionary Union," were accepted. The terms of membership of the Missionary Union were fixed at \$20, and life-membership at \$100. From the Annual Report read before the Board of Managers, we gather some interesting facts. The total receipts for the year, from donations and legacies, have been \$100,219. The Convention has seven missions in Asia, one in East Africa, three in Europe, and five among the American Indi-There are connected with the Board in

preachers, 155 native preachers and assistants, 82 churches, 5,373 members of churches, including 64 baptized the past year, and 54 schools with about 2,000 pupils.

EASTERN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

New-Jersey, on fifth-day, May 21. The dele- and to do which he had received considerable gation was not large, being somewhat affected, encouragement. He stated that Eld. Davison false one. This is certainly an ingenious manner of doing probably, by the approach of the Anniversaries wished, in a matter of so much consequence, to

tend; and Brother A. B. Burdick, his alternate, pointed to issue a Circular to the Associations, from the Express, the other from the Herald, did not arrive until after the organization. In asking a committee of one or more from each both daily papers of this city, have shown to such circumstances, it devolved upon Eld. W. B. Association, to meet with him and examine the the numerous readers of those journals, that Gillett to preach the Discourse, who chose for compilation. Bro. C. said that in consequence there are people in the world who doubt the his text 1 Cor. 12: 12-" For as the body is one, of the failure of Bro. T. B. Brown to be present, sanctity of the day so widely and popularly and hath many members, and all the members of that it devolved upon him to present the request to known as the "Christian Sabbath." Time after one body, being many, are one body; so also is this Association. The request was complied

pointment of A. D. Titsworth, Moderator, and at the next General Conference likewise for its tists are not Christians. Q. E. D. Happily, Samuel Davison and W. B. Gillett, Secretaries. however, the true measure of our Chistianity is Bro. Davison, however, was unwell; soon after our conformity to the Scriptures, and not our the organization he was compelled to leave, and was confined to his house during the sessions

> Letters were received from most of the as- ly adopted:sociated churches; also from the Shiloh Church New-York, asking to be associated with them. operations, however, show a good state of feeling in regard to the advancement of religion.

After appointing the various Committees, dologatoo wore appointed to attend the Anniver old mothers and grandmothers tremble till the saries of the Missionary Association and the dreaded man is out of sight, and the catechism | American Sabbath Tract Society. Elds. Samuel -not the Bible-is studied with new diligence Davison and A. B. Burdick were also appointed in order to fasten the conviction forever, that the Associational Messengers; the former to visit other less important business, the Association "from the beginning of the world to the resur- the Eastern churches, and the latter to visit the adjourned to meet with the church at Rockville, rection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day | churches in New-Jersey-both with instructions | R. I. (3d Hopkinton) on the fifth day of the of the week to be the weekly Sabbath; and the to make it an important part of their duty to week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1847, present the various benevolent organizations of at 11 o'clock A. M. the denomination.

> The afternoon of the second day, agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee on eration of a report from the Committee on Re- | for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the solutions, and notwithstanding the delegation in ed and the session exceedingly interesting. The | a majority of the electors in any town shall cast following are the resolutions reported by the their votes for "No License," it shall not thereafte Committee, and unanimously adopted by the

Isaac D. Tittsworth:-

Resolved, That in all our missionary efforts for the spread of the Gospel, we ought not to overlook the aid of the Press; and that for the aid afforded us by the AME. RICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, and by the SABBATH RE-CORDER, they are entitled to our generous support.

2d. Moved by Solomon Carpenter; seconded by A. B. Burdick:-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the great commission of Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," looks beyond the salvation of ourselves and our neighbors; and therefore that we ought, so far as God has blessed us, to contribute our means, and to pray and labor, for the salvation of those who sit in darkness.

3d. Moved by Isaac West; seconded by David Clawson :—

Resolved, That our wi dely-scattered brethren who are destitute of Gospel privileges, have claims upon us for missionary labor which we ought not to overlook; and that, therefore, in view of the blessing of God which has so abundantly crowned our home efforts, we will continue in this field, offering up our prayers and alms for suc-

4th. Moved by W. B. Gillett; seconded by D. A. F. Randolph:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the general liberality of the government under which we live, and the privibath for some other reason than because it is leges granted us by the Constitution, yet there have been To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder. promotive of earthly prosperity. They will not tive bodies of this State, and other States, departing from pretend that a mill in good condition will grind and trampling under foot the Constitution upon which as much corn in six days as in seven; but they this Republic has been established, by setting up and distinguishing some denominations of Christians, to the unwill inculcate this—that the Sabbath is designed just oppression of others, and particularly depriving us as to be a standing memorial of God's wisdom, a people of civil rights and privileges, to wit, of working power, and goodness, as displayed in *Creation*, six days devoted to work by our Creator; therefore, that we recommend all interested to make a united, vigorous, and untiring effort to have all such statutes repealed, that

> 5th. Moved by A. B. Burdick; seconded by W. B. Gillett:-

Resolved, That in view of the efforts contemplated for egislative redress in reference to Sunday laws, a publication discussing the demerits of Sunday legislation is imperiously demanded; and that we recommend to the American Salbath Tract Society to provide and publish such a treatise as shall correctly present to the public our griev-ances, and our views in reference to such laws, and that ously called the Sabbath. Persons visiting the Cemetery we will increase our contributions to enable it to do so.

6th. Moved by I. C. Heritage; seconded by David Rogers 2d :-

Whereas, it is a fundamental principle of our religion to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us,

and as we are instructed in Scripture to remember those who are in bonds as bound with them—therefore Resolved, That we recommend to the churches of this Association, to use all reasonable efforts to abolish American Slavery, believing that while we refuse, we cannot vindicate ourselves from the guilt of enslaving our fellow

Moved by Eld. John Davis:-

Resolved, That in view of the wide-spread evils of in temperance, we recommend to the churches composing this body, that they make vigorous efforts to promote the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a

The second, fourth and sixth of these resolu tions were discussed with much feeling and animation. The fourth, particularly, was an engaging and animated discussion of the evils of Sunday legislation; and the churches of this State may be set down as ready to go to work favored with a correct version of the Scriptures, all 16 missions, 143 stations and out-stations, 99 in good earnest. I wish I could present a re- is a matter so astonishing, that we could hardly missionaries and assistants, of whom 42 are port of some of the speeches made upon that resolution, as well as some upon other resolutions, but time has not permitted.

Bro. Solomon Carpenter presented a commu nication stating that a meeting of some of our brethren had been convened during the past Winter, at the request of Eld. Davison, of whom The Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association he asked council as to the publication of the convened with the Church at Marlboro, West Hymn Book for which he had issued proposals have the best course adopted to secure an ac-Bro. Lucius Crandall, who was appointed to ceptable book; and that T. B. Stillman, T. B. preach the Introductory Discourse, did not at- Brown, and Solomon Carpenter, were then apwith, and T. B. Brown and L. Crandall were The Association was organized by the ap- appointed to examine and present the subject

The following resolution, in answer to a re solution of the last General Conference, was presented by Paul Stillman, seconded by several persons, and, after a full discussion, unanimous

difficult to foresee. Puritan bigotry has so long and the Sabbath-Keeping Church in the City of continuance of the General Conference, under its present that we should regard it—how can we sincerely organization, is not advisable; yet the Association is not willing that there should be a total discontinuance of such convocations, and would therefore recommend a new organization of the Conference, to meet but once in three years, at the same time and place with the Missionary

the nature of a General Convention for advancing benevolent objects, leaving to the Associations exclusively the business now usually springs of action. He knoweth every thought of ated on the occasion. From the accounts which done by the Conference.

A Committee was appointed to make some necessary alterations in the Constitution and Rules of Business of the Association, to be presented at the next anniversary. After some

TEMPERANCE VICTORY.—On Tuesday of la week, being the third Tuesday of May, an elecpeople in regard to granting licenses for the sale be lawful for the Board of Excise to grant to any person license to sell intoxicating or spirituous 1st. Moved by Paul Stillman; seconded by liquors or wines, in such town, until such determination is legally reversed; and if any one shall sell intoxicating drinks, he shall be liable to prosecution, and subject to all the penalties now imposed for selling without license. The result of the election under this law was most encouraging to the friends of temperance. In a large proportion of the towns the "No License" ticket was carried by overwhelming majorities.

> PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.—In the Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is a rule which effectually excludes colored clergymen from seats in the Convention, and prevents such parishes from sending delegations. At a recent meeting the Rev. Mr. Stem made a motion to repeal the rule. After some debate the question was taken. But as both orders, the clergy and the laity, did not agree to it, the motion ject of rehearing songs of praise in the sanctuary, was lost. Of course black men, if they go into the meetings of the Convention at all, must "stand here or sit there" for a while longer.

Not wishing to attach too much im small matters, or thinking it necessary to sustain eternal truth" by the adventitious aid of the doings of frail man, still an advertisement like the following, which I cut from the Philadelphia Ledger, has some significance in estimating public opinion on a subject which cannot be chained by the fetters of legal enactments, and which cannot fail to attract attention in an enlightened community, where error has been saddled upon the unsuspecting mind by the common usages of

NOTICE.—The House known as the MONUMENT COTTAGE, on BROAD Street, near the Cemetery of same name, will be opened for the reception of visitors and all walking in that direction, will find it a delightful place to rest and refresh themselves with the things provided.

Straws show which way the wind blows. W. M. F. HEARTLESS WORSHIP.

"Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their hearts far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men; therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." Isaiah

That spirituality is an essential to acceptable worship, is a truth taught so frequently and plainly in the Bible, that none but those who are disposed which is, that they will make an immediate effort to pervert the obvious import of the word of God will deny the indispensable necessity of it. That it should be practically regarded as unessential in a part of Christian worship, by any church be persuaded to believe it, did it not exist under our immediate observation. But the existence of this error at the present time, with its corrupting difficulty. Brethren and Friends, will you do it? and palyzing influence upon the church, its de- We hope to hear from you before the commence. ceptive influence upon the impenitent, and its ment of the new volume. offensiveness to God, are so apparent, that I need offer no other apology for calling attention to the subject.

The prominent sentiment of the words of the Prophet at the head of this article is this, That addresses to God, whether expressing prayer or praise, without corresponding emotions of the neart, are wrong, and merit the rebuke and judgment of the Almighty. A heartless rehearsal of sacred songs does in no degree fulfill our obligation to praise the Lord. Such worship is incompatible with the nature of Him to whom it is professedly rendered. It is a false address to Deity. God is the Creator of all things and "for his own pleasure they are and were created;" consequently he is the absolute governor and sovereign disposer of all beings and events; and being possessed of all true goodness and excel lence, we are bound by every law of reason and propriety, as well as by the law which he in accordance with his rightful prerogative hath given us, to honor, love, and serve him. Praise is the offspring of admiration, reverence and love; we cannot praise that in which we discover no excel lence. If we see no beauty in Christ that we should desire him-no efficacy in the Holy Spirit that we should seek it—no authority in God's Law praise the triune God?

"God is a Spirit," and that is the reason he gives why he requires spiritual worship. Were he a material being, possessed of limited percep-It was understood that the tri-annual Confer- tion and knowledge as man, then might he like ence here recommended should partake more of man be deceived by a fair and false address. But he is a Spirit, omnipotent and omniscient. He sees every heart, and surveys minutely the secret every heart, and perfectly "understandeth them afar off." "From him no secret can be hid." and he requires of his intelligent creatures the of as very fine; and one who reads the newspahomage of their hearts, and the first fruits of their | pers of the day would be likely to think it deaffections. And it well becometh dependent crea- cidedly the most important part of the exercises. tures to honor and revere the independent Creator—to love and praise the source of all their enjoyments. How then must the great and glorious God regard those who say with their voices, ple? What constitutes one a member of the "OLord, we praise thee," while in their hearts | Church? Is it obligatory on all who believe the hatred to God and his law reign with unbroken Gospel to belong to the Church? Has a member sway—who with a playful profanity of his holy name, make mockery their amusement, or think | pleases? Has the Church a right to sanction to deceive Omniscience by false professions of such withdrawal? Will some of your correreverence, or to charm the Almighty by musical tones and a fair exterior? The man who falsely compliments his fellow man by declarations of respect and friendship, while he cherishes bitter enmity against him, adds to the sin of hatred that of base falsehood; so the insincere worshiper fulfills in no degree his obligation to God, but enhances his guilt by lying to Jehovah. The blessed Saviour has said, "They that worship the Father must worship him in spirit and in truth;" therefore all addresses to God which are destitute of these characteristics, are not accepted by

'Tis not in artful measures, in the chime And idle tinkling of a minstrel's lyre, To charm His ear whose eye is on the heart!"

Again—Heartless worship is evil in its effects. it produces wrong sentiments in those who practice it. The impenitent man who is encouraged by Christians to conduct a department of public worship, and to express sentiments in that performance which are opposed to his known principles, is virtually taught that these externals comprise all that is essential to Christian worship. And as he is often commended or paid for these services, he imbibes the opinion that the main obis to gratify the audience with harmonious sounds, and attract others who would not be at tracted by an exhibition of the Gospel, and that this he can accomplish more effectually than Christians themselves. Its tendency is to substitute forms for spirituality, and manner for matter. Said Dr Bacon, "Let the orchestra become the place for the exhibition of music, and the pulpit will be likely to become the place for the exhibition of eloquence, and the pews (why not say boxes?) the place for the display of elegance and fashion," &c. Although the evil results of this heartless worship abound among us, yet the moral blindness which it has produced has effectually destroyed the wisdom of the wise and hidden the understanding of the prudent, that they see not the evil, and so the words of the Prophet are fulfilled in us. GORDON. Stonington, Conn., May 13th, 1846

Rev. Dr. Hewett, son of Rev. Dr. Hewett, of Bridgeport, Conn., says the New-Haven Courier, has suddenly renounced his allegiance to the Epis copal Church in Maryland, and gone over to the Romish Church.

THE NEW VOLUME-NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Three numbers more will complete the second volume of the Sabbath Recorder. We are make ing arrangements to bring out the third volume in an entire new dress, and under circumstances which will greatly increase the interest and value of the paper. No pains shall be spared on our part to render it all that its warmest friends desire And now we have one request to present to those who would see the Recorder live and flourish to increase the number of our subscribers and readers. It is a hard task, at best, to sustain a denominational paper; and that task is greatly in. creased when the friends of the enterprise fail to give it their hearty and active co-operation. But if each person who ought to feel the same interest with ourselves in sustaining the paper, would make a little exertion for that object, there would be no

INFANT BAPTISM.—The Methodist New-Eng. land Conference, at a recent session in Boston. passed a preamble and resolution setting forth "that the practice of infant baptism is divinely authorized and attended with good to our chil. dren," but, that "there is a growing and painful neglect of this apostolic practice," therefore, "that the members of this Conference be respectfully solicited to preach upon the subject of infant baptism, and use ther influence to revive this appropriate Christian practice by all available means." How very much this resembles some of the resolutions passed in favor of the "Lord's

FUNERAL OF MR. TORREY.—The funeral of Rev. Mr. Torrey was celebrated at the Temple in Boston on Monday of last week. The body was deposited in a lower room of the Temple, in a plain coffin, and was an object of interest to an immense crowd of visitors. The funeral services were held in the great hall, which was crowded to discomfort-every aisle of the floor and galle. ry, as well as every seat, being occupied. After the services commenced, a crowd was continually gathering to enter, while an equal number was ready to escape from the press and heat within At the conclusion of the services, a procession of carriages was formed, which followed the corpse to Mount Auburn.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The ceremony of consecrating Trinity Church in this city took place on Thursday last. The bishop of Michigan (now acting in the place of Bishop Onderdonk) officiwe have seen, we judge that the ceremony was quite imposing. The music particularly is spoken

INQUIRIES.—Is the Church a divine institution, or a mere voluntary association of Christ's peo. a right to withdraw from the Church whenever he spondents answer these questions?

A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.

A striking incident is related as connected with the exhibition of the Court of Death, which is now at Boston. Many years ago, when it was exhibiting at Albany, a Member of the Assembly, with some friends, went to see it. Upon his first entrance to the room, on casting his eyes in the direction of the fearful array of figures upon the canvass, he was seized with a sudden faintness, fell, and almost instantly expired. To him, indeed, the painting proved, with terrible reality, truly the court of death. How such a circumstance could occur no one can tell, as there is nothing frightful in the painting; on the contrary it is one of the most beautiful pictures ever seen.

Rev. Benjamin Hervey, a Baptist clergyman from Herkimer County, appeared at the Baptist Convention at Brooklyn, in good health, at the age of one hundred and eleven years. He is a long link between the present and the past, and must have been quite a curiosity among the young men of only three score years and ten.

Peter C. Brooks, father-in-law of Edward Everett, and the richest man in Boston, has sent a draft to the Government of Harvard College for the sum of \$10,000, to appropriate for build ing a new house for the residence of the Presi dent of the Institution. The house now occu pied by President Everett is situated in a very dusty and noisy quarter of the city, and is very unsuitable for a Presidential mansion.

Robert B. Thomas, the veteran astronomer, who for a period of 54 years has published popular almanac, under the title of the Farmer's Almanac, died at West Boylston. A copy of the next Almanac has been furnished to the publishers, who will publish it under an arrangement made with the author.

The people of Indiana have so modified the license law as to prohibit the sale of strong drink unless a majority of the voters in a township vote or petition for it. This throws the labor of sustaining licenses upon the rum-drinking part of the community.

During the voyage of the ship Rainbow from New-York to China, two young lady passengers edited a weekly paper, which was printed in the forecastle, and distributed through the ship.

An act has been passed in the Canadian Pariament for the removal of the disabilities under which the body of Unitarians have hitherto la-

over Oregon. made a reno in the matter led to consid which the wh wes gone ove a lengthy ep until Monday of the present ed by the S sented from · bia against Virginia. In the Hous reported a bill and asked to b eration of tha the Committe for building t

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS,fill complete the second corder. We are mak. out the third volume in and under circumstances ease the interest and value shall be spared on our de warmest friends desire. request to present to those corder live and flourish. make an immediate effort of dur subscribers and Lat best, to sustain a de-I that task is greatly inof the enterprise fail to active co-operation. But nt to feel the same interest ng the paper, would make bject; there would be no d.Friends, will you do it?

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Torrey.—The funeral of celebrated at the Temple of last week. The body room of the Temple, in a nobject of interest to an ors. The funeral services shall, which was crowded sle of the floor and galleit, being occupied. After a crowd was continually ile an equal number was e press and heat within. he services, a procession ied, which followed the

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.

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General Intelligence. Doings in congress.

The most important business before the Senate last week related to the extension of jurisdiction over Oregon. The Committee on Territories made a report that it was not expedient to move in the matter at this session of Congress. This led to considerable discussion, in the course of which the whole subject of the Oregon Boundary was gone over. Mr. Benton was in the midst of a lengthy speech when the Senate adjourned until Monday. The bill repealing the limitation of the present naval force to 7,500 men was passed by the Senate. A remonstrance was presented from the people of the District of Columbia against the retrocession of Alexandria to

In the House of Representatives, the Committee reported a bill for extending our laws over Oregon. and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of that bill. Mr. King of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill for building twelve iron war steamers and one iron war frigate; the steamers to range from 1200 to 1600 tons, and carry six guns of twelve The frigate to carry sixty heavy guns. The bill also recommended the acceptance of Bergen's proposal to build said vessels, and appropriates five millions for the purpose.

Virginia.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The following important news from the seat of war was published in the New-York papers of Monday morning, May 25. The principal facts may probably be relied upon:

There have been two engagements between General Taylor and the Mexican troops; the first occurring on the 7th inst., when General Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his Camp opposite Metamoros, in which the Mexicans, numbering from 5,000 to 7,000, were repulsed. The spot where the Americans lay one night became a battle field the next day, and upwards of 200 Mexicans were found dead upon | pool, all of which will be removed at the low duty | Maine the same spot the next morning.

The second battle took place on the 9th inst. commencing at 3½ o'clock, P. M., within three miles of General Taylor's camp. The action Many of the districts are suffering the horwas on the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the Chapporal, which was near twelve miles in The Ballinasloe Advertiser states that the diswidth. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passge, through which General Taylor was advancing. There being a swamp on the other hand, General Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that General Arista had not time to save his papers, which with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of General Taylor. The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time 600 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the Americans took 300 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery. The Americans lost in the action about 62 killed and wounded. Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran by the bursting of a shell, Lieut. Inge, and one or two others, whose names are not given. Col. Kane, Lieutenants Gates, Verbank, Hore, Luther and others, were among the wounded.

We regret to say that Maj. Ringgold, who was wounded on the 6th inst., died on the 10th, and was buried with military honors. The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions

was at least 1200. The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6,000

An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Capt. Thornton and Lieuts. Hardee and Kane were released.

Lieut. Deas was not demanded. Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor, was Gen. Vega. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him save in exchange for an officer of

equal rank whenever one should be taken. The Mexican Army were so confident of victory, that every preparation had been made to celebrateit, but all preparations fell into the hands of the Americans.

In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river and were drowned in their attempt to swim it.

Farther information has been received tha the American Consul and all the American residents at Matamoros have been arrest and sent to Saltill, a small town about 130 miles from Matamoros.

FARTHER WAR ITEMS.

A great War Meeting was held in the Park in this city on Wednesday evening of last week. at which resolutions were passed approving the measures which have been taken to carry on the war with Mexico, expressing thanks to General Taylor and those under his command, &c.

Official dispatches have been received at Washington from General Taylor, confirming the account of the great battle near Metamoras.

The town of Matamoras, destroyed by the Americans, is said to be about the size of Wilmington, Delaware.

Fifty-seven Volunteers at Columbia, Ga., with European countries. the name of J. S. Calhoun, Editor of the Enquirer, at the head of the list, have tendered their services to Gen. Gaines, to march to Mexico at a moment's warning.

having a commission.

It is said that there is an unusually large number of persons seen in the streets of the city of New Orleans with their arms in slings. The Picayune wonders if the drafting has anything to do with it.

The New Orleans Delta of the 13th inst. says:

and we doubt not double the number. The various recruiting officers in this city are also obtaining hourly accessions to their numbers."

We learn from Watervliet that the Govern ment has 200,000 muskets at that place, now ready for shipment at a moment's notice; and that there are also 800,000 in the various depots, independent of the State armories, which contain rom 300,000 to 400,000 more. There need not, therefore, be much fear of a scarcity of guns.

Applications continue to pour in upon the Pres ident from volunteers, who are anxious to serve their country. Among them is the Hibernia Jackson Guards, a company from the sixth divi sion of Pennsylvania militia. Fayette Guards, from Brownsville, Pa. A full regiment, equip ped fully, tendered by Gov. Shunk, of Pa. T President has also had an offer of one regiment mounted Cherokees, tendered by S. Watie. volunteer company from Fredericksburg, offered by Mr. Willis; and several other applications.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Britannia reached Boston on Thurs day last, bringing Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The Cotton market stood firm; the Share mar-

Large quantities of American Provisions find their way to England by almost every arrival With an anticipated scarcity of bread stuffs, the records of the barrels of flour and of beef which cross the Atlantic at the present time are duly paraded in the columns of the daily press. They point a moral of gratifying character; for when the restrictions which have hitherto impeded that they will be—it is impossible to guage the extent to which the provision trade between England and America will be carried. At present there are New Hampshire upward of 400,000 barrels under lock in Liverwhen the Corn Bill becomes law.

The accounts from various parts of Ireland | Connecticut give painful evidence of the existing distress. Rhode Island rors of famine, and fever is on the increase. trict hospital in that town is very crowded. There are many fever cases. The Galway Mercury Delaware gives an account of a relief meeting in that dis- | Virginia trict, where the sum subscribed was totally inade. | North Carolina quate to the emergency of the evil. In Mallow, fears of an outbreak have been general. In Clogheen, oatmeal and coarse flour had been distributed to above 1000 starving creatures. In Waterford the respectable sum of £850 had been subscribed in one day, and other sums had since been added. In Tralee, money had been raised and provisions distributed to the famishing populace. The accounts from the districts on the south and south-west are nearly uniform in their statements of the destitution, and apprehensive for the continuance of the peace.

- Emigration from Ireland to the continent of North America is proceeding on a large scale. A vessel left Limerick a few days ago with 420 emigrants for Canada, 40 of whom had their pasgrants for Quebec.

The North of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine-growers, who have risen against the exactions of the government. The country has beenput under martial law. The insurgents numbered between 3,000 and 4,000; they showed some bunals or the trials of the disaffected had been in- which the letters of the alphabet and words car overthrown the government.

The attempt on the life of Louis Phillippe seems to have made that monarch more estimable than ever in the minds of his countrymen.

The Britannia brought out five Friendly International Addresses from different towns and cities in England to the same number of cities in the United States. The most remarkable of these addresses is one from the women of Exeter to the women of Philadelphia, signed by sixteen hundred of the fair country women.

The Prussian Government have stopped all proceedings against Ronge.

The winter which was so unusually mild in vestigation in the great book of nature. England, has been succeeded by a cold and dangerous spring.

said to be in a state of great destitution.

Letters received from Algiers state that Abdel-Kader had once more outwitted the French

The number of German emigrants on their way to the Atlantic ports this season had been estimat-

Large quantities of Clover seed from the United States have been imported in Holland and other

DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN NORTHERN BRAZIL. -A letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated Aracaty, Feb. 20, gives a heart-rending The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says description of the sufferings of the inhabitants that about fifty Members of Congress have ap. of portions of Northern Brazil. At Aracaty, in plied to the President for appointments either for consequence of the protracted drought, the trees of Michigan, who was drowned in the Lake nearly joints. themselves or their relatives, in the army, and were withering, and the people were famishing six months ago, were recently found. Funeral that there are an immense number of patriotic for want of food. The writer says-"Should officers to serve the country, upon condition of the drought continue until May or June we shall have few persons left her. They have already begun to flock to Pernambuco, the capitol; and if opportunity offers, all that remain wilimmediately follow." The writer was at Ico Feb. 9, and he there saw families who a short time since enjoyed abundance begging from door to door. "They appeared," he remarks, "more like skeletons than any thing else. Ma--" It is with no small degree of satisfaction that ny were dying in the streets, of want, daily; and we are enabled to announce that volunteers are the deaths were so numerous that the amount of

less than 347 volunteers came in from different A quarter of flour (half a bushel) could not be towns in the State, and the full compliment of obtained for less than 24 millreas, or \$12; and and Post Roads in the Senate, declared, in his four regiments required from this State under the biscuits, weighing half an ounce, sold for 30 reas, place on Tuesday, that no change was contemrequisition of Gen. Taylor, will soon be filled up, or one cent and a half each. Salt, which a short plated in the Rates of Postage. This announce. time previous was selling at 8 millreas, was held ment will be received with general satisfaction in at 16 millreas. In the districts of Inhamum, every part of the country. Our Post Office Law Crato, the province of Parahyca, and the neigh- when next altered, will no doubt be so amended boring country, excepting the sea coast, the dis- as to make Postage still cheaper. tress was great beyond description, and the inhabitants were perishing of hunger in all direc-Baltimore American.

THE CHOLERA.—This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage the continent of Europe, originating, as before, in the heart of Asia, Northern Persia being the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradu- last week, about 70 years of age. He is spoken ally approaching the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims Jackson in the Seminole war, and was wounded to Asiatic cholera. The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due West, for it attacked in singular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Meshed, Teheran and Ispahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its ernment. Wisconsin, therefore, will be reprepresent rate, it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time. Indeed, it is stated from Riga that it has already broken out at Orenberg and Kasan, and that several persons Albany Exchange Bank, now in circulation, are at St. Petersburg have been attacked by the counterfeit. The only safety is in refusing all inch calibre, and two or more smaller guns. ket was recovering its tone; the Corn trade was influenza, a disease that usually precedes the one dollar notes on this bank having for a vignette in a very unsatisfactory condition, on account of cholera; proper precautionary measures ought, the unsettled state of the Tariff, the House of therefore, to be taken to check the progress of Lords not having acted on the new bill; the the cholera in due time, for arriving as it will in Money market was easier. The Oregon Ques- the middle of summer, the season most favorable tion remained in statu quo, the general opinion for its development and propagation, the consebeing in favor of a settlement on the parallel of quence in the densely crowded towns and cities of the continent will be awful.

German paper.

Volunteers.—The following is the enrollment of troops ordered by the Executive in the several States, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a half. At the average of five hundred men in a regiment, this will give you the number of 43,250. If the companies are full, the force will be equal branch of commerce are removed—as removed to and beyond the fifty thousand men ordered by

> ENROLLMENT. 2 | Mississippi Massachusetts Arkansas Missouri Vermont 2 | Illinois Indiana Kentucky Ohio Wisconsin Iowa Florida Louisiana Texas South Carolina 2 Tennessee Dist. Columbia, 1 batal

SUMMARY.

A Mr. Swartz, of St. Louis, has discovered a new varnish for oil paintings or paper, which may be laid on a dozen times, then rubbed down and polished like a mirror, retaining all the while its | limpid and colorless translucency. The Chinese use something very similar.

Massachusetts has paid as bounty, \$115,816 71, to the several Agricultural Societies in that State. since their formation. The number now incorsage paid by their landlord. Another vessel is porated is ten, viz. the Massachusetts, incorporated about sailing from the same port with 120 emi- in 1792, the Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, in 1803, the Berkshire, in 1811, the Hampshire, Franklyn and Hampden, in 1818, the Worcester in 1818, the Essex, in 1818, the Plymouth, in 1819, the Bristol, in 1823, the Hampden, in 1844, and the Barnstable in 1844.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that Professor Jacob, of the Imperial Academy, has just courage, but were imperfectly armed. The con- communicated to that body, the invention of an stitution was suspended on the 20th ult:, the liber- electrophonic telegraph, composed of ten keys, ty of the press was suspended, and military tri- ten different words, and ten conducting wires, by stituted. If the movement had been more general, be expressed by means of sound. The academy it would have seriously embarrassed, perhaps has pronounced a favorable opinion of the inven-

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writing from Austin, Texas, under date of March 30th, savs butter is selling at 37½ cents, and cheese 40 cents per pound in that city. The proscribed as very great. Austin is surrounded by fine mountain scenery, and is remarkably man.

The fossil remains of animals, not now in existence, entoombed in solid rocks, present us with durable monuments of the great revolutions which the earth has undergone at remote periods of time, angle of forty-five degrees, the natural features Fall Term, and continue aeven weeks, with daily Lectures, and open to us a new page for our study and in may be much more effectually preserved than

A prize of 50 Guineas, (\$250,) which was offered in Great Britain for the best essay upon a The poor in the Highlands of Scotland are branch of Agricultural Chemistry, has been awarded to Mr. John Pitkin Norton, of Farmington in Ct., a son of John T. Norton Esq.

> The Boston Traveler states that a gentleman in Essex county has recently imported a kind of grass seed which is said to have yielded, in a single season, five clippings, an aggregate length of twenty-eight feet.

> Major Jesse Buel presented the Albany Journal with an egg taken from the nest of a black ounces.

The Mexican army on the Rio Grande is officered by many English, French, and other Europeans.

services were held at Detroit, and attended by a large concourse of citizens.

under date of May 21, says: -" The Great Na- Isthmus of Darien, which is only 37 miles, would tional Fair opened to-day at 12 o'clock, with the save 8,000 miles or more than one-half the dis- No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. ringing of the great bell, which was raised for the tance, reducing the voyage out and back to less No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp. occasion, the firing of cannon, the display of flags, than the time now required to make the passage and music by the band. The Fair realizes all out. The distance from New-York to the mouth that has been expected. The crowd of people of the Columbia river, by land, is about 2700. visiting it is immense."

sorting to a draft is abandoned. Yesterday no first necessity had risen to an exhorbitant price. mond, Va., and the other at Louisville, Ky.

The Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices

On Thursday, May 7, the town of Grenada Miss., was almost swept away by a terrible tornado. Eighteen persons were killed, and as many others wounded.

The Cherokee delegations to Washington have been singularly unfortunate this year. The National Intelligencer announces the death of another member, Captain John Looney, on Friday of of as a brave, honest, and good man, and a firm friend of the whites. He served under General for which he received a pension for life from the Government of the United States.

The Milwaukie Courier says, that at the recent Election, a very large majority of the people of Wisconsin declared in favor of a State Gov. sented in the next Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

A large portion of the one dollar notes on the a female and a child standing by her side.

The telegraphic communication between New-Haven and Boston is now complete. A few days are needed to test the work, after the expiration of which the lightning will jump astride the wires and shoot back and forth between the two cities, entirely at the will of a single individual at each end of this "highway of thought."

Newfoundland papers state that the Seal Fishery had proved very unsuccessful this season; only 80,000 seals had arrived up to the 27th of April. Several vessels have been lost in the ice. Sermon by the writer from 2 Timothy iv. 7, 8, "I have The Insurance Offices at St. Johns had ascertained their losses to be \$40,000 in that trade alone.

A private letter from Richmond, Va., dated 17th inst. says:-- "We had a negro insurrection here a few days since, a few miles from the city. They were to march to the city and take the tion.) banks and all the cash, but they were not quite quick enough. About a dozen were arrested, and they will put a rope round their necks by way of Westerly, R. I.—John P. Knowles, Enoch Vose, Charles

Henry Boylard was seriously injured by being Henry Boylard was seriously injured by being worthy, Shepherd Brown, \$1 each.
shot in the face by one of the cannon during the Hopkinton, R. I.—Nathan Palmer, \$4; Samuel Crandall, 2 firing in the Park on Wednesday, at the great mass meeting.

A wretch named Wm. Hudson, living in Pendleton County, Va., recently murdered his wife and two children and maimed four others; the Gettysburgh, Pa.—Samuel Fahnestock \$2. lives of two of the latter were despaired of. He Troupsburgh—Charles Card \$1. surrendered himself soon afterwards, and, in reply to an inquiry, said that he committed the deed in a fit of passion occasioned by improper conduct on the part of his wife.

Mr. Devyr, Editor of The Anti-Renter, has had verdict of \$500 rendered against him at Catskill, for an alledged libel on the professional and personal character of Mitchell Sanford. Esq., who was one of the counsel for the prisoners in the Anti-Rent trials at Delhi.

Albert J. Tirrell, acquitted of the murder of Maria A. Bickford, has pleaded guilty of the crimes of adultery and lascivious cohabitation with her, for which the penalty is six years in the State Prison.

The notes of the White Plains Bank are 25 per | cent. discount; and the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Buffalo, 10 per cent, discount.

music, committed suicide at Binghampton, a few days since. He had become involved in difficulties in Pennsylvania, and was obliged to marry contrary to his will, to evade the punishment of breach of promise.

Letters have been received announcing the total loss of the brig Falco on the coast of New-Zealand, and an attack made on her crew, and the plundering of her cargo by the natives.

A New-Haven correspondent of the New-York Express says, that the Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia, is the favorite candidate for the GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Presidency of Yale College.

Lavater says, 'He who sedulously attends. pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, fits of raising neat cattle in that region are de- and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites for

fashionable in Paris, France.

It is said that if a corpse when laid out is placed with the body nearly erect, or in an when left in the usual horizontal posture, and in this way the body may be carried a great distance without change.

Four-score Lowell girls have gone to the Washington Fair, where they will take part in exhibiting goods of their own manufacture. If Congress would only vacate the Capitol awhile, and let these girls take charge of the Gevernment looms, the people's cloth would no doubt be better woven.

A gentleman recently returned from the Pacific by way of the Isthmus of Panama, states No. 1-An Apology-for introducing the Sabbath of the that 2,000 letters were lying in the Post Office Poland hen, which measures eight and a half in- at Panama, directed to various persons, merches by six and three quarters, and weighs four chants and others, on the Pacific, which could chants and others, on the Pacific, which could the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. not be forwarded, as the transit postage was not No.3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab

The gigantic fossil reptile lately dug up in the state of Alabama, is now in Butler's Museum, Utica, N. Y. It is more than 114 feet long. The remains of Dr. Houghton, State Geologist | without allowing for the cartilage between the

- The actual distance to be sailed from New-York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, A ship canal to Panama, to be cut through the

The Chinese are fond of long finger-nails-The Southern Methodist Conference has deter- they have been seen seventeen inches long. To pouring in from all quarters, and the idea of re- mortality could not be estimated." Articles of mined to locate its Book Concerns, one at Rich- preserve them they sometimes bind them up carefully between slips of bamboo.

In Whitestown, Thursday morning, May 14, by Pres. Green, Mr. FLETCHER G. JELLIFF, of Newark, N. J., to Miss Mary W., daughter of Reuben Wilcox, Jr., of

In Alfred, N. Y., April 22d, by Elder N. V. Hull, Mr. Amos Maryott, of Genesee, to Miss Betsey Stevens, of

Also, by the same, May 4, Mr. WILLIAM H. MUROE to Miss SARAH ANN HUMPHREY, all of Alfred.

In Genesee, N. Y., April 26th, by Elder H. P. Green, Mr. James R. Greenman, of Hebron, Pa., to Miss Fanny BABCOCK, of the former place.

In Clara, Potter Co., Pa., March 23d, by Elder Rowse Babcock, Mr. Anson Smith to Miss Polly Fosmer. In Charlestown, R. I., March 3d, by Elder A. B. Burdick, Mr. Franklin Cottrell, of Hopkinton, to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, of Charlestown.

Also, by the same, in Hopkinton, March 11th, Mr. BRADFORD H. BARBER, of Hopkinton, to Miss FANNY Matteson, of West Greenwich, R. I.

In the town of Oswayo, Potter Co., Pa., on the 9th inst., CHARLES BRIZZEE, about 30 years of age. He died with a firm hope in Christ. Text, "Set thine house in or-

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 9th, 1846, of a cancer, Lucy Greene, wife of Elder Henry P. Greene, in the forty-fifth year of her age. The deceased was a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist church in Genesee. For more than six months she endured much severe pain, which she bore with patient resignation to her Divine Redeemer. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the Sabbath, we trust her happy spirit took its flight to join the Church triimphant above,

In the town of Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa., on the 22d day of march last, Thomas Hallock, in the 65th year of his age. Brother Hallock was formerly a member of the Firstday Baptist Church; but having his mind called up to the subject of the Sabbath, he was one of the first in that town o embrace and practice upon the claims of God's Word. When the Seventh-day Baptist church in that place was organized, he enrolled himself with that little band, to obey God in all his commandments. He remained until death a faithful, consistent, and active Christian, adorning the profession which he had made by a godly walk and conversation, and an honor to the church and society of which he was a member, and a firm advocate for the "faith once delivered to the Saints." He has left a number of relatives behind to mourn their loss. In his last days he often requested his brethren not to pray for long life to be given him, as he had by faith the prospect of Heaven full in view. fought a good fight," &c.

Rowse Babcock, Sanford P. Stillman, Wm. Tew, Nathan V. Hull, Henry Potter, Charles Card, H. C. Crandall, Wm. H. Redfield, (all right-thanks for the explana-

Bradford, A. B. Langworthy, Henry B. Lewis, Catherine Wilcox, \$2 each; Joseph L. Bliven, Wm. Lang-

\$2 50; Wm. R. Wells, George Irish, \$2 each. Millport, P.-Rowse Babcock, John White, \$1 each. * Ulysses, Pa—Noah Hallock \$2, J. & E. Kibbee \$1. Townsend, O.—Francis Greenman \$4, Ichabod Bab-

cock \$1. Alfred-Wm C. Kenyon \$4.

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.

NOTICE.

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.

A FARM FOR SALE.

TN 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 viewlof the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninety, A young man named Esta Brooks, a teacher of 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 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 Grand-st., N. Y .- Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.- or on the 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. Science, and Director of the Primary Department. J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and

Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall or Winter Term. Mrs. LUCY M., CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

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

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those de-

signig to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the and Model Classes. 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 \$1.09 to \$1.50.

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

SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts.
No 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages

-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata rians.—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-

-Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-

ges; 1 ct. points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun

terfeit Coin. 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 Com-

mandment; in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference." pp. 24: Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General

Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, containing full direct tions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attend

Miscellaneous.

CLING TO THY MOTHER.

BY GEO. W. BETHUNE. Cling to thy mother; for she was the first To know thy being, and to feel thy life; The hope of thee through many a pang she must; And, when midst anguish like the parting strife, Her babe was in her arms, the agony Was all forgot, for bliss of loving thee.

Be gentle to thy mother; long she bore Thine infant fretfulness and silly youth; Nor rudely scorn the faithful voice that o'er Thy cradle prayed, and taught thy lisping truth. Yes, she is old; yet on thy manly brow She looks, and claims thee as her child e'en now.

Uphold thy mother; close to her warm heart She carried, fed thee, lulled thee to thy rest; Then taught thy tottering limbs their untried art, Exulting in the fledging from her nest; And, now her steps are feeble, be her stay, Whose strength was thine, in thy most feeble day.

Cherish thy mother; brief perchance the time May be, that she will claim the care she gave; Passed are her hopes of youth, her harvest-prime Of joy on earth; her friends are in the grave; But for her children, she could lay her head Gladly to rest among the precious dead.

Be tender with thy mother; words unkind, Or light neglect from thee, will give a pang To that fond, bosom where thou art enshrined In love unutterable, more than pang Of venomed serpent.* Wound not her strong trust As thou wouldst hope for peace when she is dust!

O mother mine! God grant I ne'er forget,
Whatever be my grief, or what my joy, The unmeasured, unextinguishable debt I owe thy love; but find my sweet employ, Ever through thy remaining days, to be To thee as faithful as thou wert to me.

"" How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child!"

OBLIGATIONS OF LITERARY MEN TO

THE BIBLE.

BY REV. DR. SPRING.

Bible. In what department of English litera- ear !- Boston Star. ture may not the difference be discovered between the spirit and sentiments of Christian writers and those who have drawn all their materials of thought and of ornament from Pagan writers? In the language of an anonymous 45 years before the birth of Christ, made every writer, "Not to say that antiquity furnishes an fourth year, without exception, a leap year example of a philosopher who could think like | This, however, was an over correction; for it Newton; or a moralist who could illustrate hu- supposed the length of the tropical year to be man obligation like Edwards or Johnson, we 655 1-2 days, which is too great, and induces an find a proof of the superiority of Christian prin- error of 7 days in 900 years. Accordingly, as ciples even in those works of imagination which early as the year 1414, it was perceived that the are deemed scarcely susceptible of influence equinoxes were gradually moving from the 21st from religion. The common romance and the of March and September, where they ought alnovel, with all their fooleries and ravings, would ways to have fallen had the Julian year been exbe more contemptible than they are, did they act. A new reform of the calendar was thus re- tion, protesting against any change in the Constirevelation. And the more splendid fictions of days after the 4th of October, 1582, so that the red to the Special Committee. the poet derive their highest charm from the next day was called the 15th and not the 5th. evangelical philanthropy, tenderness, and sublimity that invest them. But for the Bible, Homer and Milton might have stood upon the same shelf, equals in morality, as they are competitors for renown. Young had been ranked with Juvenal; and Cowper had united with Horace and with Ovid to swell the tide of voluptuousness."

indebted for some of their best scenes and inspirations to the same source. At the suggesto the parallel between Macbeth and Ahab-between Lady Macbeth and Jezebel-between the announcement to Macbeth of the murder of his family, and that to David of the death of Absalom by Joab-to the parallel between the opening of the Lamentations of Jeremiah and Byron's apostrophe to Rome as the Niobe of nations-to the parallel between his ode to Napo. leon and Isaiah's ode on the fall of Sennacherib -and also to the resemblance between Southey's chariot of Carmala in the curse of Kehama, and Ezekiel's vision of the wheels, and have been forcibly impressed with the obligations of this class of writers to the sacred Scriptures.

May it not be doubted whether scholars have our common English Bible. It is the purest specimen of English or Anglo Saxon to be found in the world. It was made by the order of James I. in 1607, by forty-seven of the most able and learned men of Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge. It has stood the test of two hundred and thirty years experience, and is a noble monument of the integrity, fidelity, and learning of its venerable translators. Addison remarks, "There is a certain coldness in the phrases of European languages, compared with the oriental forms of speech. The English vinced of the need of a personal interest in the tongue has received innumerable improvements from an infusion of Hebraisms, derived out of the practical passages in Holy Writ. They warm and animate our language, give it force, energy, and convey our thoughts in ardent and intense phrases. There is something in this kind of diction, that often sets the mind in a flame, and makes our hearts burn within us." Nor has it been at all improved by American Philologists. Was it too much for a learned Commentator to say, "Our translators have not only made a standard translation; but they have made their translation the standard of our language. The English tongue in their day was originals; so that after the lapse of two hundred | When I called again she lay years, the English Bible, with very few excep- a silent clay cold corpse. tions, is the standard of the purity and excellence of the English tongue."

SILENCE OF THE PULPIT.

Can the pulpit be silent in regard to any prevailing sin, and not share in the responsibility of that sin? Let the following fact, from the Indiana Freeman, answer:

Judge Stevens related, at the Westfield Convention, a conversation that he had recently held with a Virginian on the subject of slavery. After a pretty long argument the Virginian finally said: Sir, I know you are mistaken-I know that slavery is not wrong-I know that it is sanctioned by the Bible, for I have been a member of a church for thirty years, and heard a thousand ministers preach, and although they preached against every conceivable sin, none of them ever hinted that holding slaves was unchristian." THE BEAUTIFUL.

Come in the calmness of the twilight hour when the zephyrs gently play among the branches of the waving trees-when the birds are carolling their evening songs-and muse upon earth's beautiful objects. All nature is lovely, from the blue sky above us, to the springing grass beneath our feet; from the mighty ocean, to the rippling streamlet passing gently by among the shrubbery. And charming, indeed, is the cool fragrant air of morn, and the gentle breezes of evening.—The sparkling rays of the sun, and the pale silvery beams of the moon and stars, as they lend their influence to illuminate our earth are alike beautiful. Even the birds of the air, as they tune their sweet voices, teach us a lesson of cheerfulness—inspire within our breasts a love of the beautiful. The rosy dimple cheeked child, enjoying its innocent plays—the ruddy noble-spirited youth, and even the aged, with heads already blossomed for the grave, each feel that life has some sunny spots-some halcyon days. Some may tell of the disappointments, the partings, the bitter tears; they may tell of death, and the grave, but you who are good say, is not this a happy world of ours, after all? Do you not remember some bright, joyous days, when the world seemed as one pleasant dream, and no cloud dimmed the clear sky of hope and prosperity? Does not memory recall the innocent sports of childhood, the happy hours spent with young companions, and the kind friends who hovered around us, strewing our path with the flowers of tenderness and affection? Think of the pleasant smiles, the hours of sweet com- near the navy yard. Sophia was at her mother's itself," as Maryatt says, "it appears nothingmunion with the loving ones of earth, and then house until 4 o'clock on Monday, the 6th inst., join in the song of all nature, that beanty dwells at which time her mother states she left her is the continual attention it requires." One numword, think, O! think again-gaze on all life's return by the cars to Annapolis. She has not ther comes on. It is an endless drudgery, and is attractive objects, taste the sweet pleasures of a been since heard of, and is either secreted in a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, well-spent life, and joyous will be your medita- the city of Washington, or has gone in the hack, pass as a pleasant dream, and death will only the Pennsylvania line. I have no doubt that waft your spirit, on their glittering wings, to the left my house without the slightest provocation, Elysian fields above, and there the soft strains of and has always been treated with kindness and date of our paper, we must hand in the matter for zabeth Oakes Smith, with other of our best female wri-English literature is no common debtor to the music shall forever fall in sweet accents on your humanity.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The Julian year, introduced by Julius Cæsar This change was immediately adopted in all Roman Catholic countries, but tardily in the countries of Protestantism.

In England, the change of style, as it was called, took place after the 2d day of September, 1752, eleven nominal days being then struck out; so that the last day of Old Style being the There is not a finer character, nor a finer de- od, the first of the new style, (the next day,) was scription, in all the works of Walter Scott, than | called the 14th instead of the 3d. The same that of Rebekah in Ivanhoe. And who does legislative enactment which established the Grenot see that it owes its excellence to the Bible 1 gorian year in England in 1752, shortened the Shakspeare, Byron and Southey, are not a little preceding year, 1751, by a full quarter. Previous to that time the year was held to begin with the 25th of March, and the year 1751 action of a valued friend, I have turned my thoughts | cordingly did so; but that year was not suffered to run out, being supplanted on the first of Jashould commence on that day.

> Russia is now the only country in Europe in which the Old Style is still adhered to, and the difference between the other European and Russian dates amounts, at present, to about two

LOVELINESS OF EARLY PIETY.

The loveliness of early piety is well illustrated in the composure with which the happy subject meets the approach of death. To see the elastic form of youth tottering to the grave, robbed by disease of the bloom of health, a sure prey to been sufficiently sensible of their obligations to the destroyer of man, is a painful scene to look upon. It starts an involuntary pang in the bosom of friends. They mourn at the prospect of losing youth, beauty, and virtue, while the dying child of God rejoices in hopes of gaining immortal bliss. These thoughts are suggested by the recent death of a young female member of the Boston Wesleyan church. Emiline Cobb, adopted daughter of William

and Mary G. Felt, was 18 in February last. Another month passed away and she had ceased to live. One year previous she had been con-Saviour, and was blessed with the sense of the Divine favor and rejoiced in God's pardoning love. She was distinguished by a quiet demeanor; steady and consistent piety. She lived beloved. Her end was peaceful. Confined to had been referred already to the committee in her chamber for weeks she was enabled to testify to many friends how valuable is early piety, and how happy is the pious dying youth.

I attended her, with other Christian friends, at her request, and administered the Lord's supper for the last time, while weeping friends kneeled around her bed. O, it was a solemn hour. Approaching her bed side to take my what was the need of such a resolution. We leave, she looked up with an unnatural brilli- ought to show them that we would suffer no not equal to such a work. But God enabled ancy gleaming from her eye, and said in a full them to stand as upon Mount Sinai, and crane but triumphant tone, "I am weak and growing up their country's language to the dignity of the weaker, but, Oh, I am happy, happy, happy!"

Absence from the city had prevented me from calling on her again after the solemn hour spent in the communion season. But I heard from those who hovered over her couch what were the breathings of her soul. The day she died she through some of our exchanges of the case of a son may be sent to the Poor House in the County said while lying so quietly, that her foster mother man in Alexandria, La., who, at last accounts, of Westchester and there supported on such terms thought she had expired, but on approaching her had for thirty days refused to permit a particle of as may be agreed upon between the Inspectors of bedside and speaking to her, she roused up food or a drop of stimulant to pass his lips. Wa- the Prison and the Commissioners of the Poorfrom a sort of lethargy and exclaimed, "Oh! I ter, and in small quantities, was the only nour- the expenses to be paid out of the funds of the thought that I was gone. Why did you call ishment taken by him, and he still adhered with Prison. Courts are required when passing senme back? Oh such a sight as I have seen. great pertinacity to the resolve at first expressed tence upon prisoners to cause convenient inquiry Such a sight!" And as they wept she said, by him, not to seek the benefit of medical aid. to be made into their former trade or business, "Why weep, I'll not be gone long. You'll all During the last few days his pulse has gradually instead of relying as heretofore, upon the unsupcome soon!

A glance of the celestial city had been grant-ed her, and she felt that to "depart and be with The above case, if true, is quite to be with Jesus, with Jesus!"

Reader; this youthful Christian was amiable tersville, Conn., under the influence of religious interest of the State.

and virtuous before her conversion. On these she dare not rely. You may not trust to your goodness for strength to meet your dying hour. Look to Jesus. Claim his friendship. Seek his blessing. L. C. MATLACK.

Boston, April 28, 1846.

"CONTENTED AND HAPPY." Brother Houck has sent us the following ad- by the resident physician of the village. vertisement with a request that we should publish it, saying a friend had just forwarded it to are advertised after this manner. How pereven offering one hundred dollars to secure her return to the enjoyment of that "kindness and humanity" from which she fled!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Tr. Wes.

prehension and delivery to me of my servant exerted on their readers. But if they correct woman Sophia. She left my residence, at An- vices and follies, they will find much opposition napolis, Maryland, on Sunday evening, the 5th from various quarters. It is not merely the wriinst., and traveled in the Cars to the City of ting of the leading article itself, but the obliga-Washington, and went to the house of her moth- tions of writing it, whether inclined or not, in er, who is a free woman, named Margaret Lee, sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of residing next door to a blacksmith shop, at the mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied corner of L street south, and 3d street east, street | down to one task, remaining on one spot. "In in every path.—Ye who say it is a bitter, cruel house in a hack, alleging that she intended to ber is no sooner corrected and printed, than anotions, calm and serene your spirits. Life will in which she left her mother's house, towards little interruption. Look at our weekly routine. be a passport to a more genial clime-angels will her intention is to go to some free State, as she matter for the next must be in process of prepara-

> latto woman, rather under the usual size, of whole of the outside is mostly in type, corrected about 28 years of age, and converses with un- on Saturday, and the form laid by till Monday usual ease and accuracy for a servant. She and Tuesday. On Friday, or Saturday at furtook with her a large trunk and a variety of thest, the leading editorials must be handed in to clothing of the very best quality. THOMAS G. PRATT.

Annapolis, April 7th, 1846.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. P. CHURCH

President not to be a memorial.

A memorial from the South Carolina deleganot sometimes, undesignedly, catch a conception, quired; and it took place under the popedom of tution, especially in regard to the word white, or adorn a character from the rich treasury of Gregory XIII., by the omission of ten nominal and in regard to the Kane pamphlet, was refer-

> The judiciary committee also, through Mr. De Ford, reported against the memorial of the Michigan Conference requesting that the word white be struck out of the Constitution and the the following account of it: Book of Discipline. The amendment of the

Rev. J. Clark said that as one of the committee, he would present a counter report. He said that he did not consider the report that was sense of the committee. He reported that, since It is said that the produce already realized nuary by the year 1752, which it was enacted the required number of conferences had not join- amounts to eighteen millions of francs."-Farmer ed in the request, the conference had no power to | & Mechanic. act. Signed by two members of the committee, Rev. J. Clarke, and Rev. R. B. Thompson of

the Special Committee.

lay the whole on the table. He said that the the water. Oils obtained by compression contain resolution contemplated direct legislation on the mucilage and other matters which may be sepasubject of slavery, and any such attempt should rated by this simple process. be put down at once.

Rev. R. B. Thompson of Virginnia, was opposed to laying it on the table; this resolution | Parisian lady, resolutely discarded a gentleman was one which came exactly in the province of to whom she was to have been married, because that Committee, add should be referred to it. he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle Having once granted a hearing to the abolition- reproof, he replied, "that a man of the world ists, we should hear all they can have to say on would not be so old-fashioned as to regard God

the laying on the table. The action contem- that you do not respect religion, I cease to be however, is not enough, nor is it required in such a connecplated in the resolution, was as foreign to the yours. He who does not love and honor God, matter legally before the conference, as would can never love his wife constantly and sincerely. be the buying and selling of horses, cattle or

impression that Charles and John Wesley ever made any such rule. It was an American rule. broken up by the citizens of that place. In the John Wesley never made any such thing.

Mr. Wesley Starr said that this very matter the shape of a memorial, and why should they posed to their holding a convention there, went in

Rev. G. Brown hoped that the committee would be permitted to have all the matter before them which they needed.

Mr. DeFord thought that the resolution was mere trick. If the ground was already covered, such moves to agitate the conference.

The motion to lay on the table was finally carried, 32 to 29.

Mr. DeFord offered a resolution stringently condemning the course of the abolitionists. Laid on the table without debate.

declined in strength, and other marked symptoms ported oath of the prisoner himself; and if a con-

The above case, if true, is quite remarkable, be employed in the same kind of labor in which Christ is far better." The last words she uttered but we recollect one more singular than this, for he was employed during such imprisonment, withaudibly were these, "Oh! I am going going the truth of which we can fully vouch. It is this: out reference to the certificate of the Judge, if Some few years since, a Mr. M——, of Por- the Agent shall deem such a course best for the

excitement, conceiving it to be his duty to imitate the example of our Saviour and fast forty days, actually performed the same; the only thing which passed his lips during the whole period being cold water, in which a little salt had been dissolved. This, although a remarkable case, is strictly true, and has been attested to by his own family friends, and by hundreds of individuals, and also

Although much weakened by protracted fasting, he retained all his faculties during the whole period. When the feat was completed, he comhim from the South. This is a great country menced taking food in extremely small quantities, where "remarkably neat well looking" women under the advice of his physician, and in two or three days was able to walk unassisted a distance verse and ungrateful she must be to run away Mr. M---- is a remarkably healthy and abof about two miles to the residence of his father. without the slightest provocation?" More, how stemious man, unassuming, plain and truly pious; very benevolent this slaveholder must be to look and when we see him, as we frequently do, hale, after the interests of such an unthankful being, hearty, and portly, we cannot but remember his extraordinary fast .- Farmer & Mechanic.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

Many think the task of editors a very easy one, of mere pleasure and pastime. This might be The above reward will be given for the ap- the case, if they cared not what influence they the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor-it demanding all the exertions of the faculties, with While one number is going through the press, the tion. On Wednesday, eight days previous to the the first and fourth pages. Then the preparation | ters. Sophia is a remarkable neat well looking mu- for the inside is commenced. On Friday the the printer, and the outside matter furnished as far as possible. On Monday, the whole material is prepared and in the printer's hands, except sometimes a few small items of notices, or the like, which can be handed in on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the inside is put to press, and the gation in regard to slavery was decided by the ing the whole week the endless circle of the editor continues and enlarges from year to year."-

Brazil seem not yet to have been exhausted, and new discoveries are being made, developing the richness of her diamond mines. One of these has been recently opened, exceedingly valuable. A French paper published at Rio de Janeiro gives

"This mine, which already has produced 400, Constitution was above the power of the confer- | 000 carats of diamonds, was discovered in Octoence, and even in case it was in the power of ber, 1844, by a negro shepherd. The man, struck the conference it would be an infringement of with the resemblance of the ground to that of the mine of Tijuco, where he had worked, began to dig, and found some diamonds, which he carried to Bahia for sale. He was arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of having stolen them, read to be the report of any one else than Mr. but made his escape. He was pursued by some De Ford. It was true that the main part of the Indians who were sent after him, and found dig. report was in agreement with the sense of the ging again for diamonds, and thus the existence committee, but the arguments used were not the of the mine became known to the Government.

OLIVE OIL.—This article seldom reaches us in a perfectly pure state, and its effects, on that account, are often deleterious rather than beneficial. Rev. S. M. Short presented a resolution, that The following receipt for its purification may, there should be a rule inserted making it sinful therefore, be of service to some: "Mix with wato buy and sell men, and moved to refer it to ter; agitate it violently, then let it settle and turn off the oil. The mucilage which produces ran-Rev. J. G. Whitefield of Virginia, moved to cidity is separated from the oil and remains in

DIGNIFIED CONDUCT.—Eliza Embert, a young and religion." Eliza started—but on recovering Rev. W. H. Collins of Illinois was in favor of herself, said, "From this moment, when I discover

RARE DOINGS .- The St. Louis Republican of Rev. Mr. Dobbins rose to correct a wrong the 11th inst., says that the Abolition Convention which met at Peoria on the 7th, was completely evening of that day, the Abolitionists convened at the Court House, but before they had proceeded to business, a number of persons, who were opand one of them advanced to the desk and declared that no Abolition speeches should be made. The Convention ordered to disperse. Very soon after, a general row was kicked up, the lights were extinguished, and some of the Abolitionists most unmercifully pelted with eggs. The Convention was entirely broken up.

Sing Sing Prison.—The bill passed by the trhe Pison the Croton water; \$4,000 for repairs; \$4,000 for building shops and completing the walls of the Prison. The same act also provides EXTRAORDINARY FASTING.—We are informed that children born of convicts in the Female Privict has been in a State Prison before, he may

PROSPECTUS OF THE

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In the first place, light literature will find no place in its pages, i. e. love tales, literary trash, &c.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

This Magazine is edited by Seba Smith; this gentlemannas been so long and favorably known to the reading public, that to mention his name is recommendation sufficient to ensure the Magazine a hearty welcome from the American people. And we are happy to announce the Rev. J. S. Abbott as among our regular contributors. And also Mrs. Eli-

It will be issued monthly, on handsome paper, and each number embellished with a steel engraving, and a flower nainted from nature. The first number is now ready to deiver to subscribers. Terms one dollar per year, or 10 cents

The above work is got up in better style than any other magazine published for youth in the United States. We challenge investigation for the proof of this assertion. Please

INTRODUCTION.

The design of this work is to present a useful and interesting periodical to the youth of our country-one that while it shall amuse, shall also enlighten and instruct, and not A paper of instructions to the Indiania delefolders and clerks are busy mailing papers. Durwork which shall do its share towards guiding the youth of our country in the path that will lead them to usefulness and respectability as citizens, and honor and happiness as men and Christians. With this general object in view, all suita-A NEW DIAMOND MINE — The rich stores of both original and selected, wherever it may be available.— The world of fact and the world of fancy will both be explore, dand their choicest treasures brought home and spread before our young readers.

Without bias in party politics, the work will present clear and condensed views of political statistics, institutions, and men of the country; and without sectarianism, it will aim to present such matter as may be acceptable to any Christian

Stories, Poetry, History, Biography, Science and Art. will all be made to contribute to our general design. Biographical notices of the distinguished men of our country and ccasionally of other countries, both ancient and modern American history: the history and statistics of the individual states, from Maine to Texas, and from New York to Oregon; Indian Stories and romance, with historical sketches of various tribes, from the time the Europeans first landed till the present time-these are among the prominent sources from which our pages will be filled. And although this work is designed mainly for youth, it is intended that it shall be so conducted that the youth who takes it and preserves it, shall find it a pleasant and valuable companion in

All letters, orders, &c. should be addressed to J. K. Wellman, Proprietor, 116 Nassau street, New York. N. B. Any newspaper giving the above two or three insertions shall receive the Magazine one year.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE. -- It truly gratified our hearts to receive No. 1 of this new work, because it brought us tidings of our estimable friend, 'The Original Juck Downing, of Downingville, away down East.' In a word, Seba Smith, Esq. author of 'The Original Jack Downing Creations,' and who is a sweet writer, especially for the oung, has started in New York City a Young People's Magazine. It will succeed. He is the man for such a Magazine-moral, elevating, amusing, instructive. Let all oung people in our wide spread country take it, for we pledge our word for it that it will be the Magazine for them. It will surpass the palmy days of Parley's Magazine for the Young, we feel quite sure.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.

TODITED by John D. NEWMAN, M. D.—Circumstances L make the man, and very often, as in the present case, the book. For years there has been a steadily increasing interest felt for the vegetable kingdom. Laterly, this taste has been partially gratified by the literary magazines, which owe their popularity, in a great measure, to the beautiful flower prints that adorn them. One specimen a month, tion. A work relating exclusively to the subject is wanted by the public, and this want the present enterprise is intend-

Preceded by a short introduction on Physiology, and view of the Natural and Linnæan Systems, the work will be devoted to a separate consideration of each plant. Together with our own information, we shall draw on the standard works on Chemistry, Botany and Medicine, combining every useful item of knowledge, and without lessening its value, present it in a concise and pleasing form. Obtaining our supplies from the same sources as the bee, we hope to secrete as elegant a sweet for the mind as it does for the body. The properties of each, more especially the medicinal, will be confirmed, in a great number of instances, by personal experience. To this will be added its history; its meaning in the language of flowers; and poetry, eiladies present were requested to leave, and the ther original or selected, from the gems of the children of

The whole illustrated by splendid Colored Engravings, taken from nature, full size, and finished in the highest style

This work is designed to be eminently popular in its application, and there is enough of that which is stranger than fiction about it, to render it in no ordinary degree interesting and instructive.

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EDITED BY VOL.

The S

THE ORIGIN

Shortly after t

manna on the S parted from the other encampmen month subseque Egypt. "And I Lord called unit ing. Thus shalt th all the children o unto the Egyptian wings, and brow therefore, if yes keep my covena treasure unto me earth is mine. dom of priests, an words which thou Israel. And Mo elders of the peop these words whi And all the peop All that the Lord Moses returned th Lord. And the come unto thee i may hear when thee for ever. A people unto the L

God commends Israel by the power care he had alre thus proving, that He gave them onl obeying His voice should not only b also "a kingdom tions to love, to fi God's reason for the tation of His prese ing up His faithful ern them by laws. said unto Moses, I cloud, that the peop thee, and believe t the scene, with all produced by it, w the vast important their God.

Moses addresses ple, and obedience answer is returned days were appoint fy themselves for purity forming a 6 and inward sanci have in coming be to pass on the th there were thunde cloud upon the mo pet exceeding lou was in the camp tr forth the people o God; and they m mount. And Mou smoke, because th fire; and the sm smoke of a furnace greatly. And wh sounded long, and Moses spake, and G Ver. 16-19.

The Lord annou with overawing exh holding His Majest attentively and with laid upon them inju through these they taught that purity o shall see the Lord. also proved, and the should be disobedie to execute His conde in all this no lesson Christian ! After renewed as "break through un of them perish," " ing, I am the Lord thee out, of the land bondage. Thou al

me. Thou shall no image, or any likes ven above, of that is in the water up bow down thyself to the Essa thy God's iniquity of the father third said fourth and showing mercy

love me and keep my

is prospertly.