

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Providence Journal of September 7.
RESPONSE OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS TO THE ADDRESS OF THE R. I. SABBATH UNION.

To the address lately published over the signatures of a committee, recently appointed by the "Rhode Island Sabbath Union," in which they ask the "co-operation of the pastors, church members, magistrates, and people generally, in promoting a better observance of the Sabbath throughout the State," we respond as follows, in behalf of several Seventh-day Baptist Churches situated in the towns of Westerly and Hopkinton, by which we have been appointed for that purpose.

The expressed object of the address is verily a great and a good one; and we heartily concur with the committee, in the importance which they avow to be involved in their subject.

Besides this, we accept as wholesome counsel, the advice apparently intended for us, contained in the eleventh paragraph of the address. We acknowledge, as those persuaded of the claim of the seventh day not only to be observed as a Sabbath, but to be the Sabbath, that we ought to maintain such observance, in strict accordance with the Bible exposition of its sanctity; and wherein we may have failed to do so, we wish to confess our sin against man and a just and a kind God; and in future, so strive to obey his holy law in this respect. We approve as sound, logical, and scriptural, what is presented in the address upon "The Claims" of the Sabbath, except the following quotation, where, in reference to our Lord's words, "The Sabbath was made for man," they say, "He says not—the Jewish Sabbath—or the Christian Sabbath—but the Sabbath, the common, the universal one, which belongs to mankind."

To these terms, Jewish and Christian, as here introduced to qualify the word Sabbath, we object, for they are not found in the Bible; and as here used, these expressions substantially deny that the Savior meant the Sabbath of the seventh day in the passage in question, but affirm that he meant some other Sabbath, which was and is emphatically "the Sabbath, the common, the universal one, which belongs to mankind." Now, we affirm, that Christ did mean that the rest, or the Sabbath of the seventh day, was made for man, and we deny that he meant any thing else. We say, in support of our position, that it was an *alleged* violation of the seventh day weekly rest, or Sabbath observed by the Jews, (by the committee called the Jewish Sabbath,) which the Savior was repelling, when he uttered the words under consideration, and therefore, as that Sabbath and no other was embraced in their accusation, of necessity, his reply was predicated of that and nothing else. But the committee have in substance affirmed and proved that the Savior's words were not true, unless the Sabbath spoken of by Him was made and given to the first man; and in order to prove the truth of what the Savior said, they have proved that this very same Sabbath was made and given to Adam, as soon as he was created; but they have not shown that Adam ever had any other Sabbath made for him.

But still, if they feel prepared to enter on the proof that Christ meant some other Sabbath than the seventh day, we will consider what they have to offer when they see fit to present it. Again, in the eleventh paragraph of their address, the committee assume that the Christian world generally, has regarded the first day to be the true Sabbath for eighteen centuries. We think the committee were mistaken on that point. They did not distinguish properly between the fact that the day has been regarded in some way, and the assumption of its having been regarded as the true Sabbath, all the while. We are aware that the first day has been extensively regarded for many years in the church, but have never been able to find that the church, or any portion of it, regarded it as the true Sabbath, or as the Sabbath at all, until since the Reformation. But if the committee can prove their assumption, we hope they will do so, though we do not accept as conclusive the edicts of the church, and much less do we regard its practices as constituting a test by which we can learn what we ought to practice. In connection with the foregoing assumption, the committee add, that "it cannot be expected that they (meaning the church,) will change it back, (meaning the day they keep,) till they are clearly shown to be in the wrong." We reply, that as it should be; and if the church will change it back when they are clearly shown to be in the wrong, it is all we ask of them; providing they will allow a fair opportunity for their wrong to be shown them. But, it cannot be expected that the church, as a body, can be shown to be in the wrong, even supposing it to be so, while, as the case almost universally is, their pulpits, their Presses, and even their so-called, Sabbath Conventions, are fast closed against all attempts to do so. And more than this, what confidence can we have that the church will change its course on this subject, even when their wrong shall be clearly shown, since there are multitudes of its members, who having had the claims of the seventh day presented to them, confess that they are in the wrong? This confession they make, and still, on account of the difficulties which prevailing customs of society present, they continue to excuse themselves from conforming their practice to what they regard as a scripture requirement, and give their example and support in favor of keeping the first-day, for the temporal, social, or religious advantages which they say they expect from that course. As, touching the call upon the magistrates, presented in the address, that they should "maintain the honor of those civil enactments which," as the committee say, "were

wisely intended for the protection of God's Holy day," observe, we do not believe that there was any wisdom in the intention of the case, nor that there would have been, even if the first day had been God's holy day, or even had the same enactments been intended to favor the seventh, which we maintain is God's holy day; for it partakes of the nature of force or coercion in respect to a religious duty, which we regard as not only not being wise, but as being actually unwise, and an infringement upon both the rights of God and man in the same act. It is the province of Magistrates and Legislators to secure to all the entire amount of liberty to worship God, or perform the duties of religion, which can be procured, or exercised without sacrificing the rights of one, in partiality to another, for of course no profession of conscientiousness in religion can claim any respect from civil authorities to indulge which would sacrifice the natural or equal rights of citizens. But it is not the just province of civil authorities to enforce the religious duties even which God has enjoined, and much less is it to be borne, that they should enforce in His name what he has not required, or forbid what he allows; which they do when they require the first day to be kept, as by the command of God, free from labor; and inflict pains and penalties on men for refusing to comply with their enactments. There is a general feature of the Address, (and one which marks almost all that is said or written to promote the observance of the first day,) against which we feel bound to protest solemnly and without disguise. We refer to that feature in which is seen that continued and free use of all parts of the fourth commandment,—together with repeated references to the original institution of the Sabbath in Paradise,—and an unrestrained appeal to the law of God, just as if those scriptures did not absolutely enforce and command the keeping of the seventh day holy, in express distinction from all other days, and even with the unblushing pretence that they enforce and command the keeping of the first day. This we solemnly believe to be a most flagrant perversion of the plain and express word of God; that such a course provokes to infidelity, and that unless it is desisted from, it must result in the consummation of that very atheistic state of things which it is professedly employed to prevent.

We know it is asserted by some, that God, in resting on, blessing and sanctifying the seventh day, commanding the Sabbath day to be kept holy, and declaring the seventh day to be the Sabbath, for reasons which are connected with that other day, and prohibiting work to be done on that day, has simply ordained that a day of rest shall be observed after six days' labor, or that one seventh part of time is thus required for rest and worship. We know, too, that on this pretext, a claim is set up for the first day, as if for the above reason we might select for ourselves. But, we maintain that God has done nothing of this kind—that he has never fixed "the order in which the world should go," as the committee say, six days labor, one day rest, over and over forever, only as in blessing the seventh day, sanctifying it, and commanding it to be kept, he has incidentally, (that is aside from the main design,) embraced that proportion of time, yet has no where intimated that that was his object; and to assume that it was the design of God to specify the proportion of time which should be had for rest, and which for labor, is, we think, not only charging God foolishly, but even with foolishness; for it attributes to him the stupidity of making the seventh day the declared object of his commands, when he intended all the while not to embrace any particular day or time, but on the contrary a particular proportion of time indifferently to be selected by individuals according to their pleasure. But after all this, which is clearly embraced in their address, for the committee, with the confessed design of enforcing the first, in preference to any and every other day, as by divine authority, to speak of the everlasting claims of God's law—to call on "the occupants of the pulpit" to "speak forth without fear or favor the thunders of God's dishonored law," and "finally" to profess, with an air of sanctity, "humbly to call on God, to crown with the continual dew of his blessing, every well-directed effort to honor his own institutions," as if Sunday was the Sabbath; to do this in the face of an enlightened community—to do this to restrain the wicked—this is one of those amazing inconsistencies, which overwhelm us as often as exhibited. The reasoning of the address, and views expressed in it generally, other than what we have objected to, we consider sound and correct; and should be happy if our Bibles and our consciences would allow us to co-operate in the plans proposed in the address, but such is not the case. We dare not call the first day the Sabbath, or seek to promote its observance in such respect, either as citizens or Christians; but on the contrary, we should deem it to be our duty to persuade to the keeping of the seventh day instead thereof, and to use our influence with magistrates and legislators rather to seek the repeal of those enactments intended for the protection of the first day as the Sabbath, than to enforce them.

And now we ask the committee and members of the so-called "Rhode Island Sabbath Union" to reflect whether it is not their duty in the fear of God to cease their efforts for the observance of the first day; and especially we ask them to reflect upon the spectacle which they present of Protestants invoking civil authorities to enforce compliance with their religious tenets, in which, if they should succeed, as they seem to wish, hundreds of the citizens of this State would be forced from the pursuit of their honest and inoffensive callings, when and where they are firmly persuaded that REASON, RELIGION, and GOD, not only justify, but require them to persevere.

WILLIAM STILLMAN,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
GEORGE H. PERRY,
DANIEL COOPER,
PELEG CLARKE,
Committee.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

[The following beautiful hymn was written by Dr. Bowring, for the Annual Meeting of the London Domestic Mission Society, in April last.]

There is a tale by Jesus told;
It charmed the listeners round of old—
A tale of that benignant man,
Who, when the crowd passed heedless by,
Supplied what kindness could supply—
The good Samaritan.

Robbed, naked, wounded; by the way,
The suffering, sinking traveler lay;
Swift to his aid his helper ran,
Bound up his wounds with tender care,
Food, raiment, home provided there—
The good Samaritan.

And still that tale of pathos fills
The awakened heart; still touches, thrills,
With sympathy's own talisman,
The springs of generous thought to move,
And bids its imitate and love
The good Samaritan.

A wider field is ours; not one
Stripped, wounded, destitute, alone;
But man in crowds neglected, man
In congregated wo, doth call,
That each should be to each—to all,
A good Samaritan.

SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWS.

An able writer in the Portland Christian Mirror, is publishing a series of numbers on the sufferings, condition, and conversion of the Jews. We subjoin his third number, which will be read with interest.

The Turks, throughout Syria, may compel the Jews to work without pay, and administer the bastinado if they refuse. The lowest fellow [native inhabitant] will stop a Jew whom he meets traveling, and demand money as a Mussulman's right, or compel him to dismount and give up the animal that carries him. All over the East, the Jews are obliged to affect poverty, in order to conceal their wealth; what is exposed to view, is never safe from Mussulman rapacity. At Damascus, in February, 1840, a Capuchin friar, named Father Thomas, having suddenly disappeared, the seven wealthiest Jews in the city, with the three chief rabbins, and some others of the nation, were tortured almost to death, with the bastinado, and other cruel inflictions, to compel them to confess themselves guilty of his death; of which, it afterwards appeared, they were wholly innocent.

Even in Germany, though the governments are favorable to them, the Jews have within a few years suffered greatly from popular violence. In the great trading cities, especially Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, and Frankfurt, there is much jealousy of them. At Prague and other places, there have been violent outbreaks of popular fury against them. In Russia, the Jews are subjected to severe oppression. The government is employing its colossal strength to crush out their national spirit, and amalgamate them with the mass of its subjects. The present Emperor, Nicholas, on his accession to the throne [1825], banished them from St. Petersburg and Moscow, and by an imperial ukase three years ago, commanded all the Russian Polish Jews to remove 50 versts—about 33 miles—from the frontier, within a limited time; under which order, it is said, 500,000 Jews were compelled to leave their homes.

These are but specimens of the sufferings to which the Jews have been subjected. Every where during these 1800 years, they have been exposed to countless vexations, to inconceivable indignities, to unparalleled miseries. How strangely, how mournfully, have they fallen from their former state of glory and privilege! I have gone into this recital, that my readers might be moved to pity and compassion for the poor, degraded, oppressed, suffering Jews; and might be led to inquire, whether they ought not to pray for their recovery, and stretch out their hands for their relief? There are multitudes in our own land, who have fled from the oppressions of the old world; they are fit objects for our Christian benevolence. Let us not, like the Priest and Levite, "pass by on the other side."

THE FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Of all the analogical reasoning from the ancient dispensation to the new, that which respects the rights of kings and priests has been the most mischievous, and is the most fallacious. Constantine paved the way for all that has been assumed by civil potentates since his time. The dark ages concentrated all power, civil and ecclesiastical, in the Roman pontiff. Luther, that morning star of the Reformation, dissolved the spell of false doctrine, which laid to sleep the spiritual energies of all the churches. The political relations of the church, however, he never touched. He left her with as many popes as there were kings and petty princes in Germany, or elsewhere. Zuingli and Calvin and Knox understood this matter much better, but were able only partially to effect what they wished. Another Luther is needed in Europe, not merely to free the church from the spirit of rites and ceremonies, and penances and pilgrimages, and self-righteousness, and formality, but to free it from that domination which has no right to control it. Am I reproached with being republican in these views, and with proclaiming my own particular politics rather than the New Testament? My answer is, that I belong to a commonwealth, where "all are kings and priests"; to one also, "where there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, Barbarian nor Scythian," but where "all are one in Christ Jesus." I belong to a republic, one of whose fundamental laws is, that I "should call no man Master on earth." We are not forbidden to do this in a civil sense; such is the Saviour's meaning. It is in a religious sense, that we are to acknowledge no supreme head of the church, except him who redeemed it.

It is true, I am a republican even in matters of civil government. But I am no bigot to this or to any other particular form of civil government. All governments cannot be alike in all respects, so long as nations differ so much from

each other in cultivation, habits and manners. I believe, too, that in general the best government is that which is best administered. I speak disparagingly of no monarchist, provided he is not a sycophant to those in power. But I do not envy him his opinions; and cannot gratulate him on the ground of his political relations.

But to my immediate object. All claims on the Old Testament for the support of civil domination over the spiritual kingdom of Christ, are futile. How can the king of one country, being king over the Christian church, since this church belongs to all countries? The claim is groundless; it is utterly without any good support. God speed, then, to the noble advocates of "the glorious liberty of the children of God," wherever they are or may be! God speed to the noble movement in the Scottish Church, to the new race of Zuinglis and of Knoxes! No movement since the days of Luther has promised so much to the liberty of the churches in Europe, as this. In fact, it is an effort at Reformation such as Luther never made. He left this great point untouched. Ten thousand thousand voices on this side of the Atlantic, in accents which I would hope will reach even across the mighty deep, bid the advocates of church freedom in Scotland, God speed! The experiment is, as our political fathers judged theirs to be when they met to declare and defend their liberties, worthy of pledging "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." May those engaged in making it succeed as well as our ancestors! The time has come to avow their principles, in the face of heaven and earth. The time, as I would hope in God, has come, in which they may successfully defend them. If my feeble voice could reach across the Atlantic, I would say: All hail! ye noble soldiers of the cross! Fight manfully the battles of the Lord. Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free! [Stuart.]

ONLY A TRIFLE.

"That's right," said I to my friend Simpkins, the baker, as the sickly-looking widow of Harry Watkins went out of his shop door, with a loaf of bread, which he had given her; "that's right, Simpkins, I am glad you are helping the poor creature, for she has had a hard time of it since Harry died, and her own health failed her."
"Hard enough, sir, hard enough, and I am glad to help her, though what I give her don't cost much—only a trifle, sir."
"How often does she come?"
"Only three times a week; I told her to come oftener, if she needed to, but she says three loaves is plenty for her and her little one, with what she gets by sewing."
"And have you any other such customers, Simpkins?"
"Only two or three, sir."
"Only two or three! why, it must be quite a tax upon your profits."
"Oh, no, not so much as you suppose; altogether it amounts to only a trifle."
I could not but smile as my friend repeated these words, but after I left him, I fell to thinking how much good he is doing with "only a trifle." He supplies three or four families with the bread they eat from day to day; and though the actual cost for a year shows but a small sum in dollars and cents, the benefit conferred is by no means a small one. A sixpence to a man who has plenty to "eat and drink, and wherewithal to be clothed," is nothing, but is something to one on the verge of starvation. And we know not how much good we are doing when we give "only a trifle" to a good object.

A DYING MOTHER'S LOVE.

The plague broke out in a little Italian village. In one house the children were taken first; the parents watched over them, but only caught the disease they could not cure. The whole family died. On the opposite side of the way lived the family of a poor laborer, who was absent the whole week; only coming on Saturday nights to bring his scanty earnings. His wife felt herself attacked by the fever in the night; in the morning she was much worse, and before night the plague spot showed itself. She thought of the terrible fate of her neighbors. She knew she must die, but as she looked upon her dear little boys, she resolved not to communicate death to them. She therefore locked the children into the room, and snatched her bedclothes, lest they should keep the contagion behind her, and left the house. She even denied herself the sad pleasure of a last embrace.
O think of the heroism that enabled her to conquer her feelings, and leave her home and all she loved, to die! Her eldest child saw her from the window. "Good by, mother," said he, with his tenderest tone, for he wondered why his mother left him so strangely. "Good by, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching his little hand out of the window. The mother pauses; her heart was drawn towards her children, and she was on the point of returning back; she struggled hard, while the tears rolled down her cheeks at the sight of her helpless babes. At length she turned from them. The children continued to cry, "Good by, mother." The sounds sent a thrill of anguish to her heart; but she pressed on to the house of those who were to bury her. In two days she died, recommending her husband and children to their care with her last breath.
O that mothers were as careful not to impart the worst contagion of sin to their children!
The day of Judgment will be more awful to us than the descent of God on Mount Sinai was to the Israelites. The next time the trumpet of the Lord sounds, every one of us will be obliged to go up to Judgment.
Let parents be careful to serve God, for they know not what evil they may bring upon their children by refusing God's mercy. How happy must those parents be who love God, for their children are gainers by it.

ATTACHMENT TO EARTHLY TEMPLES.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned to hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood, Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down And offered to the Mightiest, solemn thanks And supplication. [BYRANT.]

The temples in which we worship deserve our attachment and respect; but we may overrate them. We do this whenever we forget that their institutions and services are not to be regarded for their own sake—they are not ends, but means—they are not religion, but the instrumentalities of religion, and these temples, therefore are not in all respects essential to religion even here. We read of no temple in the world before the flood, though we do read that men began to call on the name of the Lord in the family of Seth. Adam and Eve had no temple in paradise, and Milton beautifully represents them as always performing their morning and evening devotions in the open air. Isaac went out into the field at evening tide to meditate. And all through the book of Genesis, though you constantly read of offerings, you never read of the temple. The broad heaven was their temple, consecrated by their offerings. The tabernacle indeed was a temple, but it was for the ark, and not for the people; they worshipped in the outward court with no covering over them; but you say Solomon built him a house; but God said it was more than he expected or wished, and that he never said any thing of the kind from the beginning to any of his servants. And this temple too, after a time, was profaned and consumed. And during seventy years, while the Jews were in Babylon, they had no temple or synagogue, though there were many men peculiarly pious, as we see in the case of Daniel, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and Ezra, and Nehemiah, and Joshua, and Zerubbabel, and others. The first Christians, towards the close of the third century, had no temple, properly so called, but they worshipped wherever they could obtain accommodation; they never attached holiness to walls, and to mortar, and to timber. The Arian emperor established Arianism, and the godly said to them, "You have the temples, but we have the truth." If we come down to our forefathers—O how we revere their memories! O ye men of God, we continue to repair to your tombs, and where the letters begin to be erased, we inscribe them afresh, and say, "of whom the world was not worthy"—when they were banished, not only from their homes, but from their temples, how was it with them? They assembled in corners, private rooms, and in woods—unconsecrated? No; they were consecrated by their presence, or rather by the presence of their Lord and Saviour, who had said, "Where two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them." Yes, and you make too much of temples now when you think of confining God to them. "The Most High dwelleth not in the temples made with hands," saith the prophet, "heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool; what house will ye build me," saith the Lord, "or what is the place of my rest?" Set not undue value, therefore, upon mere earthly temples, but prize them only as a means by which you may be profited, and instructed in the Lord.

HONESTY.

A certain poor widow, one winter's day, had just consumed her little stock of wood, without knowing where she could obtain any more. She put her children to bed soon after, and sat shivering over a few dying embers, in full view of a large wood pile belonging to her rich, hard-hearted neighbor. The thought darted into her mind, "Had I but one handful of that wood to keep me from freezing, how glad I should be; he has enough, and would never miss it." After many struggles, she concluded to go, after her neighbor had gone to bed, and get herself some breakfast. She went and picked up the wood, but the thought of stealing so overwhelmed her, that forgetting where she was, she spoke aloud—"Have I come to this? Must I steal? O, I cannot. But if I don't I must freeze." She threw down the wood and walked away. Again the horrors of winter drove her back, and again she picked up the wood, and again she threw it down, saying, "I can't steal, and if I perish I will perish." Went home and went to bed. The rich man stood at his door and heard all that the poor woman had said, and it softened his heart. Early next morning he sent her eight loads of wood, ready cut, and other articles, telling her that she was welcome—adding, "You fairly beat the devil out of me last night."

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

It was but yesterday that a friend, a young gentleman of fine intellect, of a noble heart, and one well known to many of our readers, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by every thing that could make existence pleasant and happy, a wife that idolized him, children that loved him as they could love, and friends devoted to him, the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death. But a few short years ago, she to whom he was wedded, placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words privately engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her that the day would come when her wish should be gratified, and she would know the secret. Several years glided away, and a day or two since, when conscious that he must soon leave his wife forever, he called her to his bed-side, and with his dying accents, told her that the hour had at length come when she should see the words upon the ring she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger, and though heart-stricken with grief, eagerly read the words—"I have loved thee on earth—I will meet thee in Heaven."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 24, 1846.

THE OUTCRY AGAINST POPEY.

A great deal is said at the present day about the danger to our religious and political institutions from the zeal of the Roman Catholic Church to extend its borders. We are sometimes told that the papal power is plotting the subversion of our liberties, and that the Pope of Rome has his secret emissaries scattered throughout the country, to watch all the movements of our government, and to exert an influence in favor of establishing here his civil and religious supremacy.

Now, we must confess ourselves unable to sympathize with all which is said upon this subject. We do not doubt that the Catholics are very zealous, and have contributed large sums of money to disseminate their religion. But is that a good reason for denouncing and traducing them? If it is, then might we with equal reason condemn the course of Protestants, since they are now engaged in efforts to disseminate their views, with a zeal which scarcely has a parallel in the history of the church.

Having failed in their application to the Legislature, they again commenced working this summer, and in the month of June last fourteen were returned to a Justice, who acquitted six and fined eight.

These prosecutions against the Baptists have in every instance been instituted by some of the rioters, or by some persons friendly to or connected with them. They boldly acknowledge that it is not because they care about the sanctification of a Sabbath, that they commenced proceedings, but because they wish to revenge themselves.

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latical pretensions. This disposition manifests itself in a great variety of ways, but in none more repulsive or oppressive than in the attempt to force upon the public the popular day of religious rest. The day which owed its first notoriety to the edicts of a Christian Emperor, and which was all through the dark ages a favorite of papal church, is now taken under the protecting wing of the dominant sects, and by them its reception is made a sort of test of orthodoxy. Of such a measure, by whomsoever advocated, we have our fears. It contains all that is evil in Popery, without the frankness to confess it. Wherever it prevails, the spirit of Popery will live, though its name may be repudiated.

THE PROSECUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following letter respecting the prosecution of the German Seventh-day Baptists in Pennsylvania, was written by the Attorney in the case to Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock. It shows that the course of our persecuted brethren has been marked by moderation deserving of great praise. Whether as much can be said of the course of that portion of the Christian community who remonstrated against the Legislature's granting them relief, we leave the reader to decide.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 9th, 1846.

Sir—At the request of my Seventh-day Baptist friends at Snowhill, in this county, I write to you, for the purpose of giving you some account of the proceedings against them since the prosecution of certain evil persons for disturbing their religious meetings. This prosecution, as I presume you are aware, occurred in August, 1845. Immediately after the conviction of the rioters, suits were instituted against a number of the Baptists, under our statute for working on Sunday. They were all convicted, and all paid the fine, four dollars, except John Monn, Jr., who, by certiorari, removed the proceedings of the Justice of the Peace to the Court of Common Pleas, where the conviction, on account of informality, was reversed. The others would have shared a similar fate, had certiorari been issued. This was in the fall of 1845. The Baptists then ceased working on Sunday, and applied to the State Legislature for relief, with what success your are doubtless aware.

Having failed in their application to the Legislature, they again commenced working this summer, and in the month of June last fourteen were returned to a Justice, who acquitted six and fined eight. In the eight cases, certiorari were issued, and at the August Term of our Court, the convictions were reversed on account of errors which the Justice had committed. This so much incensed the prosecutors and their counsel, that suits were again immediately instituted against the hands of John Monn, Jr., Esq., and four of them fined. In these cases certiorari have been issued, and will be decided about the first of November, and I am fearful the decision will be against them. Should this be the case, then I presume they will have to cease working on Sunday, unless the Legislature will grant them relief, of which I confess I do not feel sanguine.

These prosecutions against the Baptists have in every instance been instituted by some of the rioters, or by some persons friendly to or connected with them. They boldly acknowledge that it is not because they care about the sanctification of a Sabbath, that they commenced proceedings, but because they wish to revenge themselves. Indeed, in every case that has occurred, the prosecutors themselves violated the first day of the week by riding about the country spying out the Baptists who were at work. In June last, they were intoxicated, and were running horses. Now, you will doubtless conclude, that the conduct of these individuals would meet with the disapprobation of a religious and moral community. To a certain extent this is so, yet there are those who profess to be the followers of the meek and humble Redeemer, who countenance those evil persons in their persecutions. I confess I am wholly at a loss to account for the opposition to the Baptists, by some persons among us, unless I ascribe it to sectarianism and religious bigotry. But it is certain that some individuals who seemed to be the most anxious for the conviction of the rioters, are now equally as anxious for the convictions of the Baptists.

I have been a practicing attorney for upwards of twenty years, and have seen and participated in the trial of several interesting and exciting cases, and I think I can safely say, that I never knew one which so deeply interested the community, and particularly the religious part of it, as the case of the indictment of the Snowhill rioters. During its progress, the Court Hall was constantly crowded. The clergy of the town, of all denominations, and professors of religion from different parts of the County, attended for no other purpose than to hear the trial. By several persons apprehensions were expressed to me, that the rioters would be acquitted. I was told by one individual from the immediate neighborhood of Snowhill, that unless they (the rioters) were convicted, it would be impossible for any religious denomination to worship in that neighborhood in peace. Every step in the trial was watched with intense anxiety, and when the jury gave a verdict of guilty, it was received by a large crowd with deep and heartfelt satisfaction. After all this feeling, you may well judge my surprise to find among those very persons the most ardent and bitter opponents of the application of the Baptists to the Legislature for relief. Among them were the getters up of the remonstrances, copies of which have, if I mistake not, been published in the Sabbath Recorder, and they even give countenance to the prosecutions against them. Still I

have no doubt that a very large majority of our community are opposed to the prosecutions of the Baptists, and a decided majority in favor of granting them relief; but I am fearful that such is the power and influence of religious prejudice, that their application will not prevail.

Respectfully yours, &c., [Signed] J. E. BRADY.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The conference, preparatory to the organization of an Evangelical Alliance, was held in London during the last month. It was attended by delegates from the Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodist connection, Presbyterians of all descriptions, some from the Established Church of England, from France, Italy, Germany, and Russia, while sixty came from America. Among the delegates, those from the Wesleyan Methodist body and the Free Church of Scotland were the most numerous. The deliberations were conducted with closed doors, a proposition for the admission of reporters having been formally discussed and negated by a large majority. From the official report of the proceedings, we learn that various committees have been appointed to carry on the preliminary business for the formation of the "Alliance."

Into this alliance only those persons are to be admitted who hold what are generally understood to be Evangelical views; but these are not to be regarded in any strict sense as a creed or confession, nor is the "Alliance" to be considered an alliance of denominations, but of individual Christians, each acting on his own responsibility; neither is it contemplated that it should assume the character of a new ecclesiastical organization. Branches are forthwith to be established for: 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the British colonies. 2. The United States of America. 3. The Kingdom of France. 4. The North of Germany. 5. The South of Germany and German Switzerland; and additional branches are from time to time to be recognized as such by the concurrence of any two previously existing branches. Among these branches official correspondence is to be maintained, and annual reports of their proceedings mutually exchanged. Conferences are to be held every seventh year, or oftener, at the call of two branches, one on each side of the Atlantic.

Resolutions were adopted, recommending that the first Lord's day in each year should be observed by the members and friends of the Alliance throughout the world as a season for concert in prayer on behalf of the objects of the Alliance; that orthodox Christians of all sects should exercise Christian charity towards each other, pledging themselves in their controversies to avoid all rash or groundless insinuations, and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christians by speaking the truth only in love.

The conference refused to receive as a member Johannes Czerski, the ex-Roman Catholic priest and ex-colleague of Ronge, on account of doctrinal errors on his part, considered so heterodox as to preclude brotherhood. "Czerski," says the Morning Advertiser, "has been suffered to walk the streets of London without recognition. The Evangelical Alliance had no welcome to offer him. But for the friendly offices of Rev. Mr. Hershell, a converted Jew, who stately preaches in the Edgeware road, this eminent man would have left our land, and returned to his country, a broken-hearted man."

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its thirty-seventh annual meeting in the city of New Haven, commencing on the 8th inst. This has become an immense body, and one of great liberality and efficiency. The whole continent of Asia, and the Islands of the sea, have for years been feeling its influence, and the last year appears to have been one of great prosperity.

The increase of their numbers has been wonderful. Dr. Allen, of Mass., speaking of the first meeting of this Board, twenty-five years ago, said that there were but twelve persons present at that time, eight of whom were now dead, and now the Board consisted of two hundred corporate members, and about five hundred honorary. At this annual meeting towards one thousand clergymen were present, besides several hundred other philanthropists.

From the Treasurer's Report it appears that the receipts of the past year were \$262,073, and the expenditures for the same \$267,605, showing an excess of receipts of \$4,468. Of these receipts \$93,436 were from legacies, and \$40,000 a bequest of the late Mr. Waldo, of Mass. In addition to this, \$4,000 were received from the American Bible Society, and \$7,500 from the American Tract Society.

Seven missionaries have been removed by death; thirteen missionaries and assistant missionaries have been released at their own request from their connection with the Board; thirty-seven have been appointed; twenty-six have gone out to different missions; twenty-seven are now under appointment, most of whom are expecting to embark at an early day for the missions in India, China, and South Africa. An unusual number of young men preparing for the ministry have their minds turned towards missionary work. The increase of this feeling the past year has been remarkable. Large conventions of the friends of missions for conference and prayer, have been held in various places in different States with happy results. An uncommon measure of health has been enjoyed by the laborers abroad—only six out of about three hundred and fifty having been removed by death. No uncommon obstacles have impeded the progress of their work; but on the contrary, increased facilities have been enjoyed for the propagation of gospel truth. In no previous year have the influences of the Holy Spirit been granted to a greater number of missions, nor clearer evidences given of the progress of the work of salvation.

The number of missions under the patronage of the Board is 26; embracing 93 stations, of which are 134 missionaries, 10 of whom are physicians, 5 not ordained, 7 school masters, 7

printers and bookbinders, 14 other male, and 176 female assistant missionaries—in all 342 laborers sent forth from this country—associated with whom, or at out-stations under their care, are 20 native preachers, and 132 other native helpers, (exclusive of the native teachers of the free schools) raising the whole number of laborers to 494. The number of preachers is 3 more, and the number of laborers 5 less, than last year. Number of churches gathered 73; additions more than 1,500; whole number (exclusive of some hundreds of hopeful converts now in Western Asia) 24,824; number of Seminaries for educating native preachers 7, with libraries and apparatus, embracing 487 pupils; 34 boarding schools, in which are 854 male, and 533 female pupils, making a total of 1,374 under constant Christian instruction and influence on their connections and associates; number of free daily schools 602, with 28,171 pupils; total, including those at the Sandwich Islands, 31,045; printing establishments 15; 32 presses, 40 fonts of type for printing 27 languages; five of the missions provided with type and stereotype foundries; whole number of languages in which printing is done, inclusive of English, 27; copies of works printed during the year, including tracts, more than 460,000.

The following communication should have reached us in time for publication last week. The suggestions contained in it, however, are not too late to be of service, and we therefore give it a place this week.

ALFRED, Sept. 7th, 1846.

To the Sabbath-keepers of Rhode Island:—

DEAR BRETHREN—I trust that you will not regard the undersigned as acting improperly in making the suggestions contained in this communication. To "discern the signs of the times," and act accordingly, is to hear and obey the voice of wisdom. The committee of the "Rhode Island Sabbath [Sunday] Union," have addressed the people of your State on the subject of Sabbath profanation and Sabbath reform. Now, taking into account the singularly contradictory character of that address—its high authority—its anti-republican spirit, (invoking the civil power to sustain a religious rite)—its anti-protestant feature, (in abandoning the Scriptures and cleaving to the practice of the church)—and in view of the agitated state of the public mind, and the sensation likely to be produced by said address, I suggest that you follow it by another, fully exposing its errors, and showing that it is not of God but of man! Let this be done immediately; let it be done thoroughly, and in the spirit of the Gospel, and I verily believe the blessing of the Lord of the Sabbath will rest upon your labor. Yours in hope of eternal life, N. V. HULL.

ORDINATION.—In the haste with which the proceedings of the General Conference were prepared for our last week's paper, we omitted to mention the ordination of Bro. GEORGE R. WHEELER to the work of the Gospel ministry. Bro. Wheeler was many years ago licensed to preach, while living in England. Since he came to this country, and united with the Sabbath-keeping church in Shiloh, N. J., he has frequently exercised his gift to the edification and satisfaction of the people. The letter of the Shiloh Church to the Conference, requested his ordination, if deemed expedient. After due examination, and approval, he was solemnly set apart to the ministerial work on first day, September 13th.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Secretaries of the General Conference are anxious to secure as exact statistics as possible of all the churches. They therefore request the Secretary of the South-Western Association, or whoever may have in his possession the statistics of that Association for the last year, to forward the same immediately. Will Bro. Wm. F. Randolph see that this request is attended to? Will Bro. James Bailey also forward a copy of the Minutes of the Central Association? Direct in both cases to Solomon Carpenter, Plainfield, N. J.

THE DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The Rev. DAVID ABEL, late Missionary to China, whose health has been feeble for some time, died on Friday morning, at the Manor Rensselaerwyck, are Albany. His funeral services took place in the North Dutch Church, on the following Sabbath at 5 o'clock. He endured great physical suffering, but was greatly sustained by the presence of his Saviour, for whose cause he had done a great deal, and whose rewards he has gone to share.

ATTEMPT TO KILL DR. KING.—A recent letter from Greece, received at the rooms of the American Board, states that Dr. King, having been condemned by the Holy Synod, was sent to Syria, there to be tried by the criminal court, July 22. As the vessel in which he was conveyed reached the wharf at Syra, a crowd on shore had assembled to seize him, and he would have been put to death had he been landed. Those having him in charge returned to Athens, where he placed his house in a position of defence against popular violence. The British Ambassador waited upon him with an offer of special protection.

MAN'S RUIN AND RECOVERY; or, Paradise Lost and Restored in Four Parts. By John Eyre, author of the Christian Spectator, Two Years in Ohio, Travels in America, &c.

Such is the title of a little work before us which has reached its third edition. It contains much valuable religious matter, presented in a very plain and easy manner. Published by Piercy & Reed, No. 9 Spruce-street, and for sale by the principal booksellers.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET for October, bears marks of industry on the part of both editor and publisher. It deserves a liberal support. D. A. Woodworth, 136 Nassau-street.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A New York State Temperance Convention was held in the village of Auburn, on the 15th and 16th insts., during the week of the State Agricultural Fair. Over two hundred delegates reported themselves. The Business Committee presented a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, upon which an interesting and animated discussion arose. The following is the last of the series, and marks out work for every temperance man in the State to do:—

Resolved, That the people of this State are earnestly entreated to petition the next Legislature unitedly for the following things, and that the State Central Committee be requested to prepare the memorial:

- 1. To preserve the present Excise Law in its main features, as it now is.
2. To repeal that section which excludes the City and County of New York from its wholesome provisions.
3. To do what is necessary to inhibit the sale of liquors without a license in canal boats and other vessels in any of the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the State.
4. To amend the law so as to allow any person to prosecute for infractions, in his own name, and to receive on conviction one-half of the penalty.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—THE PROPOSAL FOR PEACE REJECTED.—Letters just received state that the new administration under Santa Ana has begun auspiciously. Almonte is Secretary of War, and Rejon of Foreign Affairs. A letter has been received at Washington from the United States Squadron in the Gulf, which gives the substance of the Mexican Government's response to the peace proposition. They refuse to enter into negotiations until the American land and naval forces have been withdrawn from the territories and harbors of Mexico!

FIRE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A fire broke out in the Green Room at Niblo's Garden in this city, on Friday morning last. There was much combustible material near where the fire originated, on which account it spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the whole establishment in flame. Before the conflagration could be checked, not only Niblo's buildings, but several others in the vicinity, were burnt to the ground. The whole loss is estimated at about \$50,000. One unpleasant result of it will be to deprive the American Institute of its usual grounds for the National Fair, which is soon to open. No doubt another place, perhaps equally convenient, will soon be secured.

TROUBLE AT NAUVOO.—The Mormon City is in trouble again. The Nauvoites having been repeatedly threatened with an attack, built a breastwork for their defence, which they mounted with six pieces of cannon. Their enemies came upon them, when a desperate battle ensued, in which several persons were killed, and many others seriously wounded. Another battle was hourly expected.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.—From the Annual Report of the American Baptist Missionary Union, it appears that this body has under its direction, 16 missions, embracing 56 stations and 87 out-stations; 99 missionaries, native preachers and assistants; 82 churches, having more than 5,300 members, more than 600 having been baptized during the last year; and 50 schools, with about 2,000 pupils.

MORE RELICS.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, who writes from Berlin, July 18th, 1846, thus alludes to some fresh relics on exhibition at Aix la Chapelle:—

"I do not know whether it was jealousy of the success which two years ago attended the exhibition of the 'Holy Coat at Treves,' or whether it is all regular and in order, but a similar exhibition of holy relics has just been commenced at Aix la Chapelle. Thousands and thousands are journeying from every part of the world toward the place of exhibition, to let their eyes receive the holy blessings of beholding these few rags, which can only be seen once in seven years. It is said that the number of visitors will be no less than that of the visitors to Treves. The relics in this exhibition consist of the *Lintenum de nive*, (the Lord's apron) the *Sindon munda*, (the linen dress) and the *Sudarium domini*, (napkin or handkerchief of the Lord.) Infamy and shame upon the State which thus dares to increase, nourish and protect ignorance and superstition among the lower and more ignorant of the people."

ACCIDENTS ON THE SABBATH.—The following accidents, of recent occurrence, are placed together for the benefit of those who think that Sunday is the principal day for such occurrences:—

The Kingston (Canada West) Argus, of Sept. 15th, says that on Saturday evening twenty-four of the workmen engaged in the construction of the Redoubt on Cedar Island, crowded into a row-boat for the purpose of crossing to Point Frederick. About the middle of the channel the boat was struck by a wave and upset. Eighteen of the twenty-four were drowned. Seventeen of the bodies have been recovered. The deceased had almost all of them large families. Upwards of seventy children, it is said, have been by this distressing accident rendered fatherless.

On Saturday, two lads, Horatio, aged 10 or 12 years, son of Robert Carman, and Jeremiah, aged 13 years, son of John McGowan, of Binghampton, Broome county, N. Y. were drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river.

A French woman, named Labeau, was instantly killed on Saturday night week, on board the line-boat Wolf, a short distance from Buffalo. Her death was occasioned by passing under a low bridge, which caught her upon the deck and crushed her.

FIFTEEN... The steam... Friday last... from Europe... among whom... our late Mim... Dr. De Witt... the caricatur...

The grain... British Islands... that wheat will... same. Potatoes... where a failure... The news from... American Gov... Peace to the... great change in... and produced... value of that...

The Cambria... gence that Mr... at Washington... mediation of... the settlement... This fact was... Palmerston on... queries from... pears to have g...

The British... of the opening... States, under... The American... buoyant state... The Parliam... to a close... The accounts... districts are m... The subscrip... amounts to 470... Hostility con... toward India... is gradually rem... are in a sound... loss of the more...

Joseph Ha... France on the... the Peers, fou... work in the gall... tained that the... The Queen of... last! Isabella... de Cadiz, eldest... Montpensier... One of the la... cord, amounting... arrived in Eng... "America." It... coast of Mexico... count of British...

On the 16th... Rossini, led to... Mademoiselle... known in Paris... life, was introdu... sixteen years ag... accomplished, be... and has never le... From the Cap... to the 28th o... who had swarn... perished by artille... leaving consider... firing having frig... gathered under... tention, the beas... off by the Kafirs... thousand head... Kafirs unexpect... in between two... (Capt. Rifle's) d... gallantly, but th... down in the re... hundred...

STEAMER SUN... —A slip from th... gives an account... New York, on th... the northeast... ed, including tw... crew. Capt. Jo... York, states th... evening, the 5th... that night, findi... from the north... from eastward... water. On Sun... wind having lul... ceeded on his l... crossed, and he... water. The vi... perfect gale, and... He attempted to... sea, and before... sea struck her... and straining th... to leak consider... heavy squalls... the promenade... guard and whe... leak in such m... in the furnace... in ten fathom... feet hurricane... the crew were...

THE SANTA... the St. Louis... pendence, Miss... tistics of the ov... Southern Mexica... pears that there... the trade, st... with these th... wagons, called... eight or fifty... the very fine... played to take... about two to ea... to 800 men who... these goods were... baled, so far as... if averaged at... dollars per bale... amount to \$50... whole, it would... tending... In consequence... be destroyed...

General Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday last, with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. She brought 133 passengers, among whom were Hon. Washington Irving, our late Minister to Spain, and D. Maynard, Esq., bearer of dispatches, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, and the celebrated "Cruikshank," the caricaturist.

The grain crops have been gathered in on the British Islands, and the general impression is that wheat will be an average yield. Oats the same. Potatoes, owing to disease, are every where a failure.

The news from America announcing that the American Government had made overtures of Peace to the Republic of Mexico, caused a great change in the aspect of Mexican affairs, and produced quite a revolution in the market value of that stock.

The Cambria brings the important intelligence that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to offer the mediation of his Government, with a view to the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. This fact was disclosed in Parliament by Lord Palmerston on the 24th ult. in response to inquiries from Lord Bentinck. The avowal appears to have given general satisfaction.

The British Iron trade has improved, in view of the opening of the markets of the United States, under the new American Tariff.

The American Provision Market was in a buoyant state.

The Parliamentary session had been brought to a close.

The accounts from the English manufacturing districts are more cheering.

The subscription to the Cobden Testimonial amounts to £70,000.

Hostility continues among the Irish people toward Indian Corn, but increasing intelligence is gradually removing the prejudice. Turnips are in a sound state, and will compensate for the loss of the more popular esculent.

Joseph Henri, who fired at the King of France on the 29th of July, has been tried by the Peers, found guilty, and was condemned to work in the galleys for life. No doubt is entertained that the fellow is insane.

The Queen of Spain has got a husband—at last! Isabella is to marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz, eldest son of Don Francisco, Duke de Montpensier.

One of the largest freights of specie on record, amounting to six millions of dollars, has arrived in England, in H. B. M. ship-of-the-line "America." It was collected on the West coast of Mexico and in Peru and Chili, on account of British merchants.

On the 16th ult. the celebrated composer Rossini, led to the hymeneal altar at Bologna, Mademoiselle Olympe Pelissier, very well known in Paris. This lady, after rather a gay life, was introduced to the Grand Maestro about sixteen years ago. She was pretty clever, and accomplished, became much attached to Rossini, and has never left him since.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have advices to the 28th of May. Ten thousand Kaffirs, who had swarmed round Fort Peddie, were dispersed by artillery and rockets, and retreated, leaving considerable dead behind them. The firing having frightened the cattle, which were gathered under the walls of the Fort for protection, the beasts broke loose, and were carried off by the Kaffirs, to the number of four or five thousand head. On the 8th of June a thousand Kaffirs unexpectedly found themselves wedged in between two parties of the British forces, (Capt. Rifle's droogons, mounted men), fought gallantly, but they were galloped over and cut down in the retreat, to the number of some hundred.

STEAMER SUNK AND SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.

A ship from the Mobile Tribune of 10th inst., gives an account of the loss of the steamship New York, on the 7th inst. in a severe gale from the northeast. Seventeen persons were drowned, including twelve passengers and five of the crew. Capt. John D. Phillips, of the lost New York, states that he left Galveston Saturday evening, the 5th inst., for New Orleans; and in that night, finding the wind blowing very hard from the northeast, with a heavy sea running from eastward, he got back into 11 fathoms water. On Sunday morning at ten o'clock, the wind having lulled, he weighed anchor and proceeded on his course. Soon after the wind increased, and he came to anchor in ten fathoms water. The wind then commenced blowing a perfect gale, and held on until Monday morning. He attempted to slip out of the troughs of the sea, and before the wind, when a very heavy sea struck her larboard guard, carrying it away, and straining the vessel so much as to cause her to leak considerably. At four o'clock A. M. a heavy squall carried away the smoke pipe, lifted the promenade deck, stove in the starboard guard and wheel house, causing the vessel to leak in such a manner as to extinguish the fires in the furnace, and at six o'clock she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. The captain and eighteen of the crew were saved.

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Independence, Missouri, gives some interesting statistics of the overland trade to Santa Fe and the Southern Mexican Provinces, from which it appears that there are thirty-nine firms engaged in the trade, employing 351 wagons. Together with these there were about twelve smaller wagons, called kitchen wagons, and about forty-eight or fifty carriages, from common to those of the very finest kind, imported. The men employed to take charge of them will average about two to each wagon, thus making from 750 to 800 men who have gone out. The most of these goods were baled up, and the number of bales, so far as I can ascertain, is 9,688. These, if averaged at from ninety-five to one hundred dollars per bale, which is about their value, will amount to \$30 or 950,000, and perhaps the whole, in round numbers, might safely be extended to a million of dollars.

In connection with this, as far as can possibly be known from our Custom House officer and

others, of the amount of merchandise stated above, their out fit consisted of debenture goods 1,187 packages; value, as stated in invoices, about \$91,700; also 2,586 packages not valued, but which, from the character of the goods they contained, might be set down very properly at \$75 per package, making \$193,950; and in all, of goods subject to drawback, \$289,650.

We are scarcely able, at this juncture of affairs, to tell what must be the result of so many goods going into the Mexican country by the present route. Many think it impossible for them to be sold—others have a different opinion. The amount is certainly unusually large, and perhaps not demanded in the present or in any emergency.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains an account of a remarkable surgical operation performed on a lady, the wife of a clergyman at Easton, Pennsylvania, by Dr. E. H. Dixon, of this city, in the presence of Drs. Cooper, Sloan, and Inness. In the case alluded to, the lady had received a contusion from a window-sash falling on the top of the skull, no less than seven years before. This was followed by severe and constant pain, till life became a burthen too great to be endured. What the cause was it seemed impossible to say, as there was not even an eschar to direct the surgeon. In this emergency Dr. Dixon performed the operation for trepanning, being guided by the seat of the pain only. A piece of the skull, one inch and a half in diameter, was removed, when the cause at once came to light. A projection had grown from the bone and pressed upon the brain—causing years of distress, and withdrawing a most estimable lady from society and usefulness. The case is published in connection with another, in which Dr. D. had removed a part of a rib for a similar injury and affection from a fireman in this city, in 1839.

PHILANTHROPY IN LONDON.—The subscription toward the Asylum for affording temporary food and shelter to destitute females, on their discharge from jail—the form given to a testimonial in honor to the philanthropic efforts of the late Mrs. Fry—has nearly, we understand, reached the amount of £5,000. The Common Council of London have voted 200 guineas to the fund; and the King and Queen of Denmark are added to the list of royal subscribers. We hear, with regret, among the reports which relate to the proceedings and prospects of the various metropolitan establishments, that the Association for Promoting Cleanliness among the Poor have exhausted their funds. It is a valuable feature of this society's doings, that in addition to their free baths and wash-house at Glasshouse-yard, near the London Docks, they are at the expense of cleansing and whitewashing the dwellings of the poor in that neighborhood. Many thousand rooms, staircases, passages, and entrances have, it is said, been cleansed and whitewashed by them since spring, and the applications for this purification are steadily increasing. For such purposes, in a season of heat and epidemic like the present, the wealthy public have a direct personal interest, beyond the gratification of their benevolence, in not suffering the Association to want ample means.

SUMMARY.

The whole amount of appropriations made during the last session of Congress was about \$51,144,000, of which sum at least \$38,000,000 was appropriated for warlike purposes; being nearly four millions more than two thirds of the whole appropriations of the session.

A slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald, dated Sept. 15th, says that the gale of the previous week was exceedingly disastrous in its effects on the coast. Scarcely any vessel out at the time escaped without damage, many went entirely to pieces, and great loss of life must be the consequence.

Mr. Richard Flint, of Meriden, Ct., has invented a mode of manufacturing rosette or rat-tail files, of superior quality. The teeth of the file are cut in a lathe on the principle of screw-thread, the cutting tool being gauged and graduated by nicely adjusted machinery. Of course the files thus made are more uniform and perfect than can be made by any other process.

The Courier de Lyons announces an important discovery in the art of dyeing. A dyer of Vienna, but resident of Lyons, has found out a process of obtaining a superior yellow orange color, by the employment of quercitron, and with a single dip. This process dispenses with the use of fustic, cochineal, cream of tartar and compound of tin, which upon the common method are necessary. It is stated that a considerable saving, both of time and expense, results from this invention, with a superior product.

Dr. Sherwood, a few years ago, broached the theory that climate changed every 666 years. He also announced that our climate, in conformity to his system, would become milder, while that of Europe would become colder, during the present and succeeding centuries. Observations on temperature in this country and Europe confirm this theory, so far as to convince many persons that it is well founded.

The ship Helena, on her late passage from Batavia to Canton, when in latitude 16 N, longitude 125 E, fell in with immense fields of floating pumice stone, apparently not having been long erupted, as samples that were picked up were perfectly clear of slime or grass, which would not have been the case had it been long afloat. They are supposed to have been recently thrown up by a submarine volcano.

Hon. Samuel A. Foot expired at his residence in Cheshire, Conn., on the 16th inst., after an illness of some months' duration. Gov. Foot had served the State, with great fidelity and integrity, for many years, having been often a Representative in the Legislature, Speaker of the House, a Representative and Senator in Congress, and Governor of the State. He was a man of warm and generous feelings, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and most loved by those who knew him best.

Since the use of water from the river Jordan in the baptismal ordinance of one of the Princes Royal, there is such a demand for the article, that the London Punch gravely recommends the formation of a company with a heavy capital for the purpose of bottling and importing the Jordan water for the use of the churches.

Two men were near losing their lives on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. They were on their way home from a friend's, where they had lost considerable sleep by sitting up all night. Feeling fatigued, they laid down with their heads on a switch of the Railroad track, and there fell asleep. The train came along, and they were undiscovered. A prong of the cow-catcher struck one of them in the face, and almost tore off his nose, besides injuring him otherwise. His companion was also considerably hurt. This was inexcusable carelessness upon the part of these men. Such stupidity could scarcely expect so fortunate an escape.

A stout Irishman came to the Tombs and requested to be shown to the office of the Chief of Police. He said his name was John McCullen—he had been five days in the City, and he came out on the suggestion of his friends, who informed him that policemen were in demand here. He had, he said, served eight years on the Dublin Police, and had no doubt he could do up the job in fine style.

Efforts are being made to establish an abolition or anti-slavery semi-monthly paper in Washington. At a convention in Illinois, more than two thousand copies were subscribed for, and the cash collected. A gentleman has made an estimate of the cost of printing, and says that he is not afraid to undertake the work.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Kirkham recently died of delirium tremens at Hickman, Ky—a vile slander on the character of the distinguished grammarian. Mr. Kirkham died of pulmonary consumption at 103 Third Avenue, 19th of May, 1843, and was buried in Trinity Church Cemetery on the East bank of the Hudson, a few miles North of this city. For several years previous to his death he was a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

We have accounts of 15 earthquakes since Dec. 22d, 1845. Three of those have taken place on the 23d, three on the 28th, two on the 29th, two on the 30th, and one on the 22d day of the month. One on the 8th, 12th and 16th, and one in June not ascertained.

It is said that gold has been discovered in such quantities in Siberia, as to endanger its present value. 11,000 miners are at work there, and 23,000 more could find employment.

It is estimated that in the single town of Somerville, Mass., sixty millions of bricks were manufactured during the last year. In Cambridge fifteen millions were manufactured by one company.

The county of Schuylkill, Pa., which a few years ago was a wilderness, now contains 40,000 inhabitants, \$30,000,000 of capital, and fifty miles of railroad under ground among the mines.

Nearly one hundred thousand emigrants from foreign ports have landed in this city since the first of March last, being an average of about five hundred and fifty per day.

A most destructive fire occurred at Albany a few weeks since, destroying property to the amount of \$50,000. We learn that only about one third of it was insured. The principal loss was the brewery of Messrs. Bayard & Co. at corner of Orchard and Franklin-sts.

The splendid new building recently erected by Hildreth & Co. for their glass factory at Lockport, was consumed by fire last Thursday evening. It had been in operation but three days, and was probably the most extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

Several gentlemen of scientific skill and good taste have been requested by the proper department to furnish designs for the gold medal, directed by Congress to be prepared, under the direction of the President, and presented to Major Gen. Taylor.

The Daily Dispatch says that a French manufacturer has succeeded, (after 6 years labor) in producing excellent paper and paste board, from a substance separated from the potato. The process is a secret.

Petitions are in circulation in Boston praying the Legislature to exempt those who do not make, vend, use, or derive a profit from the sale of intoxicating drinks, from that portion of the taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs of such drinks.

The Albany Evening Journal states that Mr. Justice Beardsley, after consultation with the Chief Justice, has allowed a writ of error, and directed a stay of execution in the case of Freeman, convicted at Auburn for the murder of the Van Ness family.

By the Brewster, at Boston, from Rio Janeiro, July 30, we learn that on the 29th, the Empress gave birth to a princess, on which occasion there were great public rejoicings, and business was suspended for the space of five days, the custom-house and other public offices being closed.

The Boston Chronotype, speaking of the application of the new gas engine to driving a printing press, supposes that some of the city papers might furnish gas enough to work the engine.

The Hartford Courant complains of the extensive ravages of the honey-bee, by boring holes in the fruit on the trees, which is immediately followed by rot in the fruit.

It is estimated that there are in Matamoras upwards of 200 drinking shops, 40 roulettes, sweat clothes in abundance, with a host of other appliances for polite and genteel recreation.

The Grand Jury returned to the Circuit Court, in Session at Rochester, no less than fifty-five indictments for selling spirituous liquors, in violation of the new Excise Law. The list embraces druggists, hotel-keepers, recesses, &c.

The fare on the intelligence transmitted between Albany and Buffalo, by the magnetic telegraph, is 35 cents for every ten words.

Santa Ana is said to be at his seat near Vera Cruz, waiting for the "sweet voices of the people" to reach him from the interior. There seems to be a pretty general belief in the squadron, that the war will not last more than two months longer.

James, a slave of Mr. Davis, charged at New Orleans with shooting a white man, was tried by a jury of six free-holders, found guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—25 lashes every 22 days—to remain in custody in the mean time, and to wear an iron collar with three prongs for five years.

Mr. Jackson, a devout man of color, while on his knees in prayer, in the African church in Newburgh, N. Y., fell back, and in a moment was a corpse.

The London Critic says that a Mesmeric Infirmary is about to be established in London. The preliminary measures were arranged at the house of the Earl Ducie.

The ex-mayor of Miamsburgh, Ohio, was fined \$5 and imprisoned twelve hours for being engaged in a street fight.

An incendiary fired the dwelling-house of E. B. Bently, near Richmond, Va., and then cut off the supply of water by destroying the rope of the well. The building was consumed.

Among the graduates of Dartmouth College, this year, is a blind man from the South Boston Institution.

There are 19 manufactories of copper in the State of Massachusetts, which produce annually about two and a half millions of Copper, valued at \$610,950.

There are in Connecticut 137 cotton mills, 123 woollen mills, 37 paper mills, 323 coach and wagon factories, and 32 clock factories. Sewing silk is manufactured to the amount of \$173,000 per annum.

The census of Paris has recently been completed. The city proper contains 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the department of the Seine 1,200,000.

The whole deficiency for the year, in the Post Office revenue, will be only \$540,000—much less than has been anticipated.

The Mexican word for a kiss, *tetenamiquiliztli*, contradicts the proverb that anything is easier said than done.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring Alexandria to be retroceded to Virginia.

Tycho Brahe, the Astronomer, was born three hundred years ago. His birthday was celebrated on the 21st of June with great pomp, at the island of Ithen, near Copenhagen.

James G. Birney has written a letter urging the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency other than himself, assigning ill health as a reason for the change.

The Mayor of our City was arrested on Friday last and held to bail in the sum of \$500, damages being laid at \$2000, at the suit of Mr. Pollard, No. 180 Broadway. The Mayor had ordered a man to pace in front of Mr. P.'s Mock-Auction Store with a large placard "Beware of Mock Auctions!" The consequence was that the Peter Funks could do no business, and the suit is brought to recover damages on the ground of the Mayor's interference. We are happy to say, however, that Mayor Mickle still keeps the men in front of these stores, and if any person is cheated by these polite salesmen, he has only to apply to the Mayor's Office.

By the arrival at Boston, on Saturday, of the ship Augustine, Heard, from Valparaiso, information has been received, that the whaling ship Pantheon, Capt. Dimon, of Fall River, with 200 bbls. sperm oil, and sealing schooner Leader, Capt. Pray, of New London, with 3,000 seal-skins and 50 bbls. seal oil, were seized at St. Carlos, island of Chiloe, about six hundred miles south of Valparaiso, for passing through an inland channel, which they were obliged to do by stress of weather. Captains Dimon and Pray would remain to hear from the Chilean Government. The crews of both vessels were turned ashore.

The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom says that fifteen slaves, men and women, belonging to Messrs. Dall, Richards, the Messrs. Clagets, and Dr. Rench, absconded in a body on Saturday night last. They passed through Hagerstown about half past ten o'clock in the night on their way to Chambersburg mounted upon horses, with which they had provided themselves. We understand that nine of the fifteen runaways were arrested in the neighborhood of Chambersburg—the other six are still at large.

The St. Louis New Era says that four slaves, the property of our citizens, absconded night before last, as is supposed by means of the underground railway, Capt. Allen and another police officer left yesterday in pursuit; they took the Northern route via. Alton through Illinois, as the one on which they would be most likely to intercept their flight.

The Fair of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry will be held at Kingston on the 30th of September, and on the 1st of October.

The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette of the 10th inst. announces that seven slaves belonging to Abel James, Esq., absconded a few nights before.

The Sailors in Buffalo are on a strike for higher wages. They are now receiving \$18 per month, and demand an increase to \$25.

The suicides in Paris the last year were over 3040!

Review of New York Market. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has improved since the arrival of the steamer. Genesee Flour sells at \$5. Jersey Corn meal is \$3.50 and Western 3.25. Rye Flour 3.50. GRAIN.—White Genesee Wheat \$1.05. Corn 75 c. Oats 34 c. PROVISIONS.—Butter and Cheese are in good demand. Cheese 6 a 7 c. Ohio Butter 8 a 10 c. Western Store 10 a 12 c. Walworth 13 a 15 c.

LETTERS. N. V. Hull, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan Spencer, Walter B. Gillet, Alfred B. Burdick, James Patton, Wm. M. Falmerstock, Charles Potter, H. H. Baker, Wm. M. Clarke.

RECEIPTS. Adams—Barton Whitford, Asa M. Whitford, Ransom Coon, Cyrus Potter, Samuel L. Babcock, Nathan Saunders \$2 each. Swallow's Corners—Benj. Maxson \$2, J. C. Maxson 50c. DeLury—Loraine H. Babcock \$2. Little Genesee—Lois Edwards \$2. Alfred—Benj. F. Potter \$2. East, Winfield—Dr. Nathan Spencer, \$2. Patuxentville, Pa.—Eld. Christian King \$2. Shiloh, N. J.—Abel S. Randolph \$1. Berlin—Winter Green \$2. Walworth, W. T.—Wm. M. Clarke \$2.

MARRIED.

At the meeting-house in New Market, N. J., on Sabbath evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. RICHARD AYARS to Miss HANNAH CLARKE, both of Shiloh.

In Stonington, Ct., on the 16th inst., by Rev. W. STILLMAN and Miss ENCKENRE WILCOCK.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by Rev. O. P. Hull, Mr. SAMUEL LANGWORTHY and SERRAPHIA BURDICK, both of the above place.

In Leonardville, N. Y., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Chaney, Mr. WM. A. BABCOCK and HARRIET FELTON, all of the above place.

DIED.

At Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 12th inst., HUDSON EPPENBROOK, youngest daughter of A. Frink, Jr., of Clarksville, Madison Co., N. Y., aged 16 years, 2 months and 17 days.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 7th, HARRIET L., daughter of Horace and Lovina Maxson, aged 3 months and 20 days.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 11th, of a complication of diseases, LOVINA, wife of Horace Maxson, in the 32d year of her age. Sister Maxson has been for a number of years a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton. During her lingering and distressing sickness, she gave cheering evidence that the hope of her soul was steadfast. She had obtained, by the exercise of faith in God, the victory that overcometh the world, and was enabled to triumph in God in the midst of extreme bodily sufferings. At one time, having been engaged in prayer with her, as we rose, she exclaimed, "O how refreshing! I feel as though I could not consent for you to stop praying." In conversation with one of the family, a few hours before her decease, she remarked, "Bid them all farewell for me, and tell them that I die in the faith." The loss which the affectionate husband, and tenderly-cherished daughter, have sustained by this Providence, is irreparable. The church has lost a praying sister, and the poor and distressed a sympathizing friend. A discourse was preached on the occasion of her death, by the writer, from Eccles. 12: 5. "Because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets." A. B. B.

In Johnstown, Rock Co., W. T., on the morning of the 25th ult., of cholera morbus, Lois, wife of Eldor Daniel Babcock, in the 50th year of her age. Sister Babcock embraced religion in early life, became a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, N. Y., removed her standing to the 1st Alfred church at its organization; thence to the Milton church, whence she departed to join the church triumphant whose names are written in heaven. During the space of nearly thirty-eight years, in which she followed her Saviour in her pilgrimage, it is believed that she lived above reproach, and well adorned her profession, giving evidence of steadfastness in the faith, high and holy aims, and an unshaken confidence in the promises of her Saviour. Well did she exemplify the exhortation of the apostle, to "use hospitality," as every one who sat by her bed or her bedside can fully testify. For benevolence, sterling integrity of character, affability, and indeed all the social graces, she had few if any superiors. She was a faithful and affectionate wife, a kind and good mother, a loving sister, a steadfast friend, and a living Christian. She bore her last sickness, which was very severe, with entire patience and resignation, and when death struck the fatal blow, she resigned up her soul without a struggle or a groan, with the fullest assurance of a glorious immortality, and left her family and friends bathed in tears.

Oh, if my mourning friends below, Did my pleasures here but know, Daily would they stretch the wing, Here to fly, with me to sing.

NOTICE.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold a meeting at the house of Thomas B. Stillman, No. 551 Fourth-street, New York, on fourth-day evening, Oct. 14th, at seven o'clock.

W. B. GILLETT, Res. Sec'y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giving notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of patients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the North Hampton Church, Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers.

WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

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. 48 pages; price 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 Sabbath. 22 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarian. [Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 cent. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit coin. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embroidered and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents. Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attended to.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1846. Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jonas Earl, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City. Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Ravoux, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. Yours respectfully, N. S. BRINTON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1846. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES, Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until election, and then hand in their bills for advertising in same, to the Clerk of the County, before the Board of Supervisors, and passed by payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. vi, title 3d, article 3d, part 2, § 140.

Miscellaneous.

GEORGE WILSON.

A few years since, as the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary first-eight appearance, but whose fine intelligent eye fixed the gentleman's attention, as the boy inquired, 'Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him, and learn to read?'

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family, one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France. 'Go to France!' said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation—'for what?'

This narrative the writer has never seen published; but the gentleman who related to him the circumstances, attributed the singular success of young Wilson, to his integrity and faithfulness.

THE FEARFUL WHIRLPOOL.

The following incident is related by the journalist of the Exploring Expedition, and shows with what fearful suddenness men sometimes pass unexpectedly from time to eternity. Mr. Ogden was descending the Columbia river in one of the company's boats, with ten Canadian voyageurs, all well experienced in their duties.

CLIMATE OF ICELAND.

Though this island occupies a more southerly latitude, and presents, on the whole, a much greater extent of vegetation than the adjacent continent, it has nevertheless been unfortunately doomed to bear the repulsive name of Iceland, while the other has been favored with the pleasing and animating appellation of Greenland.

climate is perhaps more unsettled, but it is very seldom that the cold is more intense than in the south of Scandinavia. At first, I confess, I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland; but what was my surprise when I found the temperature of the atmosphere not only greater than that of the preceding winter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived either in Denmark or Sweden!

APPLE MOLASSES.

Most of our sweet apples are either summer or fall fruit, and of course cannot be preserved for winter use. They must therefore be fed out to cattle or hogs, or made into cider, or dried. The following method of making molasses from sweet apples, which we find in the transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, may be of service to many of our readers.

A better mode, however, of making it, is to place the apples in a hoghead made tight for the purpose, and subject them to the operation of steam. The saccharine juice soon begins to ooze from them, and drops down into a vessel (a broad tin pan is best) covering the bottom of the hoghead, and placed there for that purpose, from which it runs off, evaporated by boiling.

The liquid thus obtained is a much purer article than that from the beet or from the cornstalk, by a similar process; that is, before clarifying, straining, &c., while the cheapness of the article is strongly in its favor.

A QUIET WORD TO JONATHAN.

A very industrious, simple-hearted peasant—an honest, hard-working man, like most of the seventeen millions you defend—owned a little green patch, which, with his preserving industry, afforded himself and family the means of subsistence. His cabbages and other vegetables were in the midst of their luxuriant growth, when a trivial occurrence broke the peaceful monotony of his mind, and filled it with restless solicitude.

Tomato for a cough.—The tomato has been used for a cough, with decided success, says a writer in the Farmer's Register. In one case the cough was from a diseased state of the liver, in another from the lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing. It was used after having been dried as last above named, with a little sugar added to make it palatable. In a green state, they may be made into a syrup for this purpose.

BENEVOLENCE.—A disposition to grasp and keep entirely for their own use moneys, toys, or any other articles, is always odious in children; while, on the other hand, it is delightful to see young persons liberally sharing with their brothers, sisters, and companions; any good things which fall to their share. A fine anecdote

exemplifying this species of liberality, is told of two boys, the sons of the Earl of Elgin, who were permitted by their father to associate with the poor boys in the neighborhood. One day the Earl's sons being called to dinner; and lad who was playing with them said that he would wait till they returned. 'There is no dinner for me at home,' said the poor boy. 'Come with us, then,' said the Earl's sons. The boy refused; and when they asked him if he had money to buy a dinner, he answered, 'No!'

THE TOMATO.

SAVING TOMATOES.—The editor of the American Farmer gives the following method:—On the approach of frost, take up the vines, with the fruit on them, and hang them up under cover, in some out-house, or dry place, and you will have a large addition to your winter store. The small green fruit will ripen, (as to color), and the larger ones will prove, at that season of the year, very acceptable. We throw the vines over a pole, and place it in our barn, or any convenient place, and there let them hang, taking from the vines the fruit as it is wanted for use. In this way they keep well, and a large quantity can be secured with very little labor.

SAUCE.—Peel ripe tomatoes, stem them as apples for sauce, and season with salt and pepper. If you add butter, salt will not be necessary. This sauce is not too tart to use with meat, but when not used in this way, it is improved for the taste of some persons, by adding a little sugar or molasses.

JELLY.—Peel your tomatoes, and squeeze them through a fine cloth, add their weight in sugar, boil to a jelly, and then bottle it tight, and keep it in a cool, but not freezing place.

DUMPLINGS.—Skin carefully without breaking the meat, then make, cook, and use sauce same as you would apple dumplings.

BROILED TOMATO.—Cut the large ones in two, and broil—then add a little butter, or salt and pepper.

OMELET.—Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes, cut them up, and simmer about twenty minutes. Chop a few onions fine, and throw in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter, and when nearly done, beat up four eggs and stir in, and in a few minutes it will be done.

RAW TOMATOES.—Slice up the ripe fruit in vinegar, like cucumbers, with a little pepper and salt, or it may be used like other fruit without seasoning.

DRIED TOMATOES.—Take them fully ripe, scald so that they skin easily. After this operation, boil them with a little salt and sugar, but no water, then spread out this in shallow pans and dry in the sun. They will soon dry enough to pack away in bags, which hang up in a dry room. When wanted to use, soak in warm water.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Peel and slice them up, and fry in butter, or without, if you choose.

TOMATO FIGS.—Scald and remove the skin in the usual way, add six pounds of sugar to one peck of fruit, cook them over the fire, use no water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. Then spread them on dishes, and flatten and dry in the sun. Spread a little syrup over them occasionally, as they are drying. When dry, pack down in boxes, adding some powdered sugar to each layer. They will keep long, and retain their flavor. The syrup that remains should be concentrated and bottled for use.

TO KEEP TOMATOES FRESH.—Pack them in jars, putting alternate layers of sand and tomatoes, until the vessel is full, then cover them up tight, to keep the air out, and set them in a dry, cool place, but not cool enough to freeze. Some say that they may be kept this way all winter.

PICKLES.—Pickles are made of the green fruit, in the same way that you make cucumber or other pickles. The ripe fruit may likewise be pickled, and some prefer it; it is doubtless one of the most wholesome, or, allowing that pickles are unhealthy, it is the least unwholesome.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Dissolve salt enough in water to make it bear an egg; place perfectly ripe tomatoes in a stone or glazed earthen pot, without pressing them; cover them with the brine, cover the pot with a plate in such a manner that it presses upon them. This simple process will preserve them more than a year, without attention. They should be soaked in fresh water several hours or longer before cooking them.

TART.—Roll out your dough, and place it on the plate; then having peeled your tomatoes slice them thinly, spread them over the dough and sweeten and spice as you please.

PIES.—Stew tomatoes and rub them through a sieve; and add spice as you would to apples, and make into pies.

JAM.—Stew tomatoes and rub them through a sieve; then add the same weight in sugar, and stew away to the usual consistency of jam.

PRESERVE.—Take good ripe tomatoes, peel and boil them, and preserve them with good brown or loaf sugar, or with molasses. If not peeled they burst, and do not so well retain their consistency.

CATSUP.—1 gallon skinned tomatoes, 4 table-spoons of salt, 4 do. black pepper, 2 do. allspice, 8 do. mustard seed, 8 pods of red pepper. These articles to be bruised fine and simmered slowly in a pint of vinegar three hours; then strained through a hair sieve. To be stewed down to half a gallon of catsup.

A LEARNED PEDLER.—Some years ago a gentleman who had been appointed professor in the department of oriental literature, in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the rabbi at Boston, finally touched on the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, he learned that the man whom he sought was the very Jew who had been, during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own College yard. The pedler proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedler's tuition, with much satisfaction.

MINERAL WEALTH OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The mineral wealth of this vast region is yet to be discovered. Indications of metallic ores are known to abound. Iron is every where abundant. Manganese is a common article. Copper of the richest description is to be found at a short distance beyond the Orange River; and there is little doubt that, if scientific persons were sent out, resources of a most important kind would be found in this great field of investigation. Lead of a superior kind has long been known to exist near the mouth of the Van Staaden's river, in the district of Uitenhage. A recent emigrant, Mr. Bevan—a gentleman said to be familiar with mining operations—has visited the spot. Satisfied with the indications, he has been induced to purchase the farm for £1,650; and has already a party employed to collect the ore. It is said, that he has since discovered a load of native lead—one of the rarest productions of nature, and which hitherto, it has been believed, is only to be procured from the island of Madeira and at Alston in Cumberland.

CHINESE MAP.—Amongst the articles brought from China by the Commission who have just returned from that country—and which are exhibited at the ministry of commerce—is a map of the world, presented to the Commission by the head mandarin of Canton. The Chinese geographer has arranged the earth quite in his own way. With him, there are no isthmuses, no peninsulas; the Isthmus of Suez is replaced by a magnificent arm of the sea, which detaches itself from the Mediterranean to fall into the Red Sea. We see two sections of the Isthmus of Panama, and the two seas on that side are connected in the same way. There are neither Pyrenees nor Alps, and hardly are the vast mountains of America indicated. On the other hand, however, China is liberally dealt with by the geographer; for upon this point it occupies not less than three quarters of the whole globe.

MILK SOURING IN THUNDER STORMS.—We have heard great complaints from dairy women, about their milk getting sour during a thunder storm, though perfectly sweet a short time previous. The following plan will prevent this in a great degree. All the pans containing the milk ought to be placed upon non-conductors of electricity, such as blocks of baked wood, pieces of glass, or wood that has been well painted or varnished. These are articles most easily provided. Beeswax, feathers and woolen cloth are also non-conductors, but inconvenient to be used. All these articles will insulate the pans and prevent the electric fluid from entering, which is the cause of acidity or is in fact the principle of acidity itself.

VARIETY.

An eye-witness tells a few days since a jolly son of the ocean was about being put on board an outward bound ship, for which he had previously entered, when he asked leave to have another run up town. Being informed that he could not be permitted to go, as the ship was about sailing, he sung out to a man on the wharf an entire stranger to him, 'Here my friend,' throwing him a silver dollar, 'spend that for me—I'll do as much for you another time.'

Old Earl Stanhope used to tell an anecdote of his father, who was more homely in his appearance than was usual with peers of that day, that on attempting to enter the House of Lords he was stopped by the door-keeper with the observation, 'Honest man, you have no business here.' To which he answered, 'I am an honest man, and I have business here.'

John Foster said two very witty things. On being told that the Emperor Alexander was a pious man, he said, 'Yes, very pious; no doubt he said grace before he swallowed Poland.' On being shown some worsted work, in which red was the predominant tint, he said it was red with the blood of murdered time.

The editor of the Lowell Courier in a late letter from Scotland, says he listened to an extemporaneous prayer in Rothsay, which was three quarters of an hour long, and during all of which the people were upon their feet. The same divine then preached an extemporaneous sermon, which lasted two hours and a half.

A London paper says that a cat having lost her kittens, was seen following a street pie-man, mewling most disconsolately. This is regarded as one of the most wonderful exhibitions of animal instinct on record.

That avarice which only relaxes its gripe upon the dollars on a death-bed does not deserve the name of Christian charity.

In one of the fashionable resorts in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning-glass falls upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock, of course every pleasant day the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon. On every such day a crowd gathers round it to watch the progress of the sun spot and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.

A pint of water may be evaporated by two ounces of coal. In its evaporation it swells into 216 gallons of steam, with a mechanical force sufficient to raise a weight of 37 tons a foot high. This shows conclusively the astonishing power of steam.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction, W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA BAYLES, }

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department. THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

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