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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 11, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE JEWS IN PERSIA.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Journal of Rev. H. Stern, a missionary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. They give some idea of the persecution to which the Jews are exposed in all the Eastern countries.

He knew, and had conversed with Dr. Wolff, but gresso." had never read the New Testament. He promised to call upon us, which he soon did, accompanied by two very respectable Jews; we preached Christ crucified to them; they did not make any objection, but hung down their heads and sighed. 1.—"But why do you not turn to the Lord your God?" The Mullah—"We expect that the Messias will soon come, and redeem us from the Goim. or Gentiles." I.—"How long have you been in this country?" He.—"Since the time of Cyrus." I.—"From what tribe are you descended?" He.—" From the tribe of Judah." I.—" Has your community here always remained as it is now?" He.—"No. A hundred years since there were thirteen synagogues in this place, and it was completed." Second Mullah .- "On account of our sins we are in captivity, and on acted States could spare fifteen hundred, and Scotcount of our sins the Goim (or Gentiles) rule over land a thousand. Ten thousand ministers might, us, and on account of our sins we are exiles in during the present year, be drawn off from Christhis country." I—"Yes; on account of the sin tendom and given to the heathen. What a donaof which you are guilty, in rejecting Jesus of tion to a dying world! What a present to its re-

State of the Jews.

the state of oppression in which our Jewish breth- when churches of every name shall consecrate

I. They have not justice rendered unto them. Any Gentile can inflict upon them any punishment he may choose, with the greatest impunity. II. They dare not dress themselves respectably

else they would be suspected of being rich, and would consequently be plundered. III. If they possess any thing of value, the Mos-

lems are sure to seize it. IV. It is dangerous for a Jew to go out on Friday, that being one of the Moslem's sacred

V. When it rains, they are subject to great annoyances, if they go out, as they may splash a Moslem, and so pollute him.

VI. Whenever a Moslem charges them with crime the whole town is sure to believe it, and they are ready to massacre them all. Last year some pilgrims from Mesjid Ali spread a report that the Jews in Bagdad, aided by the Turks, had effected some mischief. The whole town was immediately in an uproar. The Moslems cried, "The Jews are our enemies, and must be destroyed." And it was only by the payment of a large sum of money that they escaped from de-

Their position in Hamadan is indeed painful, and the marks of oppression are visible in every countenance. In Bagdad the Jews are fine, noblelooking men, and walk with all the gravity and independence imaginable; here, they go about with their heads bowed down, their countenances pale and emaciated; and their cringing, slavish appearance and demeanor, stamps them all with the badge of oppression. Let the skeptic and the infidel see Israel in these regions, and the scales of ignorance and delusion, one would imagine, must fall from his eyes, and he would be compelled to confess that Moses was a prophet indeed, and that the prophecies are not the productions of a speculative head, but of an inspired pen. The curses are indeed terribly fulfilled here. In Hamadan there are thirty Jewish families who came from Khorassin, where they were so fiercely persecuted a few years since that they were glad to escape on any terms; so and fled to the adjacent countries, others saved thems lives by professing Islamism. Such is the condition of the Jews in

HORRORS OF FANATICISM.

the air, leaned over and seized him by the hair. in him to his own contracted and confined feel-The curate, who was in the pulpit with him, ings and views! Must not that divinity require frightened at the tempest he had assisted to raise, enlargement and liberty? Does not the soul, in held up the Holy of Holies, and begged the mob its own behalf, demand that its possessor be tolto spare him, promising that he should leave the erant?" city immediately. The unhappy Flores, on his knees, confirmed these promises; but the friars urged on the mob, who became so excited with the Mullah's house, for his return, a great number | derers stripped his body, leaving it disfigured and | times. of Jews came in, to whom we preached the Gos- an object of horror, exposed to the insults of the pel of peace. When the Mullah came, he gave populace, and then dispersed throughout the city, the little rivulet which glides through the meadow, us a hearty welcome, with the usual salutation of demanding the heads of Liberals, and crying, and which rurs along day and night by the farm-"Shalem aleekum," i. e., Peace be with you. "Viva la Religion, y mueran les heregos del Con- house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood Stephens' Travels.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

The United States have one minister of the Gospel for every fourteen hundred souls; England has one for every six hundred; Scotland has one for every twelve hundred, and the poor heathen have one to a million and a half! I am not for emptying Christendom of its ministers! but I am for distributing this immense disparity of her supplies. What should give a few favored lands a pre-eminence in this respect so much above all others? Must we despair of devising some mesix thousand to spare for the heathen. The Uni-I will now give you some particulars relative to diminish the number of laborers abroad; and ren are kept by the Moslems, which I learned from their best services and their first men to the great end of converting the world.

CHRISTIAN TOLERANCE.

From a Sermon in the National Preacher, by Rev. Wm.

"The soul of every man demands that he be tolerant." This is necessary to his true welfare.— Tolerance cannot be intermitted but to his injury. You are aware of that law of projectile forces, by which, in the firing of a cannon, for instance, the recoil against the back of a gun is equal to the power that propels the ball forward through the air to its destined object. There is just such a law to moral projectiles; and every intolerant act (which is more like a cannon ball than any other conceivable thing), not only produces evil, by shattering wherever it goes, but inflicts its recoil-blow upon the man from whom it originates. Against this his nature cries out; this he cannot

with safety endure. "We have been created in the image of God, endowed with reason and understanding, that we may appreciate the beings and objects around us: gifted with susceptibilities, that our hearts may enkindle with generous emotion for our Creator and our brethren; endued with executive energies, that we may accomplish benevolent results for God's glory and the welfare of our race. And how can we look upon our fellow-men, rich in the possession of a common origin and nature with ourselves, unreasonably and in disparagement of their worth, and not injure our minds? Can we shut up our hearts to them, as the objects of our sympathies, and not harden our sensibilities? Can we withhold the out-goings of our energy from promoting their happiness? We cannot. The outrage we should thus commit upon the throne of God and upon our brethren, is in no wise greater than the assault we should make upon our own souls.

"The intolerant man must be an unhappy man; there is an obliquity and dimness in his vi sion that deceives him. Wherever he goes he sees deformities; traits that should command his interest, lie hidden; his heart becomes cold and gloomy; he is unhappy. Under the laws of moral being, as established by the Almighty, this is the inevitable result. Have we not all sufficient experience on this point to be able to testify that it

the convent at Quezaltenango; and while on a they excite his aversion and regret, and he envisit to that place, the convent excited the popu- deavors to suppress them. He is assaulted, per-lace against him, as an enemy to religion. A haps misrepresented and abused; but like his mob gathered before his house, with cries of Master, he remembers that it is with men; and "Death to the heretic!" Flores fled to the church; in behalf of humanity, that he is acting. He is but as he was entering the door, a mob of women forbearing, charitable, and kind, and he continues seized him, wrested a stick from his hands, beat in effort still in behalf of his fellow-men, and in prayer, spent some time in a pious family, where him with it, tore off his cap, and dragged him by determined opposition to every evil. This he was instructed in the simple truths of the Bible. the hair. He escaped from these furies, and ran course, we affirm, cannot fail to promote the While one day conversing about the greatness and uninto the matter of Colors and this natural remarks. up into the pulpit. The alarm bell was sounded, and all the rabble of the town poured into the patrice. A few soldiers endeavored to cover the entrance to the church, but were assailed with him into fellowship with that forbearing, self-sations and clubs; and the mob bearing down all crifting soil. It opens to goodness of God, he made this natural remark—

while escaped from these turies; and ran course, we affirm, cannot fail to promote the promote the specimen of that sap the spirits and the constitution of a missionary in don and eternal life. Do all you can to save them from goodness of God, he made this natural remark—

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ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

A spirit of fault-finding; an unsatisfied temper; religious frenzy, that after kneeling before the fig- a constant irritability; little inequalities in the look, ure of the Saviour, exclaiming, "We adore thee, the temper or the manner; a brow cloudy and HAMADAN, May 26.—Visited the Mullah. He O Lord, we venerate thee," they rose up with dissatisfied—your husband or your wife cannot had just been with the Cadi, to complain of some the ferocious cry, "but for thy honor and glory tell why—will more than neutralize all the good this blasphemer, this heretic, must die!" They you can do, and render life anything but a blesan unjust proportion. The Moslem population, dragged him from the pulpit across the floor of the sing. It is in such gently and quiet virtues as consisting of 15,000 families, had been ordered to church, and in the cloisters threw him into the meekness and forbearance, that the happiness pay twenty tomauns, while the Jews, numbering hands of the fanatic and furious horde, when and usefulness of life onsist, far more than in only about 300 families, had been ordered to pay the women, like unchained furies, with their fists, brilliant eloquence, is splendid talent, or illusdouble that amount. Whilst we were waiting in sticks and stones, beat him to death. His mur- trious deeds that shell send the name to future

It is the bubbling spring which flows gently; of the cateract. Niagara excites our wonder; and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from the hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for a continent or a world; while that same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets, that shall water every farm, and every meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and every night with their gentle and quiet beauty.-So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds only, like those of Howard, not by great sufferings only, like those of the martyrs—that thod by which the conflicting interests of sects great good is to be done; it is by the daily and and denominations may be so adjusted, that this quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the a very great number of Jews; but the Ishmaelites have only left us three; and one which was erected a few years since, they destroyed before erected a few years since, they destroyed before ministers are true men, has at this moment five or good is to be done; and in this way all may be Rev. Albert Barnes.

PLEASURES OF THE DOMESTIC MAN.

Some wisdom comes out of every natural and innocent action. The domestic man, who loves Nazareth, the wrath of God has come upon you deeming God and King! O that the day would airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the intermed to the believe in Legis his blood deeming God and King! O that the day would airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the intermed to the believe in Legis and the beautiful to the same of the beautiful to the dawn when all who love the Lord Jesus shall be the hearth, has solace which others never dream will cleanse you from all your sins." He.—"Give of the same mind and judgment, when party animosities and jealousies shall die away; when ap- victory and the songs of victory not less in a farm prehension and distrust at home shall no longer or a shop than in the tactics of party or of war. The good husbandman finds method as efficient in the packing of fire-wood in a shed, or in the harvesting of fruits in the cellar, as in the Penin sular campaigns or the files of the departments of State. In the rainy day he builds a work-bench, or gets his tool-box set in the corner of the barn. chamber, and stored with nails, gimblet, pincers, screw driver and chisel. Herein he tastes an old joy of youth and childhood, the cat-like love of garrets, pressers, and corn-chambers, and of the conveniencies of long housekeeping. His garden or his poultry yard,—very paltry places it twice educated. In the time of dark hearts, I learned may be,—tell him many pleasant anecdotes. One might find arguments for optimism, in the abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure. in every suburb and extremity of the good world. Let a man keep the law,—any law,—and his way will be strown with satisfactions. There is more difference in the quality of our pleasures R. W. Emerson. than in the amount.

WHAT I WANT.

When I go to the house of God, I do not want ntertainment. I want the doctrine which is according to godliness. I want to hear of the remedy against the harassings of my guilt, and the sight. Pusaiki seemed to rouse up on hearing of so unlisorder of my affections. I want to be led from weariness and disappointment, to that goodness which filleth the hungry soul. I want to have light upon the mystery of providence; to be taught the house, he accompanied Honolii to the place of worhow the judgments of the Lord are right-how I shall be prepared for duty and trial, how I may pass the time of my sojourning here in fear, and close it in peace. Tell me of the Lord Jesus, who his own self bare our sins in his own body, his poverty might become rich;" "who bare our sins in on the tree. Tell me of his intercession for the transgressors, as their advocate with the Father. Tell me of his Holy Spirit, whom they that befier, comforter. Tell me of his chastenings, their ment of grace. In Christ Jesus, he became "a new necessity, and their use. Tell me of his presence, and sympathy, and love. Tell me of the virtues, Spirit of God, was soon known. His connexion with as growing out of his cross, and nurtured by his the chiefs, was a means of making public his change of grace. Tell me of the glory reflected upon his views and of pursuit. Soon after the time of this hopeful name by the obedience of faith. Tell me of vanquished death, of the purified grave, of a blessed resurrection, of the life everlasting, and my bosom warms. This is the Gospel-these are glad tidings to me as a sufferer, because glad to me as a sinner. They rectify my mistakes, allay my These attract the poor, steal upon the thoughtless, Look now at the tolerant man. He passes the sanctuary a majesty, which some modes of adawe the irreverent, and throw over the service of Flores, the vice-chief of the State of Guatima- among the lights and shadows of life with an eye la, a Liberal, had made himself odious to the priests and friars, by laving a contribution upon lightly referred to, there is he uttered the exclamation, of the contribution upon lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly regerved to the priests and those preachers have infinite rea- his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly regerved to the exclamation, of the lights and shadows of life with an eye of lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly regerved to the exclamation, of the lights and shadows of life with an eye of lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly regerved to the exclamation, of the lights and shadows of life with an eye of lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly regerved to the exclamation, of the lights and shadows of life with an eye of lightly referred to the exclamation, of lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly referred to, there is his importantly, made us feel that he was praying to a lightly referred to, there is his importantly and there are lightly referred to, there is his importantly and the lightly referred to the exclamation, of lightly referred to, there is his importantly and the lights and shadows of life with an eye of lightly referred to the exclamation, of lightly referred to the exclamation, of lightly referred to the exclamation. son to tremble, who are deserted by the sorrowful. and such as walk humbly with their God.

father possessed no religion, and neglected family

[From the English Baptist Magazine.] SCENE IN A DESERT. Over a burning Indian plain, A missionary sped; The noon-ray fell like fervid rain, Down on his fainting head.

No dwelling cast a kindly gleam, Athwart the cheerless waste; But on beneath the melting beam, The traveller passed in haste.

Till where a giant palm-tree shade, Made pleasant coolness round. A while his hurrying foot was staved what hath the pilgrim found?

Has a clear fountain sought the day, With friendly smile and tone?
No: but out-stretched a Hindoo lay, In the last strife, alone, Alone! no mother's gentle breast

Pillowed his dying head; No weeping household circle pressed, With farewells round his bed! But far, O far from heath and bower, Where erst his smile gave light;

How shall he meet the Strong One's power, In such unequal fight? Alone! where shall the spot be found Where mercy is not dealt?

Beside him, on the fervid ground, The son of England knelt; And whispered in the sufferer's ear, With accents kind and low,

"Thou'rt passing brother from our sphere; What is thy comfort now?" Quick at the words his glazing eye, Forth from its dewy brow,

Seemed with the wonted ecstacy

Of health and youth to glow. And while the life-tide seemed to run Fresh through each withering vein, He shouted, "Christ, the Father's Son, Has washed me from my stain."

No more: nature her strength had riven, While Faith renewed his tongue; Swift soared the ransomed soul to heav'n, To join the blood-washed throng.

And bending o'er the senseless dust. That cold and stone-like lay; Did not that man of God gain trust, To triumph on his way?

We have before us a brief memoir of this wonderful man, one of the first Sandwich Island converts, some points of which we feel constrained to lay before our readers. assured that they cannot fail of being read with in-Puaaiki had a mother who would have murdered him

in his cradle if others had not interfered to prevent it; was a wicked and ungoverned child; became addicted very early to the use of the awa, an intoxicating root; was filthy and vicious in his habits; became blind in consequence of exposing his head and eyes naked to a tropical sun in connection with his intemperate and wretched habits; was in short a poor miserable, degraded heathen. In a speech made at Wailuku in 1837, long after his conversion, he sketched his own history thus: "I have been the hula--a native dance, accompanied with shocking licentiousness—and the lua—(the art of murder and robbery)—and the kake (a language unintelligible to any but those initiated in its mysteries.) I learnt mischief in those days." To this poor, degraded, wretched, filthy being was the grace of God manifested. When the first nissionaries arrived in 1820, he was in the retinue of the chiefs, as a low buffoon. When the missionaries first came into court, this blind dancing buffoon was in their train. About this time he was taken with a severe fit of sickness, shut up in darkness by disease of the eyes, almost forgot ten by his race, and in danger of perishing. God's messenger of mercy to his soul was Honolii, a native youth educated at Cornwall, Conn. "Honolii seeing Puaaiki lying in this pitable situation, was touched with Christian ompassion, and spoke to him of the great and good Physician who alone could heal his maladies, and restore his wonted a character, and he eagerly inquired 'what is that?' On being again directed to the Physician of souls, the Lord Jesus Christ, he said at once he would go and hear of him. Accordingly as soon as he was able to crawl out of ship, and for the first time he listened to the glad tidings of great joy which, the heavenly messenger declared should be "to all people." There he heard of Him who came "to seek and save that which was lost;" who "though rich, for our sakes became poor, that we through His own body on the tree; that we, being dead to sin. might live unto righteousness, by whose stripes we are nealed." Nor did he listen in vain. The Lord opened lieve on him receive, to be their preserver, sancti- the truth; and it is believed he became at once a monucreature; old things passed away; behold all things be- perty is gone; nor do you rest satisfied till you have came new.". The change wrought in this man by the conversion, the chiefs, having a drunken carousal, sent for Pusaiki to practice his art, and as formerly to hula for their diversion. But they sent in vain. He returned answer "That he had done with the service of sin and Satan, and that henceforth he should serve the King of heaven." Henceforward Puaaiki is known only as an active, meek, energetic, indefatigable Christian. In Nov. 1824 Mr. Stewart, speaking of a meeting for prayer, writes

resentments, rebuke my discontent, support me thus: "We called on Puasiki to address the throne of under the weight of moral and natural evil. grace. We had never heard him pray; but his petitions were made with a pathos of feeling, a fervency of spirit, a fluency and propriety of diction, and above all, a humility of soul, that plainly told that he was no stranger there. nd such as walk humbly with their God.

A FAMILY WITHOUT A God.—A little boy whose

midst of us. His was a prayer not to be forgotten; it touched our very souls, and we believe would have touched

ed eyes to learn to read is charming. By the most pain. His life and character in detail are a cheering specimen of ful, self-crucifying efforts—by literally digging, for he what divine grace can do in lifting up the blasted wreck

mouldings of the pulpit, and the other elevated in and redemption, and locks up the divinity with- mother, and yet never missed them." and were fixed word for word, chapter and verse." Associations to whom the cubites has been cresent

Interwoven with this memoir is an interesting sketch of the revival st the Islands in 1837 and '38.

"Near the close of 1837, it became evident to us who were watching the signs of the times, and who had long been praying "O Lord, revive thy work" in the midst of the years, that the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit were about to descend upon the congregation at Wailuku. The members of the church, at that time few-awoke to a sense of their deficiencies of Christian character. They humbly besought God to pardon their sins for Christ's sake. They implored the gracious agency of the Holy Spirit, that, created wholly anew, they might henceforth live devoted to God. With many tears they confessed their faults one to another, and prayed and prayer of his heapte, graciously pardoned them and granted them the oy of his salvation. Among the members of the church, no one seemed more deeply penitent than Bartimeus; no one more importunate in seeking for mercy on his own behalf, and on behalf of his brethren. He too with some others of the church awoke to a deeper concern than be fore for the impenitent. They wrestled in prayer with God in behalf of sinners, blind to a sense of their guilt and danger, and deaf alike to the calls of mercy, and the thunders of the law—"dead in trespasses and sins"—and sinking rapidly to perdition. They became more active also in efforts for the salvation of these dying men. And when during most of the year 1838, the Spirit of God moved upon the mass of the population; and caused multitudes to bow to the sceptre of the Son of God, the heart of the good old man seemed to overflow with joy, and he poured out the emotions of his soul in language not easily described. None but those who saw him during some of those interesting scenes can conceive the appearance of Bartimeus. No painter can do justice to the heaven-illumined countenance of our friend. And yet no one that saw that glow-that index of unearthly joy, can cease to retain an affecting impression of it. Often have I thought when seeing him seemingly laboring under the weight of of his holy emotion, of good old Simeon when he exclaimed, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy

Having spent several years as a native helper, he was in 1843 ordained as a native preacher. Of his eloquence and power in public speaking, the missionaries speak in the strongest terms. "Often, say they, while listening with exquisite delight to his eloquent strains have we thought of Wirt's description of the celebrated blind preacher of Virginia."

A page about his labors in useful by way of example.

"In the Sabbath School, Bartimeus appeared to great advantage. Here he seemed to be peculiarly in his element. Others might prefer to hear him address the public assembly, as the public assembly afforded a broader arena for the exhibition of his commanding eloquence. He seemed more at home, however, in the Sabbath School, as he was unaffectedly humble, and he had there full scope for his colloquial talents, which were of a high order. In this sphere of labor, second only to the labors of the pulpit, I witnessed, with a gratification which I BARTIMEUS L. PUAAIKI, THE BLIND NATIVE PREACHER OF cannot describe, his untiring efforts—literally untiring, for he continued them with unabated activity till his last sickness-to benefit all who attended upon this method of instruction. His efforts were not confined to any particular class, though in the spirit of his beloved Master who "came to seek and save that which was lost" Bartimeas devoted special attention to the aged and to the most ignorant. He was accustomed to traverse the house, going from group to group, and affording instruction where most needed. Now you might hear him addressing a class of children, pointing them to Christ, who when on earth, said, while embracing them, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven." Again you might hear him inquire of an adult, who was reading the word of God, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" adding perhaps a brief explanation, and a word of affectionate counsel. At another time you might see him in the midst of a circle of aged persons instructing them in the catechism, a small but valuable tract early prepared by the mission, and committed to memory by many of the aged. With this little tract Bartimeus was perfectly familiar, and he was very skilful in explaining and enforcing its statements.

In conversing with the aged, he would frequently kindle and glow with surpassing eloquence, till the group would seem electrified, and hang upon his lips with ad-

He would frequently address an individual, a youth, an adult, or an aged but impenitent person; and most admirable were the exhibitions which he gave of his skill in probing the heart, and pressing the conscience. Rarely indeed have I seen his equal in this department of Christian effort. For untiring activity; skill in adapting truth to different minds; tact in illustration; faithfulness in dealing with the impenitent, and for ability in making eloquent appeals to men of all classes:

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

One more extract we quote for the pertinence of its appeals to the case of some perhaps of our readers who are parents. Blind Bartimeus is speaking at the funeral of a child. He first addresses children. "He then addressed parents, and most solemnly did he

administer reproof for their criminal indifference to the spiritual welfare of their children. On other subjects they were wakeful; on this fatally asleep, unmoved by the admonitions of the word and providence of God tho breaking upon their ears in a voice of thunder. Said he, "If one of you, parents, lose a handkerchief, or any tri-co er flig article worth perhaps a shilling, how prompt and the heart of this poor, blind, degraded heathen to receive eager are you in the pursuit. You run to one and another, exclaiming, "I have lost my handkerchief! Have you on seen anything of my handkerchief? Alas, alas! my proobtained the article. But how is it with you when your children are out of sight? Why for a long time hour after hour you are as easy, as unconcerned as though they were under your, own eye-do not make a single inquiry; When at length you miss them, and inquire of some one, "Have you seen my child to day?" receive for answer, 'Yea I saw him or her, among some idle, victous companion. I saw them bathing in the sea or I saw them rambling in the fields!" Your anxiety is at an end, and you resume your labor, merely saying of O very well? Yes, parents, so amazingly dark hearted are you, so sottish, worse than brutish-for does not the brute care for her young?—that the danger of your child; of more worth than ten thousand worlds your child will outlive the sun and the stars, and be an angel or a fiend when every thing you now behold shall be consumed in the final conflagration,—I say that the danger that your child will be corrupted by wicked companions, and ruined for time God not far off but to one who was nigh, even in the I have seen leading your little child scarcely able to walk, midst of us. His was a prayer not to be forgotten; it by the hand, while you have been carrying your dog in darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto sense of the value of the soul. Cry mightily to God on God, repays us ten fold for all our sacrifices, and makes behalf of your offspring—"bone of your bone, and flesh us more than willing renewedly to endure the toil, the of your flesh," Walk before them uprightly. Teach them privation, the care, the hundred known and unknown trials to fear God, to hate and avoid sin to go to Christ for parprivation, the care, the hundred known and unknown that sap the spirits and the constitution of a missionary in don and eternal life. Do all you can to save them from perdition, lest God require their blood at your hand. Our limits will not allow us to make more extracted big

entrance to the church, but were assailed with sim into fellowship with that forbearing, self-sations and clibs; and the mob bearing, down, all criticing spirit, manifested in the life and death of Haddington, I have met with trifles as well as opposition, forced its way into the church, making some considerable improvement however, the roof ring, with cries of "Death to the heretic!"

Rushing towards the pulpit, some tried to unhinge it, others to scale it, others to scale it, others to scale it, others struck at the unhappy vice-chief with knives tied to the ends of long sweet, symphonies of the duman soul, casts off poles; while a young fiend, with one foot on the sympathy with the surpassing glories, of nature of Pagan darkness.

PEARLS.—"No doub," said the late Mr. Brown, the became able to make out a verse in the Bible."

After making some considerable improvement however, let and heart, to the image of a lovely, finished thristian pour of the sympathy with the exercise of the surple of a constant of the constraint o children of Pagan darkness. Coberlin Evangelist and

New York, June 11, 1846. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY CONvened for its Third Anniversary at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on fifth-day, June 4, 1846 Brother Lucius Crandall, President of the Society, not being present, the first Vice President took the chair. The exercises commenced by a Hymn, the reading of select portions of Scrip ture, and prayer by Eld. Wm. Satterlee.

Soon after the session was opened, a question arose in regard to membership. It seems that in order for Auxiliary Societies or churches to enjoy the privilege of sending delegates, it is necessary for them to report annually to the Board of Managers. Some societies having neglected to comply with this wholesome regulation, were of course not strictly entitled to send delegates. The matter was disposed of by Churches or Societies which had expressed a sire had not been formally communicated to the Board.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Paul Stillman. It showed that the receipts since last report, added to the money at that time in the Treasury, were \$545,57—a sum which, although small in comparison with what might have been profitably expended, was yet sufficient to show that the tract cause has a hold upon the hearts of the people.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by Thomas B. Brown. From this we learn that the Society has had four Agents in its employ during portions of the year, whose business it has been, besides collecting funds for the Society, to preach from place to place upon the subject of the Sabbath, and distribute tracts. Eld. Samuel Davison has labored in this way in New, Jersey; Eld. Alexander Campbell in Rhode Island and Connecticut; Eld. Varnum Hull in New York, and Dea. L. M. Dean in Pennsylvania. The reports of these Agents present many facts serving to show how extensive and happy have been the effects of tract distribution. No one can read the extracts which the Board have incorporated in their report, without being convinced, that the blessing of God accompanies the efforts of the Society, and crowns them with abundant success. In the publishing department, the Report states Sabbath Vindicator No. 1. There has also been issued a new tract, entitled, "The True Sabbath first day became a Sabbath-keeper. The old work of George Carlow is now being stereotyped, and the old work of Edward Stennett. it is intended to publish just as soon as certain deficiencies in the copy now in possession of the Board can be supplied from a perfect copy in London. Besides these, it is in contemplation to publish, as soon as circumstances will allow, a tract on the subject of Sabbath Legislation, showing its natural tendencies and effects.

The reading of the Annual Report was listened to with interest, and was followed by a resolution that it be published under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Eld. Wm. B. Maxson spoke in favor of the resolution. He regarded the Report, especially that part of it which contained the extracts from the journals of missionaries, as a faithful exhibition of the way in which truth affects the mind. Some might think it caricatured the objections of our opponents. But it is not so. Their arguments are almost as conflicting and numerous as the persons who present them. This truth is here shown by facts which cannot be gainsayed, and which ought therefore to be tract has sometimes done it, fastening the truth told, perhaps, that redemption is so much greatupon the mind so as to make it impossible to er than creation that it is not important to celeshake it off. What is said of one of old, who brate the latter work. But remember that all though long ago distributed, are now bringing Is no need of redemption. forth a rich harvest.

Eld. W. B. GILLETT was in favor of publishing the Report, because in the first place it answers the question so often asked. "What have you accomplished?" It shows that we have accomplished a great work by leading a very religion of the Bible. It has prevented our de- sides these, Brethren Samuel Davison, Alex. large number of persons to acknowledge the riving from the institution that aid in the work Campbell, and Varnum Hull, have labored for soundness of our positions, and not a few to of sanctification which it was designed to afford. the collection of funds and preaching the Gospel symbol of Christian influence exert its preserving names of many others who rank among the first heartily embrace them. In the second place, by In the transition which some minds are now during portions of the year. The Board are power, but by a silent unseen operation, while in men of the age. presenting the objections raised by different persons, and the manner of answering them, it furnishes all the arguments necessary to meet the boldest and most skillful opponent of our views. Hence he would have it published and extensively circulated.

Eld. Davison and others spoke in the same ed to regard the facts which it contained in regard to the effects of distributing Sabbath Tracts clared to be the power of God and the wisdom of God. strain of approval of the Report; and all seemas in a high degree encouraging.

Whereas, the advocates for a stricter religious observance of the first day of the week are making strendous

and ta provide publications showing that such legislation is unchristian in its apprit, anti-republican in its tendencies, and oppressive in its practical workings.

The above resolution was introduced by Eld. and sought. We are to be conformed to the

lengthy remarks. For many hundred years, he evangelization are empty and meaningless. said, there have been statute laws to secure the religious observance of the first day of the week. At first it was regarded only as a festival day, and these laws had reference to its observance in no higher character. In later times, however, men have begun to legislate upon it as a Sabbath, thus adding to the veneration of the people for it. To do this in respect to a day for which there is no Scriptural authority, is antichristian-it is countenancing the great apostacy. Board. Many persons, it is true, think that to deny the sacredness of the first day is as bad as to deny all religion. So have men thought in regard to other religious observances which are now obsolete and exploded. It will be so with this. Indeed, if there could be a vote taken by the mass of the people upon the simple question of the comparative claims of the first day and the seventh day, a very large portion would speak out for the seventh. Notwithstanding this, it is difficult inviting such delègates to a seat as represented to get legislators to take any steps in respect to the matter. They acknowledge that our claims are just, yet hesitate about identifying them-selves with them. we need a treatise on the subject of Sabbath Legislation to present them. It is needed especially at the present time, when so much effort is being made to se-

cure legislation in favor of the first day. Bro. PAUL STILLMAN said that it was only a few years since this subject was first broached. Then we were looking to the legislature for laws in our favor. These they have refused to grant us. We have thus been shown how difficult it is to secure laws for the protection of a minority, and how necessary it is to leave religious questions where the great Lawgiver has left them. He would go for abolishing all the laws in favor of Sunday. Indeed, the advocates for these laws seem to feel that they are unjust. Hence they do not carry them out. If the law is not to be earth where Christ is not known. For a time enforced, it ought to be abolished. Almost the only cases in which it is enforced are cases duty in this respect, until we begin to feel its where it is most unjust. The Jews, for instance, weight. Now a crisis has come, and the question are sometimes singled out and punished, while is to be decided whether we shall go forward those who do not openly profess to disregard or backward. Let us feel our responsibility and the first day are permitted to do what they act accordingly. please. What a miserable picture of Christianity do the Sunday laws present to the Jews!

Eld. Maxson was in favor of the resolution, and opposed to the Sunday laws. Such laws take the business of the divine legislator out his hands. They oppress us, whose rights ought to be as sacred as the rights of any body else. that during the year new editions have been They are unconstitutional, and no State has a issued of Tracts Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7, and of the right to restrict us from labor on a day which conscience and the Bible approve us for using. But we are fold that it disturbs others. If this Embraced and Observed," being a narration is true, why are they not disturbed by the noise of the exercises of mind through which of those who profess to keep the first day? If ly Soon after the last Anniversary, it was reone who had been educated to observe the they would enforce the law against such, when solved to commence a Foreign Mission, and to ever they disturb the "sacred stillness" of Sun- issue proposals for one or more missionaries. day, they might obtain fines enough to pay the Eld. Solomon Carpenter and wife expressed a county taxes. But this does not answer. Spleen must be vented upon a class of persons who dif- accordingly appointed. They spent the past winfer from them in theory as well as in practice.

> Resolved, That in view of the ignorance of the public Resolved, 1 nat in view of the ignorance of the public and pursued such other studies as seemed adaptin regard to the real object and primary design of the Sabbatic institution, it is important that a tract devoted to ed to prepare him for the labor in which he is tive reply, placed in his hand ten dollars to aid in this particular point be issued and put in circulation by the Board as early as possible.

. This resolution was moved by Eld. T. B. Brown, who said, It is a common argument among modern advocates for the first day, that aggregate population among whom the Gospel he might be permitted to preach this gospel of the the Sabbath is simply a day for religious worship, and hence it is wicked to take it from the poor. These objects are no doubt very important, but they are only collateral, not primary. If they were the primary objects, then one day would be as good as another. Indeed, many persons seem to think so, and are therefore very seventh day, makes the field particularly invitready to receive the doctrine. But this notion ing to us. Commerce is rapidly extending in overlooks the great design of the institution as commemorative. It is in this character that it can vessels annually visit Zanzibar, a fertile and tive Board. stands as a testimony against Atheism and Idolatry-teaching that there is a God who created Africa. The Board therefore recommend, that the world, and that he did it without the aid of made known. It is here seen, also, how easy it any pagan deities. To overlook this, is to blot is to awaken thoughts and convictions of duty out the primary design of the Sabbath, which is which have been smothered for years. A single something more than a mere rest day. We are though dead yet speaketh, may be said with religion rests upon the doctrine of creation and a equal propriety of these tracts, some of which, Creator, and if you blot out that doctrine, there Zanzibar.—In regard to home missionary la-

Eld. VARNUM HULL followed in some interesting remarks. He spoke of the practical evils cock, Richard C. Bond, and Azor Estee, were which have resulted from a misconception of in the employ of the Board. But they have the real design of the Sabbath. It has weakened one of the best evidences of the truth of the pointed, or been called to other stations. Bemaking from a reverence for the first day to the anxious to increase the amount of labor in the contact with the subjects of its saving power. So adoption of the true Sabbath, there will be dan- home field, particularly in the West, where they it is not the loud harangue, the melting appeal, tant that we provide the means of learning the among the people and itinerate in the vicinity of back from man the tide of death. Neither is it

Resolved. That we regard all efforts to evangelize the world, which do not make a just presentation of the law of God in its relation to the Gospel, as in a great measure fruitless; and that the system of theology which overlooks

Eld. Wheeler, of Salem, N. J., who has recently embraced the Sabbath, accompanied this resolution with interesting remarks. It is the efforts to secure that object by the enactment of laws law of God which makes a man feel himself a against laboring on the first day, therefore, american Sab sinner, and in need of Christ. It prepares the way, Resolved. That it is incumbent upon the American Sab bath Tract Society to give special attention to this subject, therefore, for his being evangelized. The mere salvation of the soul is not all for which we are to simil. There are other things to be prized

SAMUEL DAVISON, who supported it by somewhat divine will, without which all professions of

The discussion of the foregoing resolutions was followed by a discourse from Eld. Thomas B. Brown, on the duty of laboring to disseminate right views respecting the Sabbath.

The Tract Society, after having held two interesting and harmonious sessions, adjourned on fifth-day evening, to meet for its next anniversary at such time and place as shall hereafter be determined upon and notified by the Executive

Officers for the Ensuing Year. For President.

NATHAN V. HULL, Alfred, N. Y. Vice Presidents. GEORGE B. UTTER, New York. DAVID DUNN, New Market, N. J. WM. M FAHNESTOCK, Bordentown, N. J. ALFRED STILLMAN, New York. Recording Secretary, F. W. STILLMAN, New York

Corresponding Sec., PAUL STILLMAN, N. Y.

Treasurer, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, N. Y.

Board of Directors. JOHN WHITFORE, Berlin, N. Y. SOLOMON CARPENTER, Plainfield, N. J. WM. B. MAXSON, Berlin, N. Y. THOMAS B. BROWN, New York. CLARK ROGERS, Pleston, N. Y.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSONARY ASSOCIATION

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association held its Fourth Anniversary at Berlin on sixth day, May 5. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Geo. B. Utter, after which a collection was taken amounting to \$14 58.

Before entering upon business, Eld. Thomas B. Brown made some remarks in regard to the position and duty of the Association. He regarded the present as a critical period. As a denomination, we have too long been satisfied with peace and union among ourselves, while we have forgotten those dark portions of the past, however, we have been thinking of our

Prayer was offered by Eld. Alex. Campbell. The Treasurer's Report was read by A. D. Titsworth. From it we learn that the receipts during the year have been \$1645 26, of which

sum \$294 33 was for Home Missions, and \$1350 93 for the Foreign Mission.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by Eld. Samuel Davison. The Report commences by alluding to the growing sense of responsibility among the members of the Board, which has led to a very prompt attendance

of the meetings which have been held quarterwillingness to engage in the work, and were ter in the New-York City, where Brother Carpenter attended a course of medical lectures, to engage. The Board recommend Eastern Africa as the most promising location for the settled, and it is not known that a single misof no other equally extensive and populous porstance that the people pay a regard to the referred to. that direction, and not less than twenty Ameri- and place as shall be agreed upon by the Execupopulous island adjacent to the eastern coast of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, after completing their preparation for the work, proceed to Aden, and then embrace the first favorable opportunity to penetrate the kingdom of Shoa until they find a suitable station for the mission. Should they find it impossible to locate in Shoa, and find also that Aden does not furnish a field of missionary labor, they should be instructed to proceed to bor, the report states that at the last meeting, Brethren Lucius Crandall, Thomas B. Babeither fulfilled the time for which they were ap-

their location. of which we have given above, several resolupresent the substance of the remarks upon them. But our notes are imperfect, and our time has a complete report impossible.

Eld. Alex. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which he supported with appropriate remarks. It was also advocated by Eld. Wm. B Maxson and Varnum Hull.

gether with the Providence of God, is such that we feel encouraged to go forward in the establishment of a Foreign

All the speakers upon this resolution felt con fident that we were able to engage in the worl recommended. Besides, they saw such indications that the hand of the Lord was in it, that they dare not hesitate. Years ago, when the subject was brought up, it was said we that had no men to engage in the work. Now one has offered himself who is peculiarly qualified for it. It is no small thing for a man to become willing to separate himsel from his kindred and all early associations, and devote himself to a life of toil among the heathen And in this circumstance, that one stands ready, is seen the Providence of God going before us.

The following resolution was introduced by Paul Stillman, who spoke in favor of it with much warmth and feeling.

Resolved, That when a suitable person shall offer him-self to accompany our present approved missionaries, the Board will be justified in accepting and sending such a brother with them.

Bro. Wm. Maxson urged the passage of the resolution, because he was sure that such an addi tion to the mission would greatly increase its strength. The only objection which any body can raise, is on the ground of inability to sustain more than two. But if the Israelites of old could contribute one-third of their income (as many suppose hey did) to religious purposes, and yet be none the poorer, we may certainly do a great deal more than we have vet done.

Eld. Satterlee was in favor of the resolution. The subject of sending out a missionary to a for eign land was discussed when the conference was first formed. But it was said that we had not the men. Now we have them. Let us not send out one alone, but follow the example set us by the Holy Ghost in sending forth Paul and Silas together.

eign missionary effort, and that we will to the utmost of our power sustain the Board in sending our present approved missionaries to such a station as they shall judge best as soon as they are prepared to go.

The above resolution was advocated by Eld. Campbell and others, who spoke of the solemnity and sacredness of the pledge which it contained Somebody must take responsibility in this matter. Let it be divided among us by the hearty adoption of this resolution on the part of each member of our churches, and there will be no

The two following resolutions were adopted

Resolved. That the importance and magnitude of the enterprize on which this Association has entered, is such as to call for the most ardent prayers and the most liberal contributions of all our churches and every individual friend of the cause of God and truth.

gency to collect funds is indispensable to the successful support of our missionary operations.

Elder S. Carpenter reported that thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents had been put into his hands for the foreign mission, most of which was received during the session of the Eastern Association at Marlborough, N. J.; that he should not easily adopted to enable him to accomplish so much, reforget the impression made on his miud, when a plied, in his own quiet, unassuming manner, I sister, belonging to the Church in Shiloh, having brought up her offering to the House of God, and having sought an opportunity during the intermission to ask him afresh if he still expected to go on the foreign mission, and receiving an affirmathat work. Brother C. said that he had no wish. neither was he at liberty, to give the name of the mission. That field surpasses all others in the individual; but that in whatever land of darkness was never preached; the country was early kingdom, there he should feel it his duty to tell of this that this woman has done for a memorial of every way worthy of the mansion. It was susionary is now laboring in it, which can be said her. And he doubted not that others, who had perbly furnished, the whole furniture being new, presented smaller sums, had come as near throw- and the style unique and elegant. The arrangetion of the globe. Besides this, the circum- ing into the treasury all their living as the sister

> The Missionary Association adjourned near evening on sixth day, to meet again at such time

> > Officers for the Ensuing Year. For President,

THOMAS B. BROWN, New York.

Vice Presidents, WM. B. MAXSON, Berlin, N. Y. DAVID DUNN, New Market, N. J. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, New York. GEORGE GREENMAN, Mystic, Ct. ISAAC D. TITSWORTH, Shiloh, N. J. GEORGE B. UTTER, New York.

Treas.—ABRAM D. TITSWORTH, Metouchin, N. J Rec. Sec.-WALTER B. GILLETT, New Market, N. J. Cor. Sec.—SAMUEL DAVISON, Shiloh, N. J. Directors,

JOHN WHITFORD, Berlin, N. Y. CLARK GREENMAN, Mystic, Ct. FRANKLIN W. STILLMAN, New York. WM. DUNN, Plainfield, N. J. CHARLES H. STILLMAN, Plainfield, N. J. ASA DUNN, New Market, N. J.

"YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH."

Not by noisy bustle or pageant show, does the

ger of taking false views. Hence it is impor- desire to have missionaries who shall reside the piling climax, or logical deduction, that turns the display of pompous ceremony, or the sanctimo-After the adoption of the Report, an abstract nious phiz of Pharisaic austerity, or the dry speculations of Orthodoxy, that move the moral world tions were introduced, and discussed with a good and bring man into the image and service of his deal of interest and spirit. We wish we could Maker. No-under God it is the still, the unseen, the uncounted influence, of warm, honest heartfelt, and lifewrought piety, running through been so much taken up otherwise, as to render all the channels of intercourse, mingling, diffusing, and pervading, and becoming part and substance with the mass. Unregenerate men are affected less by the direct appeals of Christianity, than by the demonstrations of principle involved in the daily intercourse, the traffic, the spirit, and the controling motives of the professedly pious. The best tion of the United States at the Court of St. James, Resolved, That the action of the several Churches and way to spread religion is to exemplify it. J. R. I. in the 31st year of his age.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Soon after the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland. several leading ministers of that Church visited this

country to collect funds for the erection of meetinghouses. They received large sums of money, a portion of which was contributed by slave holders. This created considerable excitement among certain members of the church, who would have no fellowship with slave-holders-not even to receive the money which they contributed. Recent. ly the United Associate Synod of Scotland passed resolutions condemnatory of slavery, and lamenting and condemning the conduct of the Free Church in accepting money for the slave States in America. These resolutions involve a condemnation of Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and other divines of the Free Church. The Synod which passed these resolutions consisted of 400 Ministers.

TEMPERANCE Houses .- The revolution in regard to granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks will lead to a revolution in the character of houses for the entertainment of travelers. In times past, temperance houses have often put the fidelity of temperance men to a severe test. They have been desirous, like other men, to be well entertained while abroad, but in many places they have found it difficult to secure good entertainment without giving their patronage to houses where liquor was sold. It need not be so any longer. Hereafter there will be no apology for miserable temperance houses, and no necessity to abandon them for others. At Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, and other places, there are houses conducted strictly upon the temperance plan, where every comfort can be obtained. Recently one has been opened at Syracuse, N. Y., which is said to rival anything in that section Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the Board to make Eastern Africa the field of our first forfeet long, a dining room 90 by 40 feet, contains 140 rooms, and was furnished at a cost of \$20,000.

> Anniversaries in London.—The month of May is a great time for the anniversaries of the principal benevolent societies in London. From the accounts brought by the last steamer, it seems that they were already in session when she sailed, London was thronged with persons from every part of the united kingdom, who had come up for the purpose of attending them. In due time we shall give some account of their doings.

THE WAY TO DO IT .- Some people are everlastingly talking about what ought to be done, and what they would like to do, yet for some reason Resolved. That the employment of a suitable missionary they make no progress. If the following paragraph should meet the eye of any such, it may teach them a lesson :-

> "The Rev. Dr. Yates, missionary to India, who accomplished an almost incredible amount of labor, in preaching, translating, and other missionary work, being asked by a friend what plan he have no particular plan, only when I have any thing to do, I go AND DO IT, that is all!"

THE PRESIDENTESS.—We copy the following sketch of Mrs. Polk, from the Boston Traveler The Correspondent of this paper speaks from personal knowledge. He says:

"The 'White House' has been almost uninterruptedly for fifteen years without the wife of the President presiding. Soon we were joined by the porter, and were conducted to Mrs. Polk's room. The reception room of the President's lady was ment was in elegant taste, showing at once that the presiding influence there was refined and elevated. I had heard much of Mrs. Polk; much of her elegance of manners and superior beauty. Soon Mrs. Polk entered the room, and with an ease and grace bade us welcome to the mansion. She is truly an elegant lady. No report of her appearance or manners that I have ever seen, has done her justice. She is tall, finely-formed, dark hair, dark eyes, and of great personal beauty. Her manners are easy, yet dignified. No one can see her and not feel that she is a fit representaive of the beauty, intelligence and refinement, of our American ladies. Mrs. Polk is decidedly religious. She does not hesitate to acknowledge her dependence upon God. Yet is her piety not obtrusive, nor her regard for religious things made offensively prominent."

PEACE DOCUMENTS .- Among the Peace Documents which we have announced as having been forwarded to Elihu Burritt, by the Britannia, we notice one from the citizens of Edinburgh, Scotland, to the citizens of Washington, D. C. It is signed by Adam Black, Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh, and also by the Magistrates, Councillors, Professors in the University, Teachers in the Schools, Literary Men, and by most of the Clergy in the city. Upon the list we find the name of Dr. Chalmers, as also the

We notice also two addresses from Exercise England; one to the citizens of Cincinnati, and signed by 1548 men; the other is to the women of Philadelphia, and is drawn up and signed by 1623 women of Exeter, who were incited to the act by disappointment in not being invited to enroll their names upon the Cincinnati Address. We wish the ladies of America would catch the spirit that animates their own sex on the other side of the Atlantic.

Trinity Church was open last Sunday for Divine worship, and will be regularly open every Sunday hereafter. Service will be performed every day throughout the year at 9 and 3 o'clock. The seats on week days are free.

Died, in London on the 12th day of May last, after an illness of four weeks, GANSEVOORT MEL-VILLE, Esq. of this city, late Secretary of LegaThere is but little

DOINGS

General

yet the members seem tinue in session lest require their attention? opinion that they will first of August. The Senate has spe Post Office Appropri opinion was, that the upon the letter postag might be needed. A from New-York. for Eastern Continent wil commerce with those c The House spent the Bill for appointing four Brigader General

THE WAR

The news received confirms the report that Melamoras, and that treating in a state of number having deserted of the steamship Telegr Orleans from Point Isa tion of previous advices He reports that on

ment of 300 regulars a ed to Barita and took lished a military depot. On the night of the from Gen. Taylor stati Rio Grande, and take without opposition—the city-and deserted fr

The Delta says the quantity of ammuniti Gen. Taylor will find with most of his squad to refit and reinforce making an attack on its return will be reinf of-battle ships.

The Mexican \arm about 200 miles from for reinforcements:

The following incide my movements show a

The escape of Capt. company was so badl ible. After carrying ledge, into which he horse brought him saf ravines, swimming the moras. Then passing the opposite side, in ditch, he missed his for rider were thrown by so stunned that he was Mexicans perfectly un pened. After the bat changed and restored

Capt. Auld thinks killed and wounded in 300. Besides the wor there are now 40 at Po ed to be removed. will recover. There

having but one leg bet After being shot in ceived a bayonet woun through one side of his his recovery.

The condition of the Page is melancholy lower jaw, with purt was shot away by a survived, though enti only communicating h slate, and receiving 1 the support of life will He does not desire.

oheerfulness and exu our Army. All our accounts having fought on the and desperation which it upon the troops of a They were nearly i

had been promised American camp in o They met the char and stood the destruc in upon them witho works were encumbe

wounded. LATER.-The New contains somewhat lat which is found in the f

The Mississippi and the port of Vera Cruz. from the City of Mexi to leave Vera Cruz, mond, Consul, was pr of the U.S. vessels thought that the Ame bark Louisiana and th

be seized by the Mexi The contractor of squadron had been authorities to furnishing A circular has been stating that all the mediately from being American citizens to

in eight days. The si ordered off a wessel during the night, thus, at least to national generally compromise the harbor. The Government of you the War with the Treasury by the strong measures.

loa, and the city, are and would require a Ceseful auack.
The Apache Indian Aputoyowhere they ill every thing they could & Thest Assets

TE BOIL

Soon after the of Scotland. urch visited this tion of meetingoms of money, by slave holdcitement among ho would have -not even to reouted. Recent. Scotland passed v. and lamentet of the Free ie slave States

involve a con-

nningham, and

. The Synod

onsisted of 400

first of August.

from New-York for a special mission on the

Eastern Continent with a view of increasing our

THE WAR WITH MEXICO. .

The news received since our last publication,

Metamoras, and that the Mexican army is re-

of the steamship Telegraph, which arrived at New

ment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceed-

On the night of the 19th, an express arrived

Rio Grande, and taken the city of Matamoras

The escape of Capt. Thornton, at the time his

company was so badly cut up, is almost incred-

ible. After carrying him safely over a high

ledge, into which he had been decoyed, his

horse brought him safely over fences and deep

ravines, swimming the Rio Grande above Meta-

moras. Then passing down below the town on

the opposite side, in attempting to leap a broad

duch, he missed his footing, when both horse and

rider were thrown by the fall. The Captain was

so stunned that he was soon after taken up by the

Mexicans perfectly unconscious of what had hap-

pened. After the battle of the 8th, he was ex-

Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our

killed and wounded must amount to more than

300. Besides the wounded taken to St. Joseph's,

there are now 40 at Point Isabel too badly wound-

ed to be removed. All but three it is thought

will recover. There are three Mexican prisoners

After being shot in the arm, Col. McIntosh re-

ceived a bayonet wound in the mouth; it passed

through one side of his head; there are hopes of

The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt.

Page is melancholy indeed; the whole of his

lower jaw, with part of his tongue and palate,

was shot away by a grape shot. He however,

survived, though entirely incapable of speech

only communicating his thoughts by writing on a

slate, and receiving the necessary nutriment for

He does not desire to live, but converses with

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as

having fought on the 8th and 9th with the courage

and desperation which would have reflected cred-

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and

had been promised the ample supplies of the

American camp in case they would secure the

They met the charge of our troops manfully,

and stood the destructive fire that was pouring

in upon them without giving way, until the

works were encumbered with the dead and

LATER.—The New Orleans Delta of May 31

The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded

the port of Vera Cruz. Orders had been received

from the City of Mexico, directing all Americans

lo leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst. Mr. Di-

mond, Consul, was preparing to go on board one

of the U.S. vessels of war. It was generally

thought that the American vessels left in port, the

A circular has been issued by the Government,

stating that all the American Consuls cease im-

mediately from being recognized, and ordering all

American citizens to embark for the interior with-

in eight days. The steamer Mississippi yesterday

ordered off a vessel from port, but she came in

during the night, thus proving the port blockaded,

at least to national vessels; a step which has

generally compromised the American vessels in

The Government is making every effort to car-

ry on the War with success, and has replenished

the Treasury by carrying through some very

Strong measures. The Castle of St. Juan D'Ul-

loa, and the city, are in a brilliant state of defence,

and would require a very strong force for a suc-

authorities to furnish them.

the harbor.

contains somewhat later intelligence, the sum of

which is found in the following paragraphs:—

oheerfulness and exultation upon the success of

the support of life with much difficulty.

upon the troops of any nation.

changed and restored to our army.

having but one leg between them all.

commerce with those countries.

four Brigader Generals.

tion of previous advices.

lished a military depot.

of battle ships.

evolution in reale of intoxicatin the characht of travelers. ave often put the vere test. They to be well enterny places they good entertainnage to houses not be so any no apology for no necessity to sion, Philadel. pr places, there on the temperin be obtained.

Syracuse, N.

in that section

has halls 350

Offeet, contains

cost of \$20,000.

The month of iversaries of the London. From steamer, it seems when she sailed ons from every had come up for In due time we oings.

cople are everto be done, and for some reason following parany such, it may onary to India.

edible amount of nd other missionnd what plan he hah so much reming manner, I hen I have any Mark the second

by the following Boston Traveler. speaks from per-

almost unintertithe wife of the ere joined by the rs. Polk's room. dent's lady was ... on. It was sulure being new. The arrangeat once that the ined and elevater Polk; much of superior beauty. and with an to the mansion; o report of her e ever seen, has 11100 ly formed, dark incl personal beauty. ified: No one is a fit represent and refinement, is decidedly

to acknowledge

her piety not

raligious things

Algoig onlices has he Peace Docuas having been de Britannia, we Edinburgh, Scot-1110 ion, D. C. It is 190 rovost and Chief lee by the Magua the University ry Men, and By Upon the list we... ers, as also the among the first

Ale Address. world reston ar of the other will the bair. Helescan

up into the pulme place of the pulme stone per stone per stone per stone pulme stone per stone p Wie pair loss oils May lastic .!!

Marian Marian

every thing they could lay their hands upon.

General Intelligence. frock, covered with red facings, and pantaloons of the same stuff, with caps, and they are fitted with rifles. The whole Department is in a dread DOINGS IN CONGERSS. ful state of misery and consternation. Several There is but little doing in Congress, and robberies on a large scale have been committed n the city of Mexico and its neighborhood. ret the members seem to think they must con-

inue in session lest the chances of war should STILL LATER.—New-Orleans papers of June require their attention. Good judges express the 2d, received in New-York on Tuesday night. dpinion that they will not adjourn until near the contain later intelligence from the army. The only item of much importance relates to the cap-The Senate has spent a little time upon the ture and escape of Mr. Rogers, who was sup-Post Office Appropriation Bill. The general posed to have been killed. It is as follows: onlaion was, that there would be no increase

Mr. Rogers accompanied by 15 men, two upon the letter postage, but that a reduction women and a child, started from Corpus Christi might be needed. A memorial was presented for Point Isabel on the 2d or 3d of May. They arrived at the Little Colerado a day or two before the battle of the 8th, where they were surprised by the company of tancheros, and being overcome with their numbers they were com-The House spent several days in discussing pelled to surrender on a promise of being well the Bill for appointing two Major Generals, and treated. As soon, however, as they delivered up their arms they were tied four together, stripped of their clothing and robbed of all their money of which they had considerable amount. Having been closely bound, without resistance, their throats were then cut with a large knife by a person appointed for the purpose—the confirms the report that General Taylor has taken womes having suffered dishonor. In this manner Rogers saw his father and brother butchered treating in a state of discouragement, a large before his own turn came. As the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of number having deserted the standard. The clerk mind to feign himself dead, and was, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where Orleans from Point Isabel, brought the confirmahe managed to escape unseen and swim to the upper side of the river. There he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken pris-He reports that on the 17th instant a detachoner and was sent to the hospital at Metamoros, where he was exchanged. ed to Barita and took possession of it, and estab-

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—A letter from Gen. Taylor stating that he had crossed the from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon without opposition—the Mexicans having fled the the people inhabiting the Western frontier of Texcity—and deserted from their ranks in battal- as by the Camanches and Lipans. Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Braun-The Delta says the Mexican army left a large fels, Castroville and Lake Quahi, having joined quantity of ammunition after them for which the army of General Taylor, the savages, profit-Gen. Taylor will find use. Commodore Connor, ing by their absence, threw themselves upon the with most of his squadron have gone to Pensacola old men, women and children, burnt the houses, to refit and reinforce before, as report has it, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies. viomaking an attack on Vera Cruz. The fleet on lated the women, and carried off a number of is return will be reinforced by two or three line- children into slavery. The Commercial Association of German Princes, who undertook toc olo-The Mexican army retreated to Camargo, nize the mountains of San Saba, have not been about 200 miles from Metamoras, it is supposed successful in their plans. They directed a convoy of one hundred wagons, on the route toward the colony, which was attacked by the savages. The following incidents connected with the ar- The German emigrants, after fighting desperate my movements show some of the natural fruits | ly, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged .o retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants. The people say that two companies ought to be dispatched without delay in pursuit of these savages if the exigencies of the service will permit the absence of such a force from the main army. When the troops make their appearance the savages will fly before them-but will after ward return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain those Indians.-The improvidence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial. They are generally land speculators, who, since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce in the whites. Generally, the emigrants are brought over in bad ships, and are made to pay a high price for their passage—they have no medical treatment when sick, and on board ship many of them die, and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage. We trust the Government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection—as they were the

> the speculating leaders of the colonies. [N. O. Cour. May 20.

WAR VESSELS FOR MEXICO.—The three schooners recently purchased by our Government, which had been built for Mexico, are named Bonito, Petrel, and Reefer. They are to be commanded by Lts. Shaw, Sterret and Purviance. They will be delivered at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and immediately armed and dispatched. The two steamers, built also for the Mexican Government, which we mentioned as under negotiation the other day, have been purchased, and will be ready for delivery in about a month, when, if the war continues, they will be also immediately armed and dispatched to the Gulf. These reinforcements will make about forty vessels of war of all sorts on

of the year, all along the Atlantic coast of Mexi-svlvania. co; but it rages with the greatest violence about two-thirds of this time.

In the rear of Vera Cruz there are a large number of swamps which make this city so unhealthy. But the Vomito is not the only, nor is i considered the most fatal of the diseases which prevail there; for in some years there are a great number of deaths from other diseases, while in other years much the greater number die of the Vomito. This is supposed to be owing in a great degree to the greater or less number of soldiers large part of the flourishing village of Warren, bark Louisiana and the brig Ellen McLeod, would sent down there during the most sickly months. Ohio, on the night of the 1st. The amount of squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz attacked with this disease is unheard of.

> ern exchanges speak of a "noble example that has just been set by Rev. Richard A. Stewart." appears that his pugnacious reverence—who is a the residents of the city are more fortunate, owing Methodist Parson has arrived at New Orleans to the Artesian wells sunk several years since, at the head of one hundred volunteers from East by the public authorities. Baton Rouge and Iberville. A correspondent of the Fredericksburg Recorder represents him as being endowed with a great taste for fighting, and says that it is a habit with him, when he feels a call to thrash any one, to ask a temporary dismissal from the Church and when he has finished the job he asks to be re-admitted. The writer adds, "He has obtained a dismissal for six months, in order to lick the Mexicans. Harborn in the line of

The Apache Indians have attacked the town of In R.I. licenses are granted to taverns to sell Aputo, where they killed 32 Mexicans, stealing spirits only in two towns, Foster and West-Greenwich, and in Providence six stores are licensed Nearly twenty thousand passengers have ar- when completed, no delay will be experienced in Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer,

OREGON-IMPORTANT.—The Journal of Commerce says: "We learn from very good authorty, that Mr. Packenham has received instructions from his Government by the Hibernia, to make a of Commerce—the whaling business. We have final overture for the amicable adjustment of the now at sea between 600 and 700 whalers, valued Oregon question. He is to offer, substantially, the at about \$22,000,000, all of which are exposed proposition suggested some time since by Mr. to capture or destruction. McLane, our minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz: lat. 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Van Couver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

"Our London correspondent, whose letter we of the State as a token of the universal admirawill endeavor to publish in our next, says, under tion with which the people of that State view his date of the 18th ult.:

It is generally believed that the present steamer carries out the definite views of the British Cab inet; The Times has no doubt, received some ntimation of the same—hence the peculiar tone of coal mine, at New-Philadelphia, near Pottsville,

A letter from Mr. Buchanan is said to be in town, stating that the Oregon matter is virtually props used to support the roof of the drift; the settled, and that the details will be made public this

New Material for Paper.—A discovery has been made by the citizens of Worcester, that pro-Senate in relation to the reports of the Commismises to be of considerable utility in the art of pasioner of Patents, said that the Agricultural staper making. The Worcester Spy says, On the tistics prepared by the Patent Office were of the borders of Bell-pond, whence the new aqueduct greatest importance to all who were interested in for supplying this village with water is now being agricultural pursuits, who constituted 85 per cent constructed, is a tract of some three or four acres, of the entire community. The expense of prewhich has usually exhibited the appearance of a paring these statistics were paid out of the Palent meadow on the level of the water of the pond, and Office fund. The Patent Office, so far from being slightly covered with vegetation. If walked upon, an expense to the public, was the only departit would shake for some distance round, as if it ment which supported itself. were a mere accumulation of vegetable matter, floating on the surface. The pond, having been drawn turns from 632 out of 856 towns in this State. Of down several feet, by an excevation on the outlet, for the purpose of cleaning it out, preparatory to these 528 voted 'no license' and 104 'license.' the construction of the aqueduct, this tract, of which Of the former, voting no license, 382 gave mawe have been speaking, is found to consist of a jorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, fibrous vegetable matter, extending many feet deep. 63 gave majorities of 2633. Excess of no license When cut and taken out, it is of a light grey majorities in 445 towns 45 478. color, and very much resembles a sponge when saturated with water. After being dried it apter in the Farmer's Cabinet, were raised in alterpears like hair, or perhaps more like tow matted nate rows with corn—the corn a full crop. We excellent wrapping paper. Tens of thousands of have frequently seen carrots and ruta baga turnips grown in this way, and without any apparcart-loads of it may be readily obtained. This ent injury to the grain; and we apprehend that material is undoubtedly the fibrous part of water mosses which have been growing at the surface, and gradually sinking and accumulating for ages.

SUMMARY.

The Legislature of Texas has declared Hon. the President's lady, a beautiful bonnet, made of David S. Kaufman duly elected to represent the First District of Texas in Congress, and Hon. T. Pilsbury the Second.

Gov. Butler was tried in Albemarle Co., Va., on the 21st ult. for the murder of John A. Glover, a student of the University of Virginia, and brand! She was loaded at Laurenceburgh, In- Will be opened for the reception of Students, Wednesday, the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Washington Union understands upon inquiry at the State Department that the amount reimbursed by the late arrangement of the British Government in favor of American merchants is of 10,000 spindles. between \$400,000 and \$500.000.

The Owego Gazette has the following particulars of a strange suicide: Edward Baldwin, of Nichols, shot himself on Tuesday last. He had been out hunting, and on his return met a couple them, asked if they would like to see him shoot don. himself. They answered yes. At this he put the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, and placing his feet on the trigger, blew out his brains!

The Rochester Democrat of June 2d, says that the weather is oppressively warm and vegetation more luxuriant than at the same season for many years past. The Thermometer during the week past, has been up to 89 degrees. The want of first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted rain is much felt in some parts of the country. country. It is to be hoped that some method will From every quarter we hear encouraging reports be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct of of the crops. The wheat fields are unusually forward, and the stalk, in many places, are already headed.

> The Mobile Herald of May 28, says that a colored man named ———, the Capt. Shally of the "Talladega Boys," accompanies his master to Mexico. The faithful old fellow has done Marshal yesterday received the Mexican schooner good service; he was the servant of an officer in Juniatta, under process issued against her as a Cornwallis at Yorktown, was at New Orleans, | co. and most of the battles of the last war. He also served in the Seminole and Creek wars in Florida and Alabama, in 1846-7. He is as anxious to arrive at the seat of war as any young blood who has preceded him.

that station. The fleet in the Pacific, twenty or ty, Pennsylvania, and at Akron, in Ohio. Their "I am spiritually happy. I am a teacher in the said that they extended from beyond the shores of class." THE VOMITO.—The Yellow Fever, or Vomito, the Mississippi to the heads of the Ohio, and covwhich is the name it is generally known by in ering the moody regions of Missouri, Illinois, In-Mexico, is said to be prevalent during the whole diana and Ohio, and some part sof Western Penn-

> We learn from the New-Orleans papers that the steamer Queen City, while lying at Natchez, killing seven persons, and badly scalding thirtyeight, five of whom have since died; the others were sent to the Hospital, most of whom were German emigrants.

The Warren Chronicle, Extra, of June 2d, gives the particulars of a fire which destroyed a in one week, including extras. Strangers only are subject to this disease, and loss is estimated at about \$135,000. The town The contractor of supplies for the American such a thing as a person born in Vera Crus being had no efficient fire-engine, or else much of the loss might have been prevented.

Demarara is still suffering from the continual A FIGHTING PREACHER.—Some of our West- drouth which has now lasted for several months, The inhabitants and cattle of the rural districts It are suffering severely from the want of water;

The Boston papers state that Mr. Joseph M. Field, Editor of the St. Louis Reveille, has received the prize of \$500, offered by "Dan Marble," the celebrated representative of Yankee characters, for the best comedy suited to his line of acting. There were sixteen plays offered for the prize, from thirteen States of the Union.

The new Hudson River Steamboat George Washington, is to be placed on the line on the first of July, and is expected to make the trip in six hours and thirty minutes.

to Sir Robert Peel, expressing his Majesty's acknowledgements for the kind and handsome manner in which the Right Hon. Baronet had proposed the toast of his Majesty's health at the late civil hanquet given by the Lord Mayor of Lon-

At a meeting of one of the Presbyterian Gen-Moderator, at the request of the Sexton and several members of the Assembly, gave the other members a lecture upon the impropriety and indecency of excessive tobacco chewing.

There are 1644 School Districts in Connecti cut; number of children from 4 to 16 years old 85,275. The average number of scholars in attendance during the summer of 1845, was 43,748 -during the winter of 1845-6, 34,725. The number of all ages in private schools is 8,402.

The ladies of Louisiana have adopted a rule never to marry a man who owes an editor more han one year's subscription.

The N. O. Delta, May 26, says, the U. S. the Revolution, was present at the surrender of prize of war, she being owned by citizens of Mexi-

> The Green Bay Republican of the 23d ult. has a strong article in favor of a division of Wisconsin, and the formation of a new Territory, to be called Algoma.

An extract of a letter to a friend from Mr. We learn that the seventeen year lucusts, Fairbank, imprisoned in the Kentucky Penitentihave made their appearance in Washington Conn- ary for aiding slaves to escape, reads as follows: last appearance was in 1829, at which time it is Sabbath School, and have 33 prisoners in my

Mr. Jared Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard, Thompson & Co., merchants and tanners, at Burlington Flats, was murdered on Monday night by some persons unknown while he was crossing a bridge on his way home, about 10 o'clock. He ed to. was struck with a club on the back of his head on Wednesday, 27th ult., burst her steam-pipe, and thrown into the water, where he was found next morning-he was about 30 years of age, with a wife and two children.

> Such was the demand for newspapers in Boston, during the trial of Terrill, that the publishers of the Boston Mail sold upwards of 200,000 copies

> There is a hill top in the northern part of Hamilton County, whence may be seen at the present time, the handsome number of twenty thousand fruit trees in full blossom.

There are in a stone yard on the East River, wo grave stones, brought from the apostles' grave Hounsfield—Wm Green, Condersport—R. Babcock, Hounsfield—Wm Green, J. A. R. Greenman. two grave stones, brought from the apostles' grave yard at Smyrna. They are supposed to be 1300

The business of the canal at Buffalo for the month of May past has been large beyond precedent. The tolls collected are over \$128,000, against \$84,000 during the same time last year.

Letters were received by the Hibernia, announcing the death of Gansevoort Melville, Esq. late American Secretary of Legation, at the Court of St. James.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now complete and in operation between Albany and Rochester.

Messrs. W. Rider & Brother of the Harlem Rubber Factory have secured an order for the materials for a portable bridge for the army. The "pontons" are to be made of rubber, and w"

Some idea of the injury inflicted upon the country by a declaration of hostilities may be Licensed to make the strong man weak. gathered from the result upon one single branch Licensed to lay the wise man low. Licensed a wife's fond heart to break, And make her children's tears to flow

sword, to be presented to Gen. Taylor in behalf

Three men named David Morgan, Thomas

Murphey and John Calohan, were killed in a

Pa., on Tuesday 20th ult. A car containing six

men and a boy, with a horse attached, in passing

props fell, and with it the slate and earth above

came down, burying the unfortunate men beneath

Mr. Ashley in some remarks lately in the

The Journal of the Am. Temp. Union gives re-

The best beets we have ever seen, says a wri-

beets and parsnips may be introduced in the same

The Washington Union states that Mr. Joseph

Weed, manufacturer of fancy laces, Neapolitan

and Pamela braids for bonnets, from Kensington,

Philadelphia, on Monday presented Mrs. Polk,

She is 125 feet long by 21 wide, and contains two

thousand and forty-five barrels of flour, all of one

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says that the

Louis Phillippe has sent an autograph letter

people of that place have it in contemplation to

way and with equal success.

glass and silk.

into the drift, ran off the track and against the

indomitable courage, bearing and skill.

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm, Licensed to kindle hate and strife Licensed to nerve the robber's arm. The Picayune states that the Legislature of Licensed to whet the murderer's knife Louisiana passed by acclamation an appropria-Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain, And rob him of his very last, tion of \$500, on the 26th, for the purchase of a

Licensed to heat his feverish brain Till madness crown thy work at last. Licensed, like spider for a fly. To spread thy nets for man, thy prey To mock his struggles—suck him dry— Then cast the worthless hulk away.

LICENSED? TO DO WHAT?

Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell, To bring disease and want and we-Licensed to make this world a hell, And fit man for a hell below.

MARRIED.

In Pompey, N. Y., on the 10th ult, by Levi Wells, Esq. Mr. Ira B. Stillman, of De Ruyter, to Miss Jane T Bush, of the former place.

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, Jason B. Wells, J. G. Sisson, Abel Stillman, James Stelle, G. W. Hinkley, D. Johnson, Ephraim Maxson, R. R. Lewis, Cyrus Potter, R. Dean, Wm. C.

Berlin—George N. Greenman \$5; Charles Saunders, Nathan Vars, Riley Potter, Barzilla Randolph, \$2 each;

Petersburgh—Hamilton Clarke, Orrin Lewis, \$2 each

Preston-Varnum Hull, Nathan Rogers 1st, Paul Max-New Market, N. J.-Jacob Titsworth, Isaac S. Dunn, Randolph Clawson, \$2 each.

Hopkinton, R. I.-Mrs. Mary Champlin, Wm. Lanhear, \$2 each. Crossingville, Pa.—James Stelle \$1, Vincent Phelps \$2 Westerly, R. I.-O. M. Stillman \$6 Unadilla Forks-Isaac Clark \$2.

South New Berlin-J. G. Sisson \$1. Stephentown—Dea. Sylvanus Carpenter \$2. East Rodman-Adonis Trowbridge \$4. Salem, N. J.—George R. Wheeler \$2. Le Raysville, Pa.—Ebenezer Evitts \$1.

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 view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 The largest flat-boat ever brought to New-premises of JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural establish in their city a steam cotton manufactory

Science, and Director of the Primary Department. . R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall

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

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

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designig to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the eral Assemblies, last week, in Philadelphia, the Fall Term, and continue aeven weeks, with daily Lectures, 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, For in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

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

SABBATH TRACTS.

The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the following SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. No 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab

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

No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp. Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent. PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full direc's tions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attend

Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder.

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Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman

Wm. Maxson.

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Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth.

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VIRGINIA.

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OHIO.

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Independence—SSGriswold John P. Livermore. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Lincklaen-S. M. Burdick. Leonardsville—D. Hardin. Newport-Abel Stillman. New London-C. M. Lewis. Otselic-Joshua Clark.

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RHODE ISLAND.

lows, linginis. Previous to that there were the the South, and the South to the North.

esterly-Alex. Campbell,

S. P. Stillman.

Fallmadge—Bethuel Church Watson-Wm. Quibell. W. Clarkaville-J. R. Irish.

WISKONSAN Milton-Joseph Goodrich. Stillman Coon.

porto-Job Tyler.

Fredonia-M. Wheelock. Completendis. 187

TORITT'S PHINT, 9 SPRINEST

committee, without being read.

These Apaches are uniformed in a broadcloth to sell by quart, not to be drunk on the premises. rived at this Port during the last thirty-two days. crossing rivers in a rapid manner.

Miscellaneous.

HYMN,

Written for the A. F. M. R. Society, May 13, 1846.

BY F. C. WOODWORTH.

1. I hear a plaint of grief and woe; O listen to that cry! 'Tis Virtue's wail-for Virtue's foe Hath laid his bleeding victim low, To weep, and faint, and die.

2. Alas! there is nor will nor power To soothe her spirit's pain; If Virtue fall, like some fair flower Crushed when the angry tempests lower, She ne'er can rise again.

3. Not so! shall we her wrongs be told, And our support deny? Not so! as we her grief behold, We count it richer far than gold, To point her to the sky.

4. What though the task with shame be rife, We can endure it all: And we will arm us for the strife, Nor yield until we yield our life At our great Leader's call.

5. We come in our dear Master's name, With Israel's God we rest our fame, And firm our trust shall be.

6. And now, O God of holiness, Regard our humble prayer! Thy cause maintain -our labors bless; And while our lips thy love confess, Teach us thy cross to bear!

SLAVERY AMONG THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTE-RIANS.

The following report of a portion of the proceedings of the General Assembly recently convened in the city of Philadelphia, is taken from the New York Evangelist. It is amusing and instructive.

mittee on the subject of slavery.

course in the case of memorials? and on learning that they were put into the hands of the has voluntarily subjected himself in the Lord. Committee on Bills and Overtures, expressed his ceive and refer them to the Assembly as heretoeral contents, and read passages here and there. holders themselves allow.

Salem, Indianapolis, Peoria, Ottawa, Knox, Ga- to this matter, be and hereby is confirmed. lena and Portage.

requested permission to read.

Mr. Graham is the man who was suspended from the ministry for teaching that slavery is right, by the Cincinnati Presbytery. The memorial is a very, able document against the acfollowing presents the issue.

The whole issue turns upon the question ARE BLE IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH?

This question divided itself into two.

subject of slavery disciplinable?

that the standard of judicial action was the constitution of our church alone.

The points were argued in the document with clearness and force.

Mr. Giddings moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Synod of Cincinnati, with instructions to report against it. Mr. Giddings frankly stated that his object was to reach in the most direct way the merits of the case. He believed the subject of slavery must be discussed, before much progress was made in their proceedings. The strongest argument that could possibly be offered on the other side had just been heard, and it was better to take it up special committee.

brought up the merits of the case.

The Moderator decided that it did not bring es of the Assembly than either. up the merits of the case; when an appeal was Mr. Steele thought we had better go into taken by Mr. McLain, which was sustained by the discussion at once, as it was only lost time

Mr. G. then proceeded to state the candid and Mr. BRAXTON stated that the Chairman of the Christian feelings with which he came to a con- Committee on Bills and Overtures had drawn up sideration of this exciting subject, and hoped a report as well calculated to unite the sentithat what he said might be effectual for the pur- ments of the Assembly as any one that could be pose that he intended it. He had no wish to drawn. Referring it to another committee would use epithets, or any disposition to call hard names. only waste time. The simple question before the Assembly was, Mr. McLain, of Washington, D. C. to bring whether it was the doctrine of the Presbyterian the subject clearly before the house, moved that church, that God himself has authorized the re- it was inexpedient for the Assembly to take any lation of master and slave, and given one man action on the subject.

the right of property in his fellow-man, as was Mr. Beecher protested against smothering and I find I am not prepared to die. I want you to pray the right of property in his fellow-man, as was asserted in Mr. Graham's pamphlet? This he discussion on the slavery question, as had been denied. At his creation God had given man dominion over the creatures, and made the earth minion over the creatures, and made the earth minion over the creatures, and made the earth minion over the creatures, and made the earth of the Committee of the Whole on done with wour negroes?"

Mr. Beecher protested against smothering and I find I am not prepared to die. I want you to pray discussion on the slavery question, as had been for me, and give me some instructions how I may prepare to stand before the Savior whom I have so long slighted."

Mr. Hals moved that it per late of the Original Jack Downing of The Original Jack Downing on the ground that it would have the effect of the Whole on done with wour negroes?"

Mr. Hals moved that it per late of the Original Jack Downing of the Origin

Here Mr. G. detailed the case of Mr. Graham, have an opportunity to speak in their place. as already set forth in the memorial. He then proceeded to trace the testimony already given hear Dr. Duffield report. by the Assembly in times past, claiming that they had always spoken against slavery. First, stated that his report, as originally offered, had then, in 1815; and in 1818.

In illustration of the fact that the right of selfdefence was taken away from the slave, he cited sed without further preamble. the case of a young woman of which he had been

decided the matter at once. The shortest defin- every Presbytery might be fully expressed. dtion that he could give was a history. By an extraordinary coincidence, the same year, 1620,

slave laws in that State. But the slaves ran limits assigned to them. More stringent regula- his place. tions became necessary from time to time, until at length the right was given to the master to ordered him to stop. Slavery in this country presented by the Rev. Dr. Duffield:was thus introduced and established by statutory provision, and not by the Bible.

upon Judge Ruffin's famous decision in one of the courts of North Carolina, which he considered to be the best description and definition of the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity. system that ever had been given.

Judge Ruffin has thus described as "dooming mains still the recorded testimony of the Presbyterian the slave in his person and in his posterity to live without knowledge, or any capacity to make anything his own, to labor but to have another deep regret that Slavery should be continued and counteeat the fruits of it," &c. &c. was originally established, and is still authorized by a God of mercy and justice?

Here this discussion appears to have ended. At a subsequent session the following transpi-

and Overtures, stated that four of the committee tem, or as in the least degree changing its essential chahad agreed to report, that two would bring in a lacter. minority report, and that Dr. Duffield, the chairman, had originally prepared a report which differed from both. Dr. Ely's report was as fol-

whom have been referred sundry memorials, petitions and resolutions on the subject of slavery, General Assembly has no right to prescribe any new test by which the churches under their care shall be guided in the reception or rejection of communicants; that every session, in receiving persons to the full communion of the church. should judge of the credibility of their profession of saving faith according to the Bible, and our acknowledged standards of doctrine, and Rev. Selden R. Haynes moved a special com- discipline, and that every person who sustains the legal relation of a slaveholder, is amenable Mr. Giddings inquired, What was the usual for his whole conduct in relation to slavery, to the session, Presbytery, and Synod, to which he

That to steal a man and enslave him is a heinwillingness that the said committee should reous sin, is conceded by all. That to buy and deprecate the spirit of denunciation and inflicting severities, which would cast from the fold those whom we are sell slaves, making merchandize of them, from fore. It was merely necessary to state the gen- the sordid desire of gain, is a sin, most slave- and thus to lead in the ways of God; and toward whom

Memorials on slavery were received from the But that it is sinful in all cases, and under all therly love. Synod of Indiana, the Synod of Cincinnati, and circumstances, for a man to possess and retain 6. As a court of our Lord Jesus Christ, we possess no the Synod of Peoria. Also, from the Presby- slaves, is not granted by a large portion of the Presbyterian Church, we possess no judiciary authority. teries of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, Onondaga, Presbyterian church. The Committee would We have no right to institute and prescribe tests of Chris-Cayuga, Cortland, Buffalo, Montrose, Erie, therefore recommend that they be discharged tian character and Church membership, not recognized Meadville, Grand River, Maumee, Cleveland, from further consideration of this subject; and Monroe, Marshall, Scioto, Washtenaw, Athens, that the action of the last Assembly in relation

The report was accepted. Rev. WILLIAM A. McLain submitted a memorial in the case of Rev. Wm. Graham, of Cinthe minority, in which, after defining slavery to and control. cinnati, signed by Thornton A. Mills, which he be holding and owning man as property, and citing various laws of different States in proof of this position, and an illustration of the general character of the system, the Committee recommend-

ed the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we tenderly sympathize with our brethren in Southern churches who tion by which Mr. Graham was suspended. The are suffering in connection with the evils of slavery, and who are conscientiously desirous of its removal.

2. Resolved, That while we regard the feel-OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY DISCIPLINA- ings and rights of Southern churches and Presbyteries, we are constrained from an imperious sense of duty and necessity, to declare that the 1. What is the standard in our church by system of American slavery is a sinful system, conwhich heresy or error is to be judicially deter- trary to the word of God and the rights of man.

3. Resolved, That slavery or slaveholding (as 2. Does this standard make opinions on the defined by "the holding of men as property") is a grievous sin against God, and the inaliena-In answering the first question, he maintained | ble rights of man, which should be at once repented of and forsaken.

4. Resolved, That it be enjoined upon all the lower judicatories to take such action on this subject as in every case may appear to be demanded by the facts and the word of God.

to the Presbyteries, requiring them to decide whether slaveholding shall be inserted in the Larger Catechism as one of the sins forbidden tional denominations in different parts of the country, by the 8th Commandment.

W. A. BEECHER. S. C. STEVENS.

This report was accepted, and it was moved by Mr. H. A. Rowland, that it be referred to a

Mr. LATHROP concurred in Mr. R.'s motion, Mr. McAFEE denied that such a motion and thought out of the two reports another might be made, that would much better meet the wish-

the house, and Mr. Giddings took the floor. to refer to another committee.

Mr. WELLS thought it best before doing so to Dr. Duffield returned the memorials, and

ger to acknowledge its paternity. Dr. ELY thought the subject should be discus-

Mr. Mc Lain, of Washington, D. C. thought informed by letter a year ago last winter. An the time had come for us to march straight up

Dr. Eny moved that the roll be called. in which our fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, that the roll be called alternately from the top ly visited him often, and as far as it can be known in the limit of Connecticut, was referred to the same Rev. Mr. Clark moved as an amendment, town, Virginia. Previous to that there were no the South, and the South to the North.

On motion. Dr. DUFFIELD read his original reaway. The legislature passed laws against their port, after which the roll was called, and the locomotion, and the constables were ordered to discussion fairly commenced, Messrs. Mattocks, seize and whip those who were found out of the Holly, Kellogg and Kidder, each speaking in

This troublesome subject was finally disposed shoot his slave if he continued to run when he of by the adoption of the following statement

1. The system of slavery as it exists in these United States, viewed either in the laws of the several States Mr. G. then read and commented at length which sanction it, or in its actual operation and results in

Will Mr. Graham say that a system which 2. The testimony of the General Assembly, from A. D. 1787, to A. D. 1818, inclusive, has condemned it, and it re-Charch of these United States against it, from which we

3. We cannot, therefore withhold the expression of our nanced by any of the members of our Churches; and we do earnestly exhort both them and the Churches among whom it exists, to use all means in their power to put it away from them. Its perpetuation among them cannot fail to be regarded by multitudes influenced by their example as sanctioning the system portrayed in, and maintained by, the statutes of the several Slave-holding States wherein they dwell. Nor can any mere mitigation of its severity, prompted by the humanity and Christian feel-Dr. Ely, as one of the Committee on Bills ing of any who continue to keep their fellow men in such bondage, be regarded either as a testimony against the sys-

4. But while we believe that many evils incident to the system, render it important and obligatory to bear testimony against it, yet would we not undertake to determine the degree of moral urpitude on the part of individuals The Committee of Bills and Overtures, to whom have been referred sundry memorials personal control of the sight of God, according to the degree of light and other circumstances pertaining to each. In view of all the embarassments and obstacles in the way of emancipation interposed by the statutes of the Slave-holding States, and respectfully report, that in their judgment the by the social influence affecting the views and conduct of those involved in it, we cannot pronounce a judgment of us in withholding our ecclesiastical and Christian fellow ship with them. We rather sympathize with and would seek to succor them in their embarassments, believing that separation and secession among the churches and their members, are not the methods God approves and sanctions for the reformation of his church.

5. While, therefore, we feel bound to bear our testimony against Slavery, and to exhort our beloved brethren to remove it from them as speedily as possible, by all appropriate and available means, we do at the same time condemn all divisive and schismatical measures tending to destroy the unity and disturb the peace of our Church, and rather bound, by the spirit of the Gospel, and the obligaeven though they may err, to exercise forbearance and bro-

and sanctioned in the sacred Scriptures, and in our standards by which we have agreed to walk. We must therefore leave this matter with the Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods—the judicatories to whom pertains the right of judgment to act in the administration of discipline, as they may judge it to be their duty, constitutionally, subject to the General Assembly only in the way of general review

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

In compliance with a call issued by the Synod of Indiana, a Convention composed of delegates to the General Assembly, and of others assembled in Dr. Wylie's church. Rev. J. M. Dickey, of Indiana, was chosen President, and Dr. Thos. Lafon, Secretary. The following resolu tions were discussed and adopted with great unanimity.

Resolved, That American Slavery,-the holding or treating of human beings as property, is a great sin, against God, deeply injurious to the social and moral well-being of the oppressor, and a flagrant violation of all the National and moral rights of the oppressed. Resolved, That the holding of men in slavery is strong presumptive evidence against christian character.

Resolved, That the enslaving human beings or holding them as slaves, ought to be treated as a disciplinable offence in the Christian Church, and that no person persisting in this offence after due instruction and admonition, ought to be received or retained within its fellow-

Resolved, That the arguments of late adduced from social evils and organic sins to screen those who are guilty of their practice from church censure, are dangerous in their tendency, being calculated to quiet the conscience of the sinner, and that those who are guilty of those sins will, without repentance, certainly meet

5. Resolved, That an overture be sent down Dickey, Phelps, Caleb, Clark, Cleveland, Stevens and Fitch, be appointed, with discretionary power to enlarge their number, whose duty it shall be to correspond with friends of the slave of the Presbyterian and Congregato make such communications to the churches and public, and to call such meetings and adopt such other measures for effecting the exclusion of all slaveholders from the fellowship of the churches as may hereafter

FATHER CRAVENS.

The Rev. Wm. Cravens was among the early Methodists of Rockingham co. Va. He owned a number of slaves when he embraced religion; but he let the oppressed go free. Subsequently so constant was his testimony against the abominations of slavery, and intemperance, that it became a common saying among the people that Father Cravens could not preach a sermon without having a negro and a bottle of whiskey in it.

He had a wealthy and respectable neighbor by the name of Miller, who was a professed Deist. Miller died with a consumption. Some short time before his death he sent for Father Cravens. The old servant of God went immediately, and when he came into Mr. M.'s room said

"Well, Harry, (the name Mr. M. was familiarly call ed in the neighborhood,) did you send for me?" He answered, "I did, Mr. Cravens."
"And what do you want with me, Harry?"

slaves among his heirs.

To which the preacher replied, "I can't pray for you, Harry. I would as soon pray for the devil, as to pray for you; you are about to rivet the chains of bondage on your fellow man with your dying breath—to take from true and slanderous. The debate was further those unfortunate creatures, and their unborn posterity, the right which their God and your God, and the God tion, and the reading was continued by the Clerk he cited their action in 1787; then, in 1795; been so much amended, that he refused anylon- who is no respecter of persons, gave them. It is not possible that God can have mercy upon you. If you expect mercy of a righteous God, you must at least do just ant upon slavery, accuse the General Assembly tice to your fellow man, and this you cannot do unless you of a sinful apathy in regard to the institution of let the oppressed go free: Good day, Harry," and thus slavery.

It was not long before the preacher was again sent for

njustice of slavery, and made a new will, and set all his

Brother C. exclaimed, "I will pray for you now, Harry, and I am sure God will have mercy on you, too." and died in peace.

THE MISSIONARY KNIBB.

HOW SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED IN THE WEST INDIES. The question of slavery had long been discussed in England, both in Parliament and among the people; still the slaves groaned in their bondage. At last the Missionaries of the Islands, who for years had witnessed the tears and blood of their brethren, solemnly resolved, in the strength of God, that their fetters should be stricken off, and they gave themselves no rest till the triumph was

In our country there are less than three hundred thousand slaveholders, and there are of course over one million of men women and children directly interested in this system.-This leaves a large proportion of the Southern population without personal interest in slavery. Many of these non-slaveholders earnestly hate the system, for it oppresses them with a severity only second to that of which the slaves are made the victims.

Now let missionaries be established among them, who shall gather churches composed of this class and those penitent slaveholders whom the faithful presentation of the Gospel has led to set their slaves free, and the good accomplished would be immense. These missionaries must be men possessing the "wisdom that is from above, (which) is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits." Having this character, they would command the sympathy of the children of God every where, and thus sustained by Christian prayers and the grace of the Lord, the more violent spirits of the South would fear to molest them, or if they should drive them from the ground—we anticipate nothing more serious-like the disciples of old, when they were persecuted in one city they could flee to another, and the great work would go on gloriously.

KNIBB was born at Kettering, in the year 1803, and made himself conspicuous, whilst serving his apprenticeship to a Printer in Bristol, by suggesting the hazardous measure of preaching in Bristol Fair, (a place of the ut-most infamy,) and by placing himself by the side of the minister who officiated. In the year 1824, he went out to the West Indies as a school teacher, after having qualified himself for such an office by instructions in the Normal Institution of the British and Foreign School Society. He soon became a preacher as well as a school instructor —and ere long the pastor of a church—in which position he was so successful that, though at the period of his setlement at Falmouth, Jamaica, the church consisted of but 750 members, under his care it not only increased but multiplied so, that at the time of his death it had given origin to five additional churches—the number in which, and the parent one, now amount to about 4000. Had his course been only that of a missionary, WILLIAN KNIBB would have stood among the most devoted, the most generous, and the most successful of his class; events occurred in Jamaica, however, which forced him snto the arena of public life.

Would that I held the nervous and powerful pen of that nost vigorous (at least so I think) of American poetsohn Greenleaf Whittier—in order that I might fitly speak of the labors, of the gigantic labors of Knibb, in his efforts to procure freedom for the poor West Indian slave. But I am compelled to wield a humbler instrument in chron-intended to maintain the serious to Greenland, how they intended to maintain the serious control of the the unrighteous and oppressive system could do, to engage the favor of the planters. But, as Christianity extended among the slaves, they found that it was incompatible with and lodge there."

Astonished at their ardor in the cause slavery. The planters resolved, accordingly, by some

before Christmas, 1831, the slaves broke out in insurrec- for that purpose.' tion. Martial law was proclaimed, and the utmost license the missionaries at large, and Wm. Knibb especially. A charge of conspiracy and criminal privity, was, without happily converted to God. a shadow of foundation, and contrary, indeed, to conclusive evidence, got up against him; and upon this charge he was arrested, torn away from his home, and kept in custody part of two days, at the point of bayonets held by tassetent immuna men; who took no pains to conceal that they were thirsting for his blood. He was afterwards prosecuted upon the same charge; but the Attorney General of the Island had not the hardihood to proceed upon

Foiled in their attempt, the maddened planters did not abandon their design. Under the cloak of zeal for the church, they formed the Colonial Church Union-the avowed intention of which was to destroy the chapels, and banish the missionaries. Then began that series of lawless and malignant outrages, of which, twelve years ago, the world heard so much; and then was formed the sentiment and the resolution in the hearts of the missionaries, to which British Colonial Slavery owes its downfall. Knibb and his coadjutors came to an agreement with the planters, that Slavery and Christianity could not exist together, and then they parted. The planters said, 'We will exterminate Christianity;" the missionaries re-

oined, "We will abolish slavery. After this, Mr. Knibb visited England. I need notcannot, here go into the detail, or make more than a passing reference to the irrepressible boldness, and the undaunted courage with which Knibb pursued his objectfirst in the Committee, then on the platform of Exeter Hall, and afterwards at meetings through the country, of-ten face to face with the unabashed defenders of slavery, and finally in protracted examinations before Committees of the two Houses of Parliament. Nor need I here enlarge on the result. I will only say that it was humanity's purest and noblest triumph, won, as was fit, by the purest and noblest means. Knibb's part in this achievement will place him in history by the side of Buxton, Wilberforce and Clarkson. Boston Atlas.

PRESBYTERIAN OLD SCHOOL GENE-RAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is the manner in which the question of slavery came up in the above named body, and the action had thereon so far as has yet transpired.

Presbyterian Church of Ireland, transmitting resolutions upon the subject of slavery, was, after being read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A second letter, from the Church Synod of Canada, of a similar tenor, but unlike the former, couched in dictorial and uncourteous language, was partly read by the Clerk, when Dr. Musgrave moved to arrest the reading and refer the his possession, but never gave such dominion, something like the Committee of the Whole on such property in his fellow man. Men were insuch property in his fellow man. Men were insuch alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might alienably endowed with liberty—and made FREE. ry meeting be held in which every one might have a representation of the correspondence with the Canada young, has started in New York City a Young people in New York City a Young which have a representation of the correspondence with the Canada young, has started in New York City a Young which have young endowed with liberty—and made free representation of the correspondence with the Canada young which have young endowed with liberty—and made free representation of the correspondence with the Canada young which have a representation of the correspon cessary to prevent the offence from being repeated by that and other bodies. Dr. Musgrave characterized the accusation in the letter as untion, and the reading was continued by the Clerk.

The resolutions, after depicting the evils attend-

Dr. Musgrave moved that the letter be laid \$2,00 per year, payable in advance. house, which finally prevailed. Pending this motion, however, other propositions were made to break off the correspondence with the Canada

committee, without being read.

THE LIFE CLOCK



TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mystic clock. No human eye hath seen: That beateth on—and beateth on, From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep. And heareth not a sound It ticks and ticks the livelong night, And never runneth down.

O wondrous is that work of art Which knells the passing hour, But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived, The life-clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems, By wealth and pride possessed; But rich and poor, or high and low, Each bears it in his breast. When life's deep stream, 'mid beds of flowers,

All still and softly glides. Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat, It warns of passing tides. When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er.

And hope's bright vision's flee. Like the sullen stroke of the muffled oar, It beateth heavily. When passion nerves the warrior's arm For deeds of hate and wrong,

The knell is deep and strong. When eyes to eyes are gazing soft. And tender words are spoken, Then fast and wild it rattles on.

Though heeded not the fearful sound,

As if with love 'twere broken. Such is the clock that measures life, Of flesh and spirit blended; And thus 'twill run within the breast, Till that strange life is ended.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE --- MORAVIAN MISSIONS,

icling the deeds of this devoted man. It had been, from were with the situation and climate of the country? The the first, the policy of the Baptist Missionary Society, in | Missionaries answered, "By the labor of our hands, and common with all Missionary Societies which employed God's blessing;" adding, that they would "build a house, agents in the British Slave Colonies, to take no part and cultivate a piece of land, that they might not be buragainst slavery - but to do all that non-interference with densome to any." He objected that there was no timber in which they had embarked, the count replied, "No, you means or other, to expel the missionaries from the Island.

An opportunity of attempting this soon offered. Just with you, and build a house, and accept these fifty dollars

The labors of these devoted servants of the Lord Jesus of that lawless condition was taken to harass and insult | Christ were rendered very useful in that field, and numbers of the natives of that cold and inhospitable clime were [Teacher's Offering.

PROSPECTUS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S

MAGAZINE. This Magazine is edited by Seba Smith; this gentleman has 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. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, with other of our best semale wri-

It will be issued monthly, on handsome paper, and each number embellished with a steel engraving, and a flower painted from nature. The first number is now ready to deliver 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 his assertion. Please read the introduction below

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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's, 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 occasionally of other countries, both ancient and modern; American history; the history and statistics of the individ-ual 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 land-A letter from the General Assembly of the 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 middle life or in old age.

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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT No. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

attempt being made upon her chastity, she was so fortunate as to kill her white assailant. She was tried and condemned, but her owner obtained her respite and eventually her liberation.

The definition of slavery, when truly given, interlocutory meeting, that the sentiments of injustical of slavery will and savail his house, which finally prevailed. Pending this No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. Utter No. 9 Spruce St. New York

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EDITED BY VOL.

The 2

Again this t ages, and the he bloody strife. hundreds, whos clash of arms, h who once came will to men. F and fields laid w been crushed, a their loved amou in blood. War calamity that ca attendant evils, of property are effects on mo on Christianity, ly to be deprec and see the co See the citizen perhaps a prof shot, or draw blood from a b unprepared inte then fall himse blood mingling murder on both mons may blus and Christians posed to the n that peaceable r when on earth h of wicked men.

or with the wo not resist evil, thy right check only be under vating nature, as sor's heel bears unprovoked int cleave down o can never be i offences, and st ity and morali avenge trifling As the alarm and the summo strife, it become ty and do it.) 1 involved itself causes exist to Christians can persons acquain ment for a few ficulty, is no in

retalliating act.

izing consequer

precept of the

But if war, v

portion of its ci of its institution strument for the tion of men's done to strengt the long list of nexation of Tex sort to resuscita the borders and of slavety. an act to perpe in our history. clared war agai men and ten mil nation boasting largest republic sword in beha scribed upon h

tension of its gre

When Mex

waged a deadly

sense of her wi her subjects, at the captive free from the southe impregnated vi States, raised it to yield her exis aided by adve succeeded in the black flag in insulting ten of San Jacinto. thirty years ha pendence of libe she hastened t ence, while the upon ita soilas with Mexico, all and army to the letve ectaton the

now railed its Penish presum efficiently elle