# Ehi Sabbath Recoriorer. 



Ehe Sabbath Rerorder.
 Itis no just occasion for surprise, that worlaly men are anxious to secure uniformity of reli
gious opinions, and that the governments com
posed of worldy men lave repeatedly enacted aws to secure such uniformity. The consequence has been, that great numbers of good men hav
been wickedly persecuted from time to time fo theiropinions. OurSaviourtaught his dis
expect this; ; and he encouraged them it, by saying, "Blessed are ye when men s
persecute you for my, sake." He knew
well, that of all Satan's artifices none had b more common or successful than to incite me
to persecute one another under the speciou
pretence of regard for the truth. Of course it was not to be expected, that what had all along
been such a fruitful source of discord, would be driven from the world by the advent of the
Gospel. No matter how good the news which The lives which they might live, the adversary o
all righteousness would find some pretext secuting them. It does not surprise us, therefore to find the men of the world, who are acknowledg.
ed to be more or less under his control, engaged i efforts to secure uniformity of opinions, an
ready to prosecute or persecute those who ar o unlucky as to differ from them. But we must confess that we have been sur-
prised when we have seen professing Christians
pursuing this phantom of uniformity, and foremost among the persecutors of the intractable
Such a sight is always astonishing and painful It shows how the spirit of the Gospel may be
mistaken, and its plainest precepts perverted or
trampled under foot. Who can without exclaiming, with the prophet of old
"How is the gold become dim, and the fine gold changed!" The New Testament teache
plainly enough, as has juts been stated, tha Christians are to expect oppesition and perse
cution for the truth's sake. Surely if there i any position which would justify retaliation, it
is when enduring such treatment. But do the Scriptures countenance retaliation? Not at
all. Even in these aggravating circumstances, they require us to treat opposers, with kindness,
and "meekly to instruct them, if God perad-
venture will give them repentance to knowledging of the truth." Nay; more-if,
after much instruction, they reject the truth, and are not to retaliate, but "flee to another city," ion given-which would more directly and pointedly rebuke the common custom of urging
upon men the religious opinions and practices those who will not receive them? It is difficult ose how any one acquainted with the pre-
cepts or example of Christ and his Apostles can rame the shadow of an apology for such a
course. Indeed facts show that enlightened moment that one of their own missionaries taliating or persecuting, he would find no
apologist, but would be promptly and universally ondemned. But is this' manifestation of an eathen land than on Chiristian dround? We whit of difference, while in. respect to its The religion of Jesus Christ not only dis iees upon its opposers, but it never asks for hu
man legislation in its behalf. It is a fact worthy of note, that the only power conferred upon
churches in xespectsto blasphemers and heretics s that of cutting them of from their communion The Apostolic direction is, "A man that is an
heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject." Here is no provision for bringing
him under by fines and imprisonment, or by breaking down his opposition in any other way
If this direction were fully carried out, it would fall 5 ill Christians seem slow to learn, that the way ruth and error come into fair conflict, and there aiu that truth will triumph in such a combat, as is that darkness will flee away before the
hining light. No doubt many weli-meaning ueople may be found among those who look to daties But their course is a practical libel pede aid from without to establish its claimsgrading. The religion of Jesus Christ is emidincharged by those who are spiritual. It knowledges mo subjects whose adherence is orced, nor will it be promoted by the legal.sup ent of tts sacresd truths.
ubject; and the one which will finally prevai gious no man should liglous opinions or treed. This doctrine is un set atheof thingg which now nithts; probably may mon will, make their religious liberty an

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$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { liberties of all good men, because some bad } \\ \text { men will pervert the true doctripes? Let us } \\ \text { not, by such a course dotspril that good may } \\ \text { come. It is always safer, in the long run, to } \\ \text { take the right ground. Inde }\end{array}\right| \begin{aligned} & \text { In }\end{aligned}$

$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { "That it is generated by the process of fer } \\ \text { mentation, and is the same, though existing in } \\ \text { different degrees, in cider, wines, and malt } \\ \text { liguors, is in idistilled spirits. } \\ \text { " That it is a perpetal fountain of disease, } \\ \text { poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, } \\ \text { never needfut, or useful to men in health in any } \\ \text { clime, or any employment. } \\ \text { "That total abstinmence from it as a beverage, }\end{array}\right|$
tie aboumtonsil or olid times.
slavery agitation," to refer to the abolition o
slavery in the New England States as provin
that agitation and severe language are not ne
cessary to accomplish the object. Those wh
are acquainted with the facts, however, know
the means used by the friends of freedom in
New England and those used by anti-slavery
men now. Early in the last century, the sub1701 the representatives were desirind to use
their influence to put an In 1710, Judge Sewall published a tract agains slavery, under the title of "The Selling of J
seph.". A few years later he "essayed to pr
vent negroes and indians being rated with hors
and cattle; but could not succeed." The Revo
lutionary War gave rise to some regular "fana
iss" on this subject. One of these men sai
"Shall we,
Shall we, my brethren and fathers, can we lift
up our faces witli confidence before God, in
solemn prayer, that he would remove the yoke

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slave-holding minister, is the strongest thing we
have seen. It does not mince the matter, but
tells the offender plainly, "Thou art the man.",
Read it, you who suppose that " hard language"
is peculiar to modern abolitionists :-
"And now, reverend sir, I would humbly ask,
have you had no hand in this iniquitous man-
stealing? Have you not boughtd divers of these



THe woblds traperance conventiov. Among the great meetings held in London
during the last month, none has appeared to us
to promise greater usefulness than the World's Temperance Convention. It commenced sessions on the morning of the 4th of Augus,
and terminated them on the afternoon of the was a little over three huudred, of whom twenty-
eight were from the United States, including
Drs. Beecher and Cox, E. N. Kirk, W Drs. Beecher and Cox, E. N. Kirk, W. L. Ga
rison, Elihu Burritt, J. V. Himes, \&c. E. C.
Delavan was expected, but did not attend o account of urgent business at home. Fathe
Mathew was also expected, but staid away, is said, on account of certain religious difficuties which he as a Catholic could not overcome
The question whether slaveholders should
admitted as met admitted as membery of the Convention w
discussed at a preliminary meeting, when it w ascussed at a preliminary meeting, when it
concluded that there should be no test but
pledge of total abstinence from the plege of
intoxicating drinks. It was also decided, at the
same meeting, that there should be no publ religious exercises at the sessions of the Co vention, lest the religious
should be interfered with.
called, was to consider the expediency of for
ing a World's. Temperance Union.: The sub
ject was much discussed, but the opinion of the most efficient delegates seemed to be, that such ary expense, and would be so cumbersome and would grow out of it to warrant the undertaking
A committee was raised, however, to correspon A com friends of the cause in different parts of of world upon the subject, and report the resu called for the purpose:
The following resolutions, which were almos unanimously adopted by the Convention, win
give an idea of its principles. Of course many
interesting facts were elicited during their di interesting facts were elicited during their do
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"That in the opiniun of this Convention, a
means of extending the Temperance reform朝, the following truths emperance reforma able tions be exhorted to give them the wide
That alcobhal; the
Stle poisonn, at war with wich the physicring piple, in in

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## $\mathfrak{G}$ eneral Intelligente.

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as regards the home and the export trade.
There is a good demand for beff and pork,
and late prices are fully supported.
 Iron has advanced is price, and he woollen
manufactures of Yorshbire are firm and improv-
ing.
In England there have been frequent storms
and great falls of rain which have iniured the and great falls of rain, which have injured the
crop severely
Areglar ine of steam comiunication be
tween England and the Brazilian Empire, is


 announcing the appointment of Lord evitin an
Goveror-General of Canada-an appointment
which afford the highest gratifcation in Eng
lond On the 5 thult. the Batavier. Dutch steanship,
came into the Themes with
board flom Germany, who intend to to emigngrate of the $8,0,000$ emies.rating from ane an instalment
States during the present year.

 Mr. John Audubon, the son of the distinguish-

 specimens required are principally those fron
the eerritories of the Hudson Bay Company, and
those brought home by the expeditions in search of no north-west passage. One specimen in the
British Musum is supposed to be unique.


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| The Quebec Gazette contains a table of the population of Lower Canada, according to the latest census, which exhibits the great prepon- derance of the natives and residents of $F$ French origin. The entire population of the province is 690,782 . The number of natives of Canada of French origin is 524,307 \% of British orivin 83,860 ; of the Continent of Europe 1,329 . The number of natives of England is 11,859 ; of the United States 11,946 ; of Ireland 43,982 ; of United States 11,946; of Ireland 43,982; of Scotland 13,302. <br> A society of rich capitalists has presented to the Roman Government a proposal, the object of which is to make the Tiber navigable, from Rome to the sea, for vessels of the largest size. Should the attempt prove successful, a steam- boat from Marseilles would be enabled to land and boat from Marseilles would be enabled to land its passengers directly in front of St. Peter's Church in Rome. <br> Extensive preparations are being made at Auburn, for the great State Fair at that place on the16th, 17th, and 18th, of this month. A site has been chosen on Capitol hill, overlooking the village and a large extent of country. hall is to be 150 by 50 feet; Dountry. hall 70 by ; that for farming implements 100 by 55 , and <br> There were thirty thousand baskets of Peaches sold in New York in one day last weekmany of them as low as one shilling per basket -and all very fine ones. All other sorts of fruit are very plenty and cheap. Pears Plums, and Apples are coming in great quantities. There Asples change in Meats, Vegetables, Butter, is nultry, Cheese \&c \&c. Poultry, Cheese, \&c. \&c. |
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 thing peculiarly melancholy in a man thus tra-
versing the wide Atlantic, only to leave his bone Among the proofs which the new Government
is giving of its wish to conciliate the Irish peo
ple, may be mentioned the fact that the Repeal
Iharistrates who were Magistrates who were deprived of their commis-
sions on account of their politics during the ad-
ministration of Sir Robert Peel, ane to be re-
stored. Already Mr. O'Connell and French A sum has been appropriated for the employ-
ment of the poor in Ireland.
The potato blight is general; east, west, north,
southe, the cry is, "still it comes." In Ireland
the devastation is general. Everywhere the
root is root is rotten, or progressing toward decay.
Science is at faut, and alarm is rife.
The rapid progress which cheap postage is
daily making astonishes even the most violent
opponents to the new system. France, with a daily making astonishes even the most violent
apponents to the new system. France, with a
view to its introduction in that country, has dispatched one of its principal officers from the
postoofice dopartment to Englad to examin
into the working of the penny postage, and t port thereon to the French Minister.
The Great Britain, Captain Hosken, arrived
at Liverpool on the morning of the 15 th, after a passage of thirteen days and eight hours from
New York, including a detention at sea of eigheen hours in repairing the driving chain, whic
had broken on her homeward voyage.
The last homeward voyage of the steamship Cane last homeward voyage of the steamship
and sixtewas the shortest on record ten days
including her run into Boston Hastifax to to liverpend and take
ind including her run into Halifax to land and take
indher mails and passengers.
From tre Army- Report says that Gen.
Worth, with 2000 men,
had proceeded left Camargo, and 25 miles toward Monterey.
Captain Duncan returned to Camarge on the
11th, from his reconoisance into the interior.
Captain McCullough, who was along with his
Captain McCullough, who was along with his
Rangers, , had killed a Mexican, who was on an
Amerinan here
Captain Duncan marched into Putna Aquado
the night and took the place, having killed one Mexican and shattered the arm of another,
while they were attempting to escape. Capt. Duncan next marched to Seralvo,
where he arrived aud possessed himself without
molestation. After reconnoitering he left the town and returned to Coconaitering he left the
Agna Seganas and Mier. General Taylor has
ures with some of
about his camp.
Satan's Prooress in Boiston.-A writer in
the Courier gives a dark but correct picture on
theretrograde of virtue in Boston. In Ward 2 ,he
says, the overseer and asseessor told me the were over 200 drinkering ansesporsor told me, there
kept by low and worthless characters. It It computed that from 600 to 800 rum bowling al. to say soothing of the boys educating for the
House of Correction. and gambling places, they to the billiard rooms
roomm of the chief corners of many principal
streeto

ast, though not least, licentiousneps abounds s.

| From our Pacific Squadron.- The following important news from the Pacific was re ceived by special dispatches at Washifigton:- |  |
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| It appears that Commodore Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey, on the Pacific, early inJuly, and on the 7 th issued his proclamation to |  |
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| , and on the 7 th issued his proclamation to |  |
| remain peaceful, assuring them that he didt come as the enemy of Caiforna, but as their |  |
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|  | as the citizens of those States. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$. |
| ed the harbor of Yerrba Buena, and issue |  |
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|  | country, in virtue of instructions from the Com |

 berre is capabtle of successful introduction into
garden culture. A gentleman in Wayne coun-
ty, Michign ty, Michigan, has a little whortleberry tree
growing in his garden which was tranpplanted
from a marsh about ten years ago. It is about
ten feet high, and about an inch and a half in
diameter at the root. It stands in a rich sandy
uplond soil. The frit




 dress, and this was followed by a.poem and Ad-
dress from members of the insitution. Of these.
latier productions the Gazette speaks. in very
fattering terms. The
 propriate
ed guests.
A recent letter from an Indiana volunteer to
his father, says:-" We are allowed sis lbs coffee per day to the hundred men-twelve
pounds sugar-one pound of pilot bread, or eighteen ounces flour to each man - mess pork
more than we can eat - one quart of beans, per
day for six men - orie pint of rice per five days
for for six men-and minegar and ane per five days much as
we want-beef about once a week, sometimes
more and Bionalily Wometimes. less-and molasses oce ora-
wind blows much, punt our blankets, and if the when musquitoes are bad one cover our heads, over
It is reported in the European journals tha
a steamboat containing 60 trops, was sunk be
tween Almeria and Barce tween. Almeria and Barcelona, tad, was al exumk be-
two of the company were drowned.


SUMMARY.

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 by General Kearney, and under a flag of truce
demands peaceable possession.
An old iron chest, containing $\$ 33,000$ in gold
was found in a room which had been occupied
by an old miser wol was found in a room which had been occupied
by an old miser, who lately died at Milville,
Ohio. A shawl, which cost only three dollara, was
lately sent from Philadelphia to Pottsville, by
meil, at an expense of six dollars and thirty
cents
The Havana journals of the 20th relate a and a shark. The bather lost one leg, which
was bitten off by the shark; but he managed to
The Mayor and officers of
gi aut the gamblers and grog-shops which root

| It is stated that $\overline{6}, 180,000$ gallons of alcoholic liquors have been sent to heathen lands from the port of Boston alone. <br> Mr. Clement Irvine recently walked across the haybor, at Guernsey, on an iron rod 700 feet in length, stretched at the height of 70 feet above the water. <br> "A duelist," says the Portland Advertiser, "is one who vindicates his preiensions to live ike a gentleman by dying like a fool." <br> Sixty sets, comprising eleven volumes each, of the Geological Survey, were sold at public auction in Albany, at an average price of $\$ 292$ per volume. <br> The Governor of Massachusets has appointed the 26th of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving. A staging <br> A stage with ten passengers was upset in deseending a hill, near Glen's. Falls, on Saturday. Mrs. Judge Fine, of Ogdensburgh, had her arm bady broken and crushed, and her hand severely wounded. A daughter of Judge Fine was also a good deal hurt. Mr. Clark of Ogdensalso a good deal hurt. Mr. Clark of Ogdens- burgh had his shoulder dislocated. For this calamity, and for many others, a drunken driver is responsible. <br> Mrs. Marcus Griswold, of Poquonnock, Windsor, Ct., met with a sudder cleath last Sat- urday. She was standin on a chair, picking peaches from a tree, when the box, gave way, causing hem to fall, on the back of the chair, which entered her intestines back of the chair, which entered he and caused almost immediate death. <br> The annual commencement at Oberlin Institute took place last week. In the Ladies' De- partment there were eight partment there were eight graduates who re- ceived the usual diplomas. Their exercises consisting of essays, poems, \&c. are spoken of in high terms. |
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| solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. and carnestl WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec |
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| Atiscellaneous． |  | Captain Smith＇s Bear Story．－A corres－ ondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives |  |  |
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