EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. III—NO. 3.

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## NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 9, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 107.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

## REASONS FOR KEEPING SUNDAY.

We have been not a little interested and in structed by reading the Report of the Board of Directors of the American Sabbath Tract Society, presented at the late Annual Meeting of that Society. A portion of the Report is made up of extracts from the journals of the tract disdifferent persons for keeping the first day of the upon the subject of the Sabbath. week, and exhibit very clearly the confusion which prevails among them. How any person can read the Report without feeling that there is something wrong about the practice which has to be sustained by such conflicting arguments, we cannot tell. The following extracts said that if, after examining the Bible a little will serve as specimens:-

as a Sabbath ?" gave one uniform answer, "I do with me through the church and society. not know, unless it is because I was brought up to keep it." One man said-(and he appeared to be honest in it)—that he believed God commenced the work of creation on Monday, because he did not believe he would work on Sunday; consequently Sunday was the seventh day.

and then the Sabbath would come on the sev- terian minister at C. He holds that before the enth day.

and of considerable influence, said that if I had | upon this point would do good. any tracts to prove that the seventh day was the I have not had an opportunity to ascertain the the question in this place, he had thought much | cause:upon the subject, and the more he thought of and did not wish to read upon the subject.

Jan. 17th.—A Methodist exhorter, upon whom I called, said, that it could be proved from hisday as a Sabbath—that there was a history to cator. that effect, though he had not seen it. That appeared to be all that he had to support his observance of the first day. While at his house, minister, said that the seventh day was the Sabbath, and should be kept, if we could tell which it was; but that the reckoning of time had been lost, so that no one could tell which was originally the seventh day; and if we kept one seventh part of time, God would accept it, and not day, seeing we could not tell which it was. ation all days were alike; in proof of which, he read the 3d chapter of 2d Corinthians. Another, not a professor of religion, said that and commandments of men. he had always believed that the seventh day was the Sabbath, but that his wife would not keep The Westminster Catechism quoted as of equal author it, and so he had never regarded any day.

Feb. 10th—12th.—Distributed tracts in two townships. Found the people willing to converse upon the Sabbath question, and they thankfully received our tracts. Some professed to believe that the seventh day only was the Sabbath, but did not observe it because it was three years since his mind was called to the examination of the subject. He was never acquainted with any who observed the seventh day, and could find nothing to read upon the subseventh day. This he at once began to do. He was, however, compelled to work six days. To do this he must work on Sunday, to the annoyance of his neighbors. This he did not feel authorized to do, and so came to the conclusion that it would be right for him to practice as his neighbors did, until he could convince them that the seventh day was the Sabbath, and that they ought to keep it. This he had since been trying to do, and he thinks that some of them are convinced, but they are not willing to keep it. I found this man to be "mighty in the Scriptures" upon this subject. About the time that he became satisfied that the seventh day was the Sabbath, he had a conversation with the circuit preacher, (being himself a Methodist,) who told him that he believed the same, but that he

from the Church; second, that in order to have church fellowship he must unite with the poor Sabbatarians, which he was unwilling to do. As might have been supposed, the declaration from a minister of the church, and a professed would not obey him because he should be despised and rejected of men, and compelled to take up his lot with the poor Sabbatarians, astonished this simple-hearted Christian beyond measure. He was very solicitous that I should After this I fell in company with a man liv-

convinced, during a conversation with him, that the seventh day was still the Sabbath of the Lord, and that it was his duty to keep it, and more, he still remained of the same opinion, January 11th.—During my visits through the me church to which he belonged to do the same.

In concluding his reports, this agent or colporteur says:—I think I may say that the Sabbath question is exciting a good deal of interest in this section. Many are ready to acknowledge the claims of the seventh day, who have not either religion or moral courage enough to Jan. 12th.—Found some who appeared much carry out their principles in their practice. pleased on receiving tracts, and expressed an Many I find who admit that the seventh day is it presents to the attention of our brethren. anxiety to examine the subject. One good old the Sabbath, but excuse themselves for not ob-Bantist sister said, she always thought that Mon- serving it because they say they cannot tell which day ought to be called the first day of the week, it is. This is the position taken by the Presbychange from old to new style, the reckoning of Jan. 13th.—One individual to whom I present- time had been lost, so that it is now impossied a tract said, that if a vote was to be taken ble to tell which is the seventh day. If we throughout the community to decide which day knew, it would be our duty to keep it; but as should be observed, he should vote in favor of long as we do not, it is as well to keep the first keeping the seventh day; but that it was not con- day as any other. This is now a common ocurse of reasoning with those who do not coned to attend the meetings which were held on tend for a change of the day, and has great Sunday. One individual, who is a man of talents | weight with a certain class of minds. A tract

Sabbath, he should be glad to read them, but he effect generally produced upon the minds of did not wish to read any that were designed those who have read the tracts; but I firmly to prove that the first day was not the Sabbath, believe that sooner or later a harvest of Sabbata for he never believed it to be such. He said rians will be the result of the seed sown. I that he was educated among the Friends, and think I have good reason so to hope in view of was taught to believe that the seventh-day Sab- one fact which I will here relate to you as a bath was abolished; but since the agitation of matter of encouragement to labor in the tract

The first Sabbath Vindicator that found its the benefits of the Sabbath to community, and | way into the town where I live, was sent to a how much our moral and physical nature needed | clerk in a store. A deacon of the Baptist a day of rest, the more he was convinced that Church saw it lying on the counter, and re-God had never abolished an institution which | quested the loan of it. After reading it through, was so well calculated to benefit the human he compared it with the Bible. He soon berace. His wife, a very intelligent member of the came convinced that the se venth day was the Presbyterian Church, said that the Bible did not only day recognized in the Bible as the Sabbath teach a first-day Sabbath, and although she was He had never in his life been acquainted with educated in the observance of that day, yet she an individual who so regarded it. He howdid not believe it to be the Sabbath of the ever immediately changed his practice, al-Bible. A Baptist sister to whom I offered though strongly opposed by the church to which some tracts said, that she was satisfied that she he was attached, and also by his own family was right in keeping the first day of the week, and friends. One result of his course has been, the organization of a Sabbath-keeping Church in the place, of sixteen members, all of whom were converts to the Sabbath through the means, tory that the early Christians observed the first under God, of one copy of the Sabbath Vindi

We may not expect, however, that many who have grown up, and have connected themselves with the first-day churches, will ever change some travelers called. One of them, a Baptist their practice. As a general thing, they will believe and practice according to the creeds of the churches to which they belong, be they right or wrong. They think of their minister as a Catholic once said to me-" Our priests are learned men; they know which is the right way." As far as my knowledge extends, where condemn us for not keeping the original seventh | the subject has been discussed the young people are growing up in the belief that the sev-Another, an aged Baptist brother, said that there enth day is the Sabbath. In after life, should was no Sabbath—that under the Gospel dispens. they be brought to love God, they may be led to love and obey the truth in reference to his holy Sabbath, instead of obeying the traditions

I gave to an old and respectable looking man a tract. He seemed to be much pleased, and said he was a friend of the Sabbath. But on being informed that it was published by the Seventh-day Baptists, he appeared somewhat perplexed; his countenance fell; he began a sort of fault-finding, and said that the Lord not convenient. One individual said, that about had changed the Sabbath to Sunday. I asked him where he learned that? He replied, that the Bible said so. I asked him where, but he could not tell. I then asked him if he could repeat the passage. He answered that he could, ject but the Bible. During his examination he and on further solicitation repeated the followconversed with ministers and others in order to ing: "From the beginning of the world to the satisfy himself that Sunday was the Sabbath, resurrection of Christ, God appointed the sevbut instead of that, he became convinced that enth-day to be the weekly Sabbath, and the it was not, and that it was his duty to keep the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath." I informed him that we did not acknowledge his Catechism to be Scripture; but he affirmed it to be true, and this, to him, was equal to "an oath for confirmation, which is the end of all strife." I saw in this man the necessity of correctly instructing our children.

> PRAYER.—It is not the length but the strength of prayer, that is required; not the labor of the lip, but the travail of the heart that prevails with God. "Let thy words be few," as Solomon says, but full and to the purpose. Spencer.

Archdeacon Fisher having preached an old had two reasons for not keeping it-first, that he sermon once, which he was not aware that Conwas a minister of the Methodist Episcopal stable had heard before, asked him how he liked New York, June, 1846. Church, and if he embraced the Sabbath he it. "Very much indeed, Fisher," replied Consta-Would be silenced as a minister and excluded ble, "I always did like that sermon!

## READING.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, that he calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has graph may justly claim some relationship to already had enough, or perhaps too much. It those men. We copy from Zion's Advocate:transports him into a livelier and gayer, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if visit him again, and bring with me a minister he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage tributors. These extracts give the reasons of to preach a few times in that place, and lecture of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and family—and ing about sixty miles distant—a member of the without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him clergy were out. It appears that the people of Free-will Baptist Church. He appeared to be to his next day's work; and if what he had been reading be anything above the idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of, besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were shouldkeep it himself and try to persuade to pray for a taste which should stand in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a day, nearly every one to whom I put the question, He was very anxious that I should visit his place source of happiness and cheerfulness to me "Why do you regard the first day of the week and distribute tracts, promising to go himself through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.

Sir J. Herschel.

### BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

communication, and commend the object which

To the Friends of the Bible throughout the United States:-

tention to the following communication.

and destitute, irrespective of locality. As its | State (25,000 copies) gratuitously." name imports, this Society is located in the City of New York, and is dependent to a great extent for its efficiency and usefulness upon the friends of Bible distribution in that particular section of the Union. The history of our country shows that those

and improvement. This peculiar feature of our | property they had inherited from their father. population has for several years engrossed the yond our expectation, it has also furnished still be as large as his. Upon this he arose, and has apparently increased its resources, as though | night the other brother awoke and said to his the City Bible Society, under the blessing of compensation, and without his knowledge, see God, relies upon the generosity of a public his portion of the harvest increased.' This proof distribution, it also seeks to reach every des- ecution. titute village and hamlet in the land.

sidents of that immediate vicinity is in its pos- en for having so good a brother. session. Similar statements have also emanat- Now, says the legend, the place where so ed from the religious press. Doubtless if we good an idea had simultaneously occurred to knew the names, residences and post offices of the two brothers, and with so much pertinacity. us and communicate all the information requisite, | blessed it, and Israel chose it, there to erect the and also fully reciprocate our wishes and efforts. | house of the Lord! But as yet we must unwillingly say that to many such we still are strangers. The City Bible Society, desirous of sending the Bible wheresoever the wants and exigency of the people may require, invites all who are willing to give their countenance and support to this great and to us the treasury of God's mercies and blessgood cause, to communicate the names of min- ings: in the evening, it is the key that shuts us isters and others who will co-operate with us, up under his protection and safeguard." and also to furnish information as to the destitution of particular sections and localities, with service, than to perform it slightly and cerewhich they are acquainted. The Bible is em- moniously: the one is disobedience, the other phatically the Book of the world. It speaks a contempt. language and breathes a sentiment consonant to every human bosom, and while it cheers and were the greatest part of God's solemn worship, haps one of the most untiring students that ever gladdens the pathway of the children of calamity were commanded to be offered up with fire; and lived. Two young physicians were conversing and misfortune, it also imparts to them the con- no other fire could sanctify them but that mirac- in his presence once, and one of them said, solations and blessings of a holy religion. We ulously sent down from heaven . . . . So truly, ask all who love and revere the Bible to think, all our christian sacrifices both of praise and feel, and act with us.

information desired, will confer a great favor of zeal and love which comes down from heav- he had been able to collect such an amount of by communicating with us and sending us the

This communication is addressed indiscriminately to all who appreciate the Bible. The religion. In behalf of the City Bible Society, EMERY TOWNSEND.

Chairman of the Committee of Circulation.

THE RHODE ISLAND SABBATH UNION.

The good Book tells us of a class men in old times who supposed that gain was godliness. It strikes us that the writer of the following para-

"The Rhode Island Sabbath Union held its annual meeting on Tuesday, the 19th ult., in this city, at the First Baptist meeting house. The meeting during the day was interesting, from the facts which were related in reference to keeping and violating the Sabbath; but the attendance was small—lamentably so for a meet-Rhode Island have coupled the idea of 'religious liberty,' with doing as they like on the Lord's day—with a neglect to sanctify the day. There is at present room for improvement, though a far better observance of the day pre-

was formerly a cultivated field, possessed in ly how far his own conduct had harmonized common by two brothers. One of them was with that plan which his conscience pointed out portions which are newly settled, or thinly pop- married and had several children; the other was as the plan of the Creator. Haply, if he had lated, most require the aid of the benevolent unmarried. They lived together, however, cul- been permitted to speak, he might have modifiin furnishing the means of religious knowledge tivating, in the greatest harmony possible, the ed much, and suppressed some of the doctrines

tiously on our efforts, and blessed them even be- is not just that my share of the harvest should greater incentives to activity and enterprise. took from his stack several sheaves, which he Truly we can say the dispensation of charity is added to those of his brother; and this he did oftentimes its own reward. While the City Bi- | with as much secresy as if he had been commitble Society has thus sought to supply the desti- ting an evil action, in order that his brotherly tute with the Word of God, its own usefulness offering might not be refused. On the same a promise of rejoicing was returned even to the wife, 'My brother lives alone, without a companunknown giver. The City Bible Society has | ion; he has no one to assist him in his labor, nor now on hand a supply of Bibles and Testaments | to reward him for his toils-while God has beadapted to general circulation, which it is pro- stowed on me a wife and children; it is not right posed to furnish to ministers, colporteurs, and that we should take from our common fields as others, to be sold for a reasonable price, or in | many sheaves as he, since we have already more their discretion at their nominal value, or even than he has-domestic happiness. If you conto be circulated gratuitously among those who sent, we shall, by adding secretly a certain are unable otherwise to purchase them. While number of our sheaves to his stack, by way of heretofore of approved liberality, for the means | ject was approved and immediately put into ex-

In the morning, each of the brothers went to

## GEMS ON PRAYER. From Bishop Hopkins on the Commandments.

"In the morning, prayer is the key that opens

"It is less reproachful to tender God no

"Sacrifices, which under the Jewish economy prayer, must be offered up to God with fire; and Ministers, editors, agents, colporteurs, clerks that fire which alone can sanctify them must be ed so young. I do not expect to finish mine darted down from heaven—the celestial flame while I live." The writer once asked him, how of religious bodies, and others who possess the darted down from heaven—the celestial flame en, and hath a natural tendency to ascend thither

sympathy and efforts of fellow laborers who also for every one is delighted with that which doth taking a note-book from his pocket, and showrejoice in the merits of a risen Saviour, would most of all declare some singular excellency ing it to me, he said, "I fill such a book as this greatly accelerate the triumphs of the Christian that is in himself; but it is God's excellency and once a week with observations and thoughts prerogative to contemplate the heart, to weigh which occur to me, and facts collected in the and consider the spirits of men; and therefore rooms of my patients, and these are preserved he is chiefly delighted in the unfeigned desires and used." and breathings of the heart after him, because All communications to be addressed to Em- by these we own him to be an all-knowing ey Townsend, 64 John street, New York City. God."

From the organization of the City Bible So- the field, and was much surprised at seeing the ciety even to the present time, one great ob- stacks still equal. During several successive stacle to the consummation of this enterprise has | nights the same contrivance was repeated on both been the want of the right kind of information re- | sides; for as each kept adding to his brother's specting particular sections of the country. It store, the stacks always remained the same is true that the Society has often heard com- But one night, both having stood sentinel to dive plaints of great destitution prevalent in some into the cause of this miracle, they met, each specified county or section of a State, but at the | bearing the sheaves, mutually destined for the same time no definite information concerning other. It was thus all elucidated, and they rush the benevolent and religious men who are re- ed into each other's arms, each grateful to heav

[Lamartine.

minutes and proceedings of different religious again, and to carry up our hearts and souls bodies with which they are connected.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE. Day dawned. Within a curtained room Filled to faintness with perfume, A lady lay at point of doom.

Day closed. A child has seen the light, But for the lady fair and bright, She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green, And near it oftentimes was seen, A gentle boy with thoughtless mein.

Years fled. He wore a manly face, And struggled in the world's rough race, And won at last a lofty place.

And then he DIED. Behold before ye Humanity's brief sum and story, Life, Death, and all there is of-Glory.

### DEATH OF MAHOMET.

In Medina, feeling that his death was fast approaching, he ascended the pulpit from which vails than formerly. It has been a common he had so often preached, and thus addressed thing in large factories to make repairs on Lord's himself to the surrounding crowd:-"Oh! ye This originated in part from paying faithful, if any one of you have reason to comdouble wages to those who would work on that plain that I have ill-treated him by blows, here day, and in part from a competition in com- is my body, let him return them; if I have panies to see who would turn off the most work. wounded the reputation of any one, let him treat Facts were brought out which showed that Sab me in the same manner; if I have taken silver bath-keeping establishments located on the same from any one, I am ready to restore it on the stream in close juxta-position, and in all re- spot." A man here interrupting him, and despects equal with Sabbath-breaking mills, have manding payment of a debt of three drachms, We cheerfully make room for the following had to stop less times in the week for repairs, Mahomet paid him, and said, "It is more easy and of course done more work and have less re- to suffer shame in this world itan in the other." pairs to do as a whole. On the contrary, while This task finished, he betook himself to his bed, a bonus for working on Lord's day was given, which he never more quitted. The evenine bethe machinery some how was wonderfully rheu- fore his death he would fain have dictated a new DEAR BRETHREN:-The City Bible Society matic. Shrewd agents have begun to see the econ- chapter of the Koran; but the friends who stood of the City of New York, auxiliary to the Amer- omy of Sabbath-keeping. The evil is now fast round him would not allow it, thinking that his ican and Foreign Bible Society, invites your at- going into desuetude, and is nigh gone. This weakened mind might perplex his followers society have employed the labors of the Rev. with some strange doctrine. It were better if The object of the City Bible Society is the Dr. Edwards part of the year past, and have put they had permitted him; for, as the traveler, distribution of the Word of God among the poor a copy of his 'Manual' in every family in the when he gains the summit of a hill, looks back, and perceives not only the road by which he has come, but also the position in, and relation to the surrounding country, so Mahomet, at that critical moment, set free from the influence of The site occupied by the temple of Solomon prejudice or passion, may have seen more clearwhich have, since then, so troubled and perplex-The harvest season had arrived. The two ed the world. But they would not let him speak attention of this Society. The City Bible So- brothers bound up their sheaves, made two -so the night passed in weeping and watching; ciety has ever sought and is now seeking to equal stacks of them, and left them on the field, and when the morning dawned, there was a reach those who are destitute of religious priv- During the night the unmarried was struck with sound of lamentation on on the minaret and the ileges wherever such destitution has been known an excellent thought. My brother, said he to house-top, whilst couriers went forth on swiftto exist. While Providence has smiled propil himself, has a wife and children to support; it footed camels to proclaim amongst the tribes that their lawgiver was dead.

AND WHAT NEXT?—A gentleman riding near the city, overtook a well dressed young man, and invited him to a seat in his carriage. "And what (said the gentleman to the young stranger) are your plans for the future?" "I am a clerk," replied the young man, "and my hope is to succeed and get into business for myself." "And what next?" said the gentleman. "Why, I intend to marry and set up an establishment of my own," said the youth. "And what next?" continued the interrogator. "Why, to continue in business and accumulate wealth." "And what next?" "To retire from business and enjoy the fruit of my lahors." "And what next?" "It is the lot of all to die, and I of course cannot escape," replied the young man. "And what uext?" once more asked the gentleman; but the young man had no answer to make—he had no

purposes that reached beyond the present life. How many young men are in precisely the same condition?—their plans embrace only this, life-what pertains to getting wealth and enjoyng lite. What pertains to the world to come, has no place in all their plans. Traveler.

Timely Advice.—The following anecdote is related of the late Rev. John Fletcher, by one of his parishioners, as characteristic of the man:

"When a young man, he was married by Mr. Fletcher, who said to him as soon as the service was concluded, and he was about to make the accustomed entry, 'Well, William, you have had your name entered in our register once before such men, they would readily co-operate with must have been acceptable to God. Men this.' 'Yes, sir, at my baptism.' 'And now, your name will be entered a second time. You have no doubt thought much about your present step, and made proper preparations for it in many different ways.' 'Yes, sir.' 'Recollect that a third entry of your name,—the register of your burial, will sooner or later take place. Think, then, about death, and make preparations for that also, lest it overtake you as a thief in the night.' This person is now walking in the ways of the Lord, and states that he often adverts to this and other things which his serious and affectionate pastor found frequent occasion to say to

> ANECDOTE OF DR. RUSH.—Dr. Rush was perwhen I finished my studies"-" When you finished your studies!" said the Doctor abruptly. why you must be a happy man to have finishinformation and facts as his publications and lectures contained. "I have been able to do it," replied he, "by economizing my time as Mr. "God is not delighted with the ostentation of Westley did. I have not lost one hour in performance, but with the sincerity of intention; amusement for the last thirty years." And

> > It may be said as truly of a knave as of an honest man, that his word is as good as his oath.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 9, 1846.

## FAREWELL MEETING OF MISSIONARIES.

On third-day afternoon of last week, the Baptist Church in Baldwin Place, Boston, was filled by a company who had met to bid farewell to the band of missionaries about to sail for Burmah. The occasion is said to have been one of deep and solemn interest. All the missionaries were present, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Judson, John Taylor Jones, of Siam, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Miss Lillybridge. After the usual devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Stow delivered an address, designed to show that in the rise and progress of the Burman Mission the interposition of God was as real and authoritative as it was in the call of Abraham or in the mission of Peter to Cæsarea. He contended that from first to last there was not a humanly-contrived link in the chain of events. Many years ago, Dr. Morse said, in a notice of Burmah, "Here are two missionaries supported by the Baptists; it is supposed they will be obliged to leave on account of the opposition of the Government." Contrast this statement of human probabilities with the present prospects of the mission, and see what the Lord has done.

The instructions to the missionaries were read by Rev. Mr. Peck, Secretary of the Board, after which Mr. Judson made a few remarks, and requested Rev. Mr. Hague to read a farewell address which he had prepared for the occasion. The address speaks of the changes which have taken place since Mr. Judson sailed from this country in 1812, and urges in view of them a vigorous prosecution of the missionary work. But we cannot do it justice by a mere notice, and will therefore copy it entire, as follows:

"There are periods in the lives of men, who experience much change of scene, and variety be subject to some supernatural illusion, or wild, magical dream,—when they are ready, amid the whirl of conflicting recollections, to doubt their own personal identity,—and, like steersmen in a storm, feel that they must keep a steady eye to the scene spread out before me, seems, on retrospection, to be identified with the past, and, at the same time, to be reaching forward and foreshadowing the future. At one moment, the lapse of thirty-four years is annihilated; the scenes of 1812 are again present; and this assembly—how like that which commended me to God, on first leaving my native shores for the distant East. But, as I look around, where are the well known faces of Spring, and Worcester, and Dwight? Where are Lyman, and Huntington, and Griffin? And where are those leaders of the baptized ranks, who stretched out their arms across the water, and received me into their communion? Where are Baldwin and Bolles? Where Holcombe, and Rogers, and Staughton? I see them not. I have been have passed away. And where are my early missionary associates-Newell, and Hall, and Rice, and Richards, and Mills? But why inquire for those so ancient? Where are the succeed- bath to hear. ing laborers in the missionary field for many years—and the intervening generation, who sustained the missions? And where are those who moved amid the dark scenes of Rangoon, and Ava, and Tavoy? Where those gentle, yet firm ture, but careless of the storm-now broken, and scattered, and strewn, like the leaves of autumn, under the shadow of overhanging trees, and on remote islands of the sea?

"No; these are not the scenes of 1812, nor is cle of a neighboring city. Many years have elapsed; many venerated, many beloved ones have passed away to be seen no more. 'They those who have taken their places, the succes-

generation of 1812? "In that year, American Christians pledged themselves to the work of evangelizing the command and promise of God. The attempts then made by British Christians had not been attended with so much success, as to establish the practicability, or vindicate the wisdom of the missionary enterprise. For many years the after another embarked in the undertaking;and now American missionaries are seen in almost every land and every chime. Many languages have been acquired; many translahas been extensively preached; and churches have been established containing thousands of sincere, intelligent converts. The obligation, therefore, on the present generation, to redeem the pledge given by their fathers, is greatly enhanced. And it is an animating consideration, encouragements to persevere in the work, and to make still greater efforts, are increasing from year to year. Judging from the past, what may similar arrangements. we rationally expect during the lapse of another thirty or forty years? Look forward with the these organizations: eye of faith. See the missionary spirit universally diffused and in active operation throughout this country,—every church sustaining not only its own minister, but, through some general organization, its own missionary in a foreign land. See the Bible faithfully translated into all languages,—the rays of the lamp of heaven transmitted through every medium, and illuminating all lands. See the Sabbath spreading its holy calm over the face of the earth,—the churches of Zion assembling, and the praises of Jesus resounding from shore to shore,—and, though the great majority may still remain, as now in this Christian country, without hope and without God in this world, yet the barriers in the way of the descent and operations of the

"The world is yet in its infancy; the gracious designs of God are yet hardly developed. Glorious things are spoken of Zion, the city of our

Holy Spirit removed, so that revivals of religion

become more constant and more powerful.

God that we live in these latter times—the latter times of the reign of darkness and imposture. Great is our privilege, precious our opportunity, to co-operate with the Saviour in the blessed work of enlarging and establishing his kingdom throughout the world. Most precious the oprighteousness, and of shining, at last, as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars for-

"Let us not, then, regret the loss of those who have gone before us, and are waiting to welcome | for in any other way. us home, nor shrink from the summons that lmust call us thither. Let us only resolve to fol ow them who through faith and patience inheritthe promises. Let us so employ the remnant of life, and so pass away, as that our successors will as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that say of us, as we of our predecessors, 'Blessed are they may also be one in us;" or, "I in them, the dead that die in the Lord. They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

## COUNTY AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

In your last paper but one, a correspondent speaks of the formation of a County Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association. That is a good plan of operation to promote benevolent objects. Indeed, there can scarcely be a better one devised, if they will follow it out with a judicious organization. It is a plan, however, but little used among Sabbath-keepers. I would suggest whether it would not be well for us generally to go into such organizations. Perhaps County Societies would not always be advisable. There should, if possible, be several churches united in such organization; the Executive Board of which should be mainly selected from the church having the best men able to meet fre quently for transacting its business. One Di rector at least should also be elected from every church. With this Executive an intimate correspondence might be held by the Executives of the Parent Societies. Meetings to discuss the question which the organization is intended of adventure, when they seem to themselves to to affect, should be held with each of the churches in the confederation at regular intervals. At these meetings, the best talent could be selected, or otherwise obtained, to speak, and the best plan of operating individually compass, and a strong arm to the wheel. The would be suggested—(and no plan, however wisely matured, could be prosperous, which did not base its operations upon individual efforts) -and all such facts as might from time to time transpire within the compass of its labors, cal culated to encourage further effort, might be stated and commented upon.

These meetings, if judiciously conducted, would partake much of the character of the Anniversaries of the large benevolent societies of the day, and would have a great influence upon the community, as they would frequently be held where we should seldom if ever think of going to hold the sessions of the Parent Societies, or the Associations, or the General Conto their temples of worship, but their voices ference, and they would naturally call out the people to hear what they might not be disposed to attend our ordinary meetings upon the Sab-

Such meetings might frequently be held without much if any sacrifice of time, by transferring existing meetings, or a part of them, into the meetings of the organization. There are in spirits, which tenanted forms—delicate in struc- New Jersey four churches which might be so associated, which now are in the habit of holding joint meetings without any definite object before them when they convene. If at this season one day was appropriated to such organizathis the assembly that convened in the Taberna- tion, it would add much to the interest of the meeting, and would in no way lose by the change. And if all of our benevolent operarest from their labors, and their works do follow tions were included in the objects of the organthem.' And with what words shall I address ization, they might all be advanced, and they would doubtless be aided just in proportion as sors of the venerated and the beloved—the the community were interested in regard to them respectively. There are also in Rhode Island similar meetings. The compass of these meetworld. They had but little to rest on except the | ings might be extended so as to take in all the churches in the State, if they do not already, and also the church at Waterford, Ct. If these | ble as it is, "This is the way, walk ye in it." But meetings were held quarterly, as I believe they now are, they would be held at each of work advanced but slowly. One denomination the churches once in about two years. The churches in Rensselaer County might also thus have an organization to meet in each of the present places of worship once a year. There tions of the Bible have been made; the gospel are but few churches in the Central or Western Associations which might not thus have meetings at proper intervals, to their own advantage, and to the great advancement of the common cause. Of the churches in the South-Western Association I know little or nothing, who profess to love and honor the Sabbath of that with the enhancement of the obligation, the but presume that they are so situated that they the Bible, reviewing the business of the week 25 was given a full account of the recent might with more or less advantage enter into and planning their schemes of gain on that day; awful calamity at Quebec, by which about fifty

any other plan can be, as they will go to every that are out of place in the fences, looking up week, when the Sabbath of the Lord had fully man's door, as it were, and will make far more their sheep and their young cattle to salt them, begun, agreeably to the law which says, "From interesting meetings than can otherwise be got especially if they run in the common; or how evening to evening shall ye celebrate your Sabup for these objects. They will have a better often do we find them unnecessarily visiting the baths." We do not now pretend to say, as is influence upon the character of our denomina- sick, because they cannot spare time on any other often said in regard to the accidents on Sunday, tion, inasmuch as our neighbors generally will day in the week, or making friendly calls to get a chance to see occasionally a respectable learn the news of the day, the price of stock, representation of us.

than ordinary religious meetings, and will be ligious instruction is being imparted. well calculated to bring out talents that otherwise might be neglected. They will also be on that day set apart by the great God himself calculated to engage the greatest possible num- for the progress of the mind in spiritual things, ber of active laborers to promote the objects and to show our regard and obedience to Him, contemplated.

God. She is yet to triumph, and become the properly conducted, as they would soon neces- professedly attach so much importance.

joy and glory of the whole earth. Blessed be sarily be, they would familiarize the brethren Associations, and Conferences.

of collections.

6th. They would greatly familiarize and fra- haven of eternal rest. ternize us-a desirable object, as our Lord's prayer may testify, "that they all may be one; and thou in me, that they may be made perfect

Other advantages might be named, but these are enough, I hope, to secure for the plan a fair consideration.

### PUBLIC WORSHIP.

How interesting to the devout mind is the eturn of the Sabbath. The husbandman reires from the field—the merchant from his specbeast arrives. The Sabbath morn brings fresh to our recollection the divine existence, and the capture on this lovely sphere—when in notes Creator. Oh what an infinite loss is sustained a mansion with the redeemed at the right hand by the man who does not appreciate the Saboath! Nothing, surely, is so calculated to kindle and improve the flame of devotion as the worship of God's house, Thither the pious sound—the voice of prayer is heard—Christian | letter from Rev. Joshua Leavitt, addressed to hearts begin to beat—Christian love to glow one holy and happy famila communing with the American and Foreign Sabbath Union. I their Father. He speaks, and his Word pro- seems that Dr. Edwards has published in the claims his love. He tells of the incarnate One | newspapers an article on Christian Union, pointwho died to save. Oh what music in the name ing out some things for the London Convention of Jesus, to the soul that feels its need of mercy! to do, among which perhaps the most important Heaven's portals open to the eye of him who is, to declare "the right and duty" of all men to was doomed to woe, and he leaps for joy. Who possess, read and obey the Scriptures, and keep can help wending his way to the house of the Sabbath. This doctrine evidently meets prayer? Who will be hindered by trifling things with the cordial approbation of Mr. Leavitt, and rain-or by the winter's cold? The soul-satis- | puts it forth for effect abroad, is consistent in fying pleasures realized—the divive hopes in- carrying it out at home. For the purpose of spired—the heavenly instruction gained, all | deciding, he calls his attention to the fact that serve as a fresh impetus in the Christian course. | there are nearly three millions of slaves in this These delightful seasons will soon come to an country who are not allowed to have any rights end. So let it be, that we may enter upon an whatever, and many of whom are prohibited endless Sabbath in a nobler clime.

CONSISTENCY NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

that "the seventh day is the Sabbath" of the Old and New Testaments—the Sabbath observed by our Saviour himself when on the earth, and exert his influence to secure for them the and by the primitive church previous to their enjoyment of Bibles and Sabbaths. We should religion becoming fashionable—do we not retard | be right glad to hear Dr. Edwards' justification the progress of this truth, weaken the force of his course on this subject, and wait with some with which it naturally applies itself to the interest, though with but little hope, to hear minds of men, and derogate from our own consist- from him. ency, when we observe the day so much to ourselves instead of to the Lord-when we observe it in so loose a manner that the question is often asked, Does such a person keep the Sabbath, meaning the Sabbath of the Bible in distinction from Sunday? Now I am not a stickler for the routine formula of observing the day as did the Jews anciently; but I believe that an observance consistent with the interests which gather around it, and the purposes for which it was constituted, will tend to spiritual health and activity-will say, in language stronger than tongue most eloquent, to those who observe it not, and refuse to read and understand the Biwhen those who keep a man-made Sabbath, see those who profess to keep the Sabbath of the Bible pursuing on that day very many of the ordinary duties of the week, they sneeringly exclaim, "See how those fanatical Jews expect to be saved by their works." Do they represent us out of our just position, especially such of us as thus loosely observe the day? Do they not judge of us by the true criterion, that acts are in Look around, and how often do we see those

reality the exponents of intentions? I will now state some of the advantages of their accounts, or rummage for obligations that moment's warning. We omitted to call atten-1st. Their influence will be more general than scanning the farm, laying up rails and stones ed late in the evening of the sixth-day of the grain, wool, etc.; or even lounging and sleep-2d. They will be of a more familiar character ing at home, when it is but a step to where re-

All this, and much more, is so often observed that it is not strange that Sunday-keepers charge 3d. By the frequency of their convocations, us with heartlessness in a matter to which we

Now if these things be so, every reasonable with the proper ways and means of doing busi- mind will at once acknowledge that they are from the "Occident" that the Jewish Congreganess, and thus conduce to the preparation of a not as they should be, for the very good reason tion in Elm-street, in this City, has recently better class of delegates to our Anniversaries, that the Sabbath was not given to man for the chosen a new reader, who has engaged to lecperformance of such labor, sufficient proof of ture at least once in a month. We are glad to 4th. As they would elicit a greater interest, which develops itself by an examination of the see that this custom of having lectures, or short portunity of becoming wise in turning many to they would be productive of a greater amount scriptural condition of those who practice as above described, in contrast with the religious common. It will add greatly to the interest of 5th. In tract operations they would tend to a interest manifested by those who observe the the synagogue, and give opportunity for conveyharmony and activity that could not be hoped day to the Lord, and endeavor each week to ing much valuable instruction. We could wish, make a full Sabbath-day's journey towards the also, for a restoration of the custom which pre-

> Can we ever, as a denomination, expect to succeed, even with Bible truth on our side, whilst we practice such glaring inconsistencies -whilst we have not that abiding love of principle which will oblige us to practice what we profess? I believe it is vain to talk of enlightening the world around us, while we hold our peculiar truths so loosely as not to consider it essential to live up to their requisitions. Our consistency must be seen of all men. Then, and not till then, are we to feel that the work of Sabbath reform prospers. The same God rules now who ruled eighteen hundred years ago, and ulations—and the mechanic from his shop. The he works now as he did then by means, by his toils of domestic life are suspended as far as agents, and requires now as then that the mempossible—a season of rest for weary man and bers be brought into subjection to his government as set forth in the divine law, and made willing to execute his commands, which he declorious Creator of all worlds. The dawn of clares are given in love to a fallen race, that the the first Sabbath may be brought to view, when old man with his affections and lusts be put the noble creature man looked with wonder and away, that we become new creatures, always abounding in the work of the Lord, striving to divine and harmonious nature proclaimed the make ourselves perfect in Christian love, that Almighty's praise—and when heaven and earth we may have a well-grounded hope when it shall responded to the commendation of the great be ours to leave this world of sorrow and seek of the Majesty on high.

Brookfield, 17th June, 1846.

DR. EDWARDS AND JOSHUA LEAVITT.—In a multitude resort. The notes of praise begin to late number of "The Emancipator," we find a the Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., Secretary of -by slight indisposition-by a few drops of he is anxious to know whether the man who from reading the Bible or keeping the Sabbath. Now as the Doctor has been pretty free in applying his principle of "right and duty" to the In an age when we hold the singular TRUTH, laborers of the North and South, particularly those employed on the canals and railroads, Mr. Leavitt asks him to apply it also to the slaves,

> Congregationalism.—The General Associa tion of Orthodox Congregational Churches in Massachusetts, met on the 23d ult. There were about 150 ministers present, who represented the state of the churches as generally encouraging, although their numbers have not been much increased for a year past. One of the delegates spoke of the wide diffusion of cheap pernicious literature as among the greatest obstacles to the advancement of religion. You may send us, said he, from your great metropolis, damaged goods, or clothes and provisions that are not of the best quality, but we entreat you not to send that which poisons the immortal spirit. The Association passed a resolution expressing devout thanksgiving to Heaven for the cheering prospect of continued peace with England, and their prayer that peace between the United States and a sister republic may speedily be restored. They also appointed a committee to consider the expediency of a bi-centennial commemoration of the formation of the Platform of Congregationalism, which was completed at Cambridge about 200 years ago.

SABBATH ACCIDENTS.—In the Recorder of June or find them taking time on that day to cast up | persons were hurried into eternity without a are about to become outlawed; or see them | tion to the solemn fact, that this calamity occurthat this was a direct manifestation of divine displeasure for a neglect of the Sabbath. But we do say, that if the company had been engaged in keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment, instead of attending upon theatre, no such calamity would have occurred Let this truth be laid to heart.

> DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Rev. Daniel Mc-Coy, long known as a missionary to the Indians, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st of June, after an illness of twenty-one days.

JEWISH WORSHIP IN NEW YORK.—We learn sermons, at regular intervals, is becoming quite vailed eighteen hundred years ago, when, after the reading of the law and the prophets, the rulers of the synagouge sent unto the visitors, saying, Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation for the people, say on.

Jewish Missions.—We have received the 23d Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, from which we learn that the receipts into the Treasury during the past year have been \$8,301 36. This money has been expended principally in the support of the Jewish Chronicle, the Mission-House in New York, and several missionaries among the Jews in different parts of the country. The Report represents the prospects of the Society as quite en-

LIKENESSES OF THE MISSIONARIES .- J. R. Bigelow & Co., of No. 9 Spruce-street, N. Y., have recently published lithographic prints of Rev. E. L. Abbot, Baptist Missionary to Arracan-Rev. J. L. Shuck, Missionary to China-and Yong Seen Sang, the Chinese preacher who accompanied Mr. Shuck to the United States. The prints are well executed, and the likenesses good. Many persons will thank Mr. Bigelow for thus placing it in their power to obtain some definite idea of the personal appearance of these

ACCIDENT TO BISHOP WOLLE.—The stage between Bethlehem and Reading, Pa., was upset on Wednesday night of last week, and Right Rev. Peter Wolle, Bishop of the Moravian Church of the United States, and his lady, were severely injured. It was thought that the Bishop could not survive. The accident is attributed o a race with another stage belonging to

Accidents on the Fourth of July.—The papers from various directions contain about the usual number of fourth-of-July accidents. We shall not attempt to chronicle them as Sabbath accidents, although they occurred on the day of the week which we hold to be sacred. In this city there was an unprecedented amount of intoxication, and no less than three deaths occurred during the day from intemperance. One boy was brought to the Hospital with his right arm very much hurt by the bursting of a pistol. Another had his fore-finger blown off in the same way. A third had his right leg, from the knee down, most horribly crushed and mangled. A man in Brooklyn had a leg blown off by the bursting of a small ship's cannon which he was firing. In Albany, a woman was badly hurt by the falling of a stand on which the people had collected. At Harrisburgh, Pa., the premature discharge of a cannon took place, and blew over W. B. Rodney and Solomon Snyder, in doing which Snyder's arm was so much shattered as to require amputation. Rodney's front teeth were knocked out, his chin split in two, and his eyes completely blinded. It was thought that Rodney would not survive over twenty-four

"WHERE IS DR. EDWARDS?"—The following paragraph, from a Pittsburgh paper, shows that there is work yet for the Doctor to do, and suggests the inquiry as to his present whereabouts:

"During all last Sabbath, military implements were being conveyed through our streets, to ship for Texas. Where are the zealous friends of the 'better observance of the Sabbath?' Or is it less wicked to convey munitions of war, to prepare for mangling human beings, than to pay a quiet visit, or pursue a needful journey, on 'the Lord's day?' Speak out, Revs. and D. D's. We want light! If God will not sustain the nation in the observance of the Sabbath, how can the people trust that he will secure them against loss in refraining from labor, and lying by from journeys, on the Sabbath?"

DANCING.—The following resolution was passed unanimously at a recent meeting of Presbyterians in Harrisburgh, Pa.:-

" Resolved. That it is the deliberate conviction of this Presbytery, that dancing by professed Christians is, in its tendency, sinful; that Church Sessions should regard it as a fit subject of admonition, and if persisted in, of discipline, and that we commend every appropriate effort which is put forth to suppress this evil.

Another Synagogue.—The corner-stone of a new Jewish Synagogue was laid in this city on third-day of last week, in Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince-sts.

The poetry and music on our fourth page appeared originally in the Youth's Cabinet. We are indebted to the editor of that attractive little monthly for the loan of the stereotype plate.

Eld. Thomas E. Babcock having removed from Persia to Richburgh, Allegany Co., N. Y., requests his correspondents to address him at the latter place.

Gen. Armstrong contradicts the rumor that Sir Robert Peel was opposed to offering the Treaty to our Government, and states that the Premier zealously advocated it.

FIFTEEN D The steamship Sabbath morning news, the substa The bill reduc through Commit longer be a doub The Ministry legs. Its Tory than the Whigs e it out at any mo allow it to be don tion is perfected. ert will resign or ably before the

> Pope Gregory 74th year., He v and his death is cessor will be eit Genoa, aged 71 England. (Ther lish Pope, Adrian apprehended the will now break o Cotton is rathe no better. The I The accounts of

other articles sha

have been receiv general contempt lor's bulletins are

The following: dated Paris, June

The Journal de a remarkable arti tween Mexico an that Mexico is tot States, and that t sult in its dismen the States will en to make up for wl in Oregon; and i infinitely more ve

The Epoque, Guizot, Minister had a very long a the pending dispu publics of North points out the nec interfering in the a reconciliation, alleges that Francin Mexico to warr

Lecomte, the Phillippe, has bee to death, and exec Last Sunday th Sceaux was opened for the trial of a curves, exceeding with as much rapi

Emigration from United States is lately left Skien 700 prepared to f The greater part and agriculturists bly well to do in According to 1

emigrants have States during the The number of

1813, 1,426,065; in number. Desertions from West India Island become, de facto, l late, more especia

MEXIC The week past gence of interest last accounts reci preparations were

shows that the pre try is likely to hav of itself without f REVOLUTION IN Picayune of June

The news from N

portant intelligenc A revolution ha ment of Jalisco. I The battalion of Lo of military, and by tacked the palace

The assault of t that the guard had charge; by which wounded. Some of the d

among the assailar disaffection then the leaders of the rested to save then gents. Some skirr tions were making when General Duc of the Governmen This was agreed to eration was that the should be allowed war, by a route det the city of Mexic them, and they w prepare for their d

Don Jose Maria insurrection. A fo by the insurgents Chief, and declarin be summoned to be cording to the election in constitution in ciple is to be exclusive. tour months after t

It also provides t Possession of the C ls recognized as Department, and a

York.—We-learn ewish Congrega ty, has recently engaged to lec-We are glad to lectures, or short a becoming quite o the interest of unity for convey-We could wish. custom which preago, when, after prophets, the unto the visitors. if ye have any

cople, say on. ve received the 23d of Directors of the ating the Condition learn that the reing the past year money has been export of the Jewish in New York, ng the Jews in dif-The Report repreciety as quite en-

iartes. – J. R. Bigtreet, N. Y., have prints of Rev. ary to Arracan to China-and preacher who ac-United States. and the likenesses ank Mr. Bigelow wer to obtain some pearance of these

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or July.—The s contain about of-July accidents. nicle them as Saboccurred on the hold to be sacred. ecedented amount in three deaths octemperance. One ital with his right irsting of a pistol. own off in the same eg, from the knee and mangled. A blown off by the non which he was was badly hurt by h the people had a., the premature place, and blew lomon Snyder, in so much shattered dney's front teeth lit in two, and his was thought that

The following paper, shows that tor to do, and sugent whereabouts: litary implements our streets, to ship zealous friends of Sabbath?' Or is nitions of war, to eings, than to pay dful journey, on Revs. and D. D's. not sustain the he Sabbath, how will secure them labor, and lying

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of discipline, and riate effort which corner-stone of B aid in this city on

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r fourth page with's Cabinet. that attractives stereotype

having removilegany Co., N. o address him Callagaine

All designations of the second (1-string that consing the subsether the General Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Britannia reached Boston on Sabbath morning last, bringing fifteen days later news, the substance of which we give below:-

The bill reducing the Corn Laws has passed through Committee in the House of Lords by a vote of 135 to 103—33 majority. There can no by his friend Almonte. We shall soon learn the longer be a doubt of its becoming law.

The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel is on its last legs. Its Tory opponents are far more bitter than the Whigs ever were, and are ready to turn it out at any moment, but the Whigs will not allow it to be done until the Corn Law reduction is perfected. That accomplished, Sir Robert will resign or be ejected from his post, probably before the corresponding reductions on other articles shall have been effected.

Pope Gregory XVI. died on the 1st ult. in his 74th year. He was a good, kind, tolerant man, and his death is generally regretted. His successor will be either Cardinal Fronzoni, born in Genoa, aged 71, or Cardinal Acton, born in England. (There has never been but one English Pope, Adrian, several centuries ago.) It is apprehended that Revolutionary convulsions will now break out in the Papal States.

Cotton is rather lower. Grain and Flour are no better. The British Crops look well.

The accounts of the Battles on the Rio Grande have been received in England, and excited a general contempt for the Mexicans. Gen. Taylor's bulletins are much praised.

The following items are taken from a letter dated Paris, June 14:-

The Journal des Debats has lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs be tween Mexico and the United States. It thinks that Mexico is totally unable to resist the United States, and that the existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks, too, that the States will endeavor to seize the Californias, to make up for what they will be obliged to lose in Oregon; and it says that the Californias are infinitely more valuable than that barren terri-

Guizot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also had a very long and carefully written article on the pending dispute between the two great Republics of Northern America. This article points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France has interests sufficiently vast in Mexico to warrant such interference.

Lecomte, the would-be assassin of Louis Phillippe, has been brought to trial, condemned to death, and executed.

The greater part of the emigrants are artizans and agriculturists, and many of them are tolerably well to do in the world.

According to the Limerick Reporter, 3,857 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

The number of paupers in England was, in 1813, 1,426,065; in 1843, they were 1,539,490 in number.

Desertions from the French to the English West India Islands, where the slaves on arrival become, de facto, free, are said to be frequent of late, more especially from Martinque and Guad-

# MEXICO AND THE WAR.

The week past has brought but little intelligence of interest from the seat of war. At the last accounts recruits continued to arrive, and preparations were making for future operations. The news from Mexico, which we give below, shows that the present government of that country is likely to have enough to do to take care of itself without fighting our troops.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune of June 24, gives the following important intelligence from Mexico:-

A revolution had broken out in the Department of Jalisco. It commenced on the morning of the 20th of May in the city of Guadalaxa. The battalion of Logos, followed by other bodies of military, and by the enthusiastic populace, at-

tacked the palace of the Governor. The assault of the insurgents was so prompt, that the guard had only time to make one dis-

rested to save them from the fury of the insurgents. Some skirmishing ensued and preparations were making for a general engagement, when General Duque, who had taken command of the Government troops, proposed a parley. This was agreed to, and the result of the deliberation was that the troops under General Duque should be allowed to retire with the honors of war, by a route designated by them, directly to the city of Mexico. Provisions were given them, and they were allowed till the 22d, to prepare for their departure.

Don Jose Maria Tanez was at the head of the Insurrection. A formal direction was drawn up

ciple is to be excluded. Department, and his oath includes the "repuls- manse, amen.

ing of the infamous usurpation of the Ameri-

LATER.—Recent advices from Mexico and Havana leave little room for doubt that the insurrection at Jalisco was but a link in a chain of similar movements framed to take place in every province, and intended to overthrow Paredes and restore to Santa Ana the direction of affairs. It is evident that the rising has been planned by Santa Ana himself, aided perhaps result in the various provinces, and see which of the rival chieftains is likely henceforth to be in

### DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate there was no single subject of absorbing interest last week. A bill was introduced for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. The Secretary of War was directed to furnish the names of officers and privates killed or wounded in the battles of May 8th and 9th. this year will be considerably greater than any A bill was passed to retrocede Alexandria to Virginia. A bill was under consideration to reduce and graduate the price of Public Lands. This bill proposes to divide the land into five classess. The first class is to be five years in market, at \$1 25 per acre; second class ten years at \$1; third class fifteen years at 75 cts.; fourth class 20 years at 50 cents, and the fifth class 30 years at 25 cents. Lands remaining unsold of the end of any of these periods, are to go into the next lower class.

In the House of Representatives, the most important matter under consideration was a bill for the reduction of the Tariff, reported by Gen. McKay of North Carolina. The debate on this bill closed on Thursday afternoon. Much time was occupied in disposing of the various amendments proposed. But the final question was taken on Friday afternoon, when the bill passed by a vote of 114 to 95. The bill takes effect on the 1st of December next, after which the duty on Brandy and other Distilled Liquors will be 100 per cent.; on preserved fruits, tobacco, mahogany, &c., 40 per cent.; on cloth-The Epoque, the recognized organ of M. ing, jewelry, paper, wool, &c., 30 per cent.; and and nothing.

> Freeman's Trial.—The negro Freeman, of Auburn, who murdered the Van Nest family, is on trial at Auburn. He is defended by W. H. Seward, D. Wright, and C. Morgan. The prosecution is conducted by the Attorney General and District Attorney.

The testimony as far as we have it, shows Freeman to have been convicted of horse-steal ing, wrongfully, as is said, when he was sixteen Last Sunday the little railway from Paris to years old, for which he was sent for five years Sceaux was opened with much ceremouy. It is to the State Prison. He was slow and dull at for the trial of a new invention, which enables his work, in Prison, and of violent temper, for curves, exceedingly narrow, to be gone over which he was frequently and severely flogged. with as much rapidity as straight lines. He came out of prison deaf, and departed, and He came out of prison deaf, and departed, and destined for the British Court, as a specimen of failing to get work, became reckless. He applied to magistrates for warrants against those Emigration from Sweden and Norway to the who sent him to prison, and insisted that he United States is on the increase. A vessel ought to be paid for the time he had been wronglately left Skien with 250 emigrants, leaving fully imprisoned, &c. Being refused warrants, 700 prepared to follow at the first opportunity. he made up his mind to kill somebody. He went with such view to several houses before entering that of Mr. Van Nest, but finding them without light, he passed on, because, as he said, he could not "see to fight in the dark."

> statement of the Magnetic Telegraph Lines now in operation or being constructed:-

New York to Boston, complete Jersey City to Washington, do. Albany to Rochester, Rochester to Buffalo, to be completed in

New York to Albany, via. Poughkeepsie, Troy, &c. to be completed July 15 Troy to Saratoga, to be completed July 10 33 Oswego to Syracuse, Lockport to Buffalo, Ithaca to Auburn, complete Boston to Lowell,

Boston to Portland, to be completed in 60 days

Total in operation To be in operation before Sept. 1st 1403 The great Southern line to New Or eans will probably be in operation by the middle of Oc-

WRECK AND Loss of Life.—On Sabbath norning, June 27th, the Brig Sutledge of Picton, N.S., for Fall River, Mass., struck a rock and sunk in ten fathoms of water. She had on board fifty-six passengers, all foreigners, and mostly Scotch, who were on their way to Pennsylvania, where they expected to find employment in the mining establishments. Thirty of charge, by which one man was killed and one the passengers were drowned. Sixteen dead bodies, together with the Captain, the crew, and Some of the defenders recognized friends among the assailants, and refused to fire. The disaffection then became general, and some of the leaders of the Government troops were arrested to record to the control of the defenders recognized friends twenty of the passengers saved, were brought into Newport, R. I., by the schooner Dusky Sally. The bodies recovered from the wreck were buried at Newport.

> A 'Quid' FOR TOBACCO CHEWERS.—Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of the Worcester Insane Hospital, speaks thus of tobacco.

'If asked my medical opinion, which is safest, four glasses of wine or four quids of tobacco daily, I should say unhesitatingly, the wine. Of the two evils, this would, in my opinion, be the erty to the Lunatic Asylum, giving as a reason least. Tobacco is the strongest and most difficult to overcome, and the influences felt from it the most baneful and destructive to health.'

Transposition of Letters.—By the transpoby the insurgents proclaiming Santa Ana their sition of letters, fifty nine words can be made Chief, and declaring that a new Congress should from one word containing seven letters, and be summoned to be elected by the people, ac- being two syllables, namely, Remains:—the cording to the electoral laws of 1824, to form a words are, main, aim, rain, man, ream, name, new constitution in which the monarchial prin- mire, remain, men, rein, same, ran, sam, smear, ire, ram, is, arm, ear, an, ire, rim, seam, am, It also provides that the Congress should meet | mar, sea, in, mea, are, mane, sir, mare, sin, rise, four months after the liberating army shall gain sire, arms, rine, amise, raise, sear, rinse, aries, possession of the Capital. Don Juan Camplida earn, I, arise, inseam, manes, names, marine, recognized as Provisional Governor of the miser, resin, miner, snare, maine, sane, mien,

A letter dated Dansville, Livingston Co. N. 7., June 29, says:-

For twenty-eight years I have been a resident of Western New York, and for the most part of Gennesee Valley. In all that time I have never known so great a promise of an abundant crop. There is nothing common to our soil but what bids fair to pay the farmer richly for his labor. And while we can proclaim abundance we can also say that it is in a state of forward ness that is without a parallel in this section.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Atlas says the prospect of an abundant crop of grain throughout the entire West, and indeed in the whole Wheatgrowing region, was never better than the present. With a few exceptions we have heard of no complaints of any damage having been sustained by the growing crop.

We hear equally favorable accounts from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c. Should nothing extraordinary happen, the product of Wheat

The Detroit Advertiser says that the favorable prospect noticed some weeks ago still continues. Wheat eyerywhere throughout the State promises a most abundant yield. But a short time now remains before the harvest, and we may look forward with reasonable certainty to the result. In all human probability the crop will far exceed any ever gathered in Michigan.

A Pittsburgh paper says that judging from all accounts, never were there more bountiful crops in this section of country. The wheat is very heavy and stands thick on the ground, and the quality excellent. The prospect also for fruits of all kinds, for grass, corn, and indeed for every production of earth almost, cultivated in this section, is exceedingly favorable.

A paper from Augusta, Me., says: "The prospects of our farmers were never more encouraging than at the present time. Our fields are covered with the most luxuriant verdure, and the weather is most propitious. Grass and grain never looked more promising. The recent rains have effectually secured a most abundant crop of hay. Potatoes and corn also look

A paper from Independence, Mo., says: "The grain crops in this country never promised better than now. Wheat will be abundant. We so down by different schedules to five per cent, have had fine growing weather for some time, and not more rain than was necessary for vegetation. Corn looks very promising."

## SUMMARY.

A young lady of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Hu- to nearly \$500,000. gar, has completed a quilt in which there are 27,000 pieces, none of them larger than a half dime. It is all her own handiwork, and for three years most of her spare time was devoted to it. It took her two days to count the pieces.

Mr. Packenham, the British Ministér, bough suit of chamber furniture in the National Fair, at an expense of \$8,000. The correspondent of a Baltimore paper thinks that this furniture is Yankee ingenuity and the mechanic arts of this

girl at the Westbury, Conn., pin factory, does the work performed by 300 persons by the old process. At that factory, they manufacture 8,-000,000 of pins each day. American pins will soon become an article of export.

The reader will recollect that a few months MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.—The following is a ago, the French in Algiers destroyed a large number of Arabs, by suffocating them in a cavern in which they had taken refuge. The last ac Miles. | counts from that country represent that as soon 265 as the fact was communicated to the chief, 250 Abdel Kader, he caused 320 French prisoners immediately shot! A dreadful retribution?

> It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an Eastern paper, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour in the last day of the last week in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

100 been prized for its correct statements, its good half a million per annum higher than they need Philadelphia to Harrisburgh, not complete 98 | sense, and its valuable facts, is about to be dis- be if this traffic were resolutely forbidden. continued. It was for many years edited by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.

> A beautiful young lady, in Delaware county, to marry a gentleman of fortune, though she the thing needed on our prairies and calculated had promised her hand to another, took poison to be of great benefit to the farming communiin her coffee the morning after her marriage, while at breakfast with her husband and parents, with speed and accuracy, and with one man to and expired in less than an hour.

A lady in New Haven numbers among the members of her family a mouse, who makes his appearance every day when the dinner-bell ings, trots gently down stairs, and into the dining room, where he takes his station, and feeds on the crumbs dropped from the table, without any symptoms of fear. When the company rises from their meal, his mouseship is off also, and, hopping up the stairs, is seen no more until the following day.

water on his foot, in order to disable him from \$25,000. a march. The voluntear "bound up his wounds" and limped off, notwithstanding.

A lawyer on his death bed willed all his propfor so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class of people who patronized him.

A steam brick press is in operation at Baltimore, and makes 25,000 bricks a day.

The expense of the revolutionary war was about \$130,000,000, of which one half was paid by direct taxation during its continuance. Quicksilver mines are of but rare occurrence,

the United States. Lately, however, one has been discovered in Alabama.

In Bangor, Me., a city containing more than during the two weeks previous to the 13th ult. highest honors in America."

It is said that the price of flour has not been so low as at present, for twenty years past.

It has been proposed to establish at Pottsville,

During the year 1845, the number of letters delivered in Great Britain was two hundred and seventy-one and a half millions! This shows an increase of nearly thirty millions on the previous year, giving a revenue of \$10,000,000.

An artist painted a bottle of spruce beer so naturally, that the cork flew out before he could paint the string to fasten it.

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills of the Stonington Bank, Stonington, Ct., are in circulation.

A man who amused himself by sticking pins righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. into the horses of a procession at Mobile, stuck once too often. A horse hicked him dead. A sheep only 15 months old has been shear.

ed at Northampton, Mass., of a fleece which ther Clarke, Thomas E. Babcock, I. D. Titsworth weighed 11 lbs. and 13 ounces. The census of Illinois in 1840 exhibited a

population of 472,929. In 1845 the total had grown to 661,999. The Utica Gazette cautions ladies against one Hiram N. Barnes, a hatter. He has already

The number of languages, or dialects, in the known world, is estimated at about three thousand-in America, 1200; in Asia, 1000; in

Europe, 500; in Africa, 300. The Waterbury American relates as good an instance of the useful sagacity of the dog, as we remember to have lately seen recorded, numerous as stories of this kind are. While a farmer in a neighboring town was paying another for a cow, he accidentally dropped a five dollar bill I. C. Burdick in the street. Without noticing the loss, both Pardon Coon, left the spot, but the dog kept by, and on their return sometime after, he was still occupying | Wm. Stillman, the place, and as they discovered with surprise, Eli S. Colgrove,

holding the lost bill between his teeth in a very

careful manner, so as not to injure it. The Hancock (Ill.) Eagle says tranquility has P. C. Burdick. been again restored in that County. The Anti-Mormons have gone to Carthage, where they threaten to rally in large numbers and make another demonstration against Nauvoo. A wealthy gentleman has offered to purchase the temple Wm. G. Crandall and other Mormon property which is yet unsold, Waite Crumb, provided the new citizens will guarantee it against | Matthew Stillman, mob violence. The whole purchase will amount

While Mr. Torrey was in prison awaiting his WESTERLY & HOPKINTON trial, he wrote to Henry B. Stanton: "If I am Benjamin R. Champlin a guilty man, I am a very guilty one; for I have Dr. Daniel Lewis, aided nearly four hundred slaves to escape to | Nathan Saunders freedom, the greater part of whom but for my exertions would have died in slavery."

B mjamin F. Kenyon A late number of the Milwaukie Sentinel, in large city located 1,500 miles west of a point ever dreamed of by the oldest inhabitant, an- Franklin Cottrell, nounces the receipt of news from Albany only | Samuel P. Kenyon. four days old! This annihilation of time and space, upon the 1,200 miles of Western Lake The astonishing power of machinery is shown | navigation, was produced by General Reed's in a single fact, that the machine tended by one | magnificent steamer | Niagara, which is said to | be the most splendid specimen of naval architecture afloat in the world-the Hendrik Hud-

The New-England Puritan says: Rev. Samuel | will be appointed as soon as circumstances will permit. I. Prime (Editor N. Y. Observer,) is to deliver an address before the Adelphic Union Society of Wms. College, at the ensuing Commencement. Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D. (of N. Y. Evangeist) is to address the Society of Inquiry and Theological Society on the Sabbath evening the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren preceding Commencement.

M. Comminski, a Pole, sent to Sing Sing for ten years, from Brooklyn, on a charge of Arson, arrived at the Prison on Thursday afternoon, and put an end to his life by hanging in the course

It is stated as a fact that over thirty thousand dollars are received by the City of New York for Licenses to sell Liquors at \$10 each, making the number of Licensed Sellers over three The New England Farmer, published by thousand, to say nothing of the numerous places Joseph Breck & Co., the oldest agricultural pa- where it is sold without License. In our deper in New England, a paper which has always liberate judgment the Taxes of our City are

The Chicago Journal says, "We have been shown a model of a reaping machine and rake combined, the invention of Mr. Clinton Foster, Indiana, having been compelled by her father of La Porte, Indiana, which strikes us as just ty. It cuts the grain and deposits it in bundles attend it will cut an acre of grain for every mile traveled by the horse to which it is attached.

On the night of July 4th, the Fulton Bank in this city was broken open, and \$1,000 in gold

Near Southport, W. T., a schooner was recently capsized, and a Mr. Bivens, of Utica, N. Y., with his wife, three daughters, and two sons,

the Protestant Episcopal Church have appointed The Dayton Transcript says that when one of a Committee of thirty-six laymen to carry out this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, the volunteers was about leaving Piqua for the the design of William Appleton, Esq.—to wit, with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Rio Grande, the other day, a lady who wished the establishment of a school of divinity in that Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge. to prevent his going, poured a basin of boiling diocese, for which purpose he has contributed

William Lloyd Garrison, Editor of the Liberator and President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, leaves for England on an Anti-Slavery mission in the steamer of the 16th of July.

Rev. Mr. McElroy, and Rev. Mr. Rey, of Georgetown College, D. C., and recently appointed chaplain in the army of occupation, arrived in New Orleans on the night of the 18th ult., and the next day took passage in the steamship Alabama, for Matamoros.

A letter from Switzerland, published in the Washington Union, says: "The Jews, who were very much oppressed in some of the German
States, were lately called upon, in one of the
German papers, to emigrate to America, where
they would enjoy the same privileges and attain

Cent.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week; the
Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main
points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit States, were lately called upon, in one of the and none have, heretofore, been discovered in German papers, to emigrate to America, where the same distinctions as other citizens. President Polk was quoted as an example, who. it ten thousand inhabitants, but one death occurred was asserted, is a Jew, and had arrived at the

In Hounsfield, on the 24th inst., Ann Mercy, youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. Green, aged 21 years. The disease which terminated the earthly existence of this excellent an asylum for disabled miners. The thought is young woman, was pulmonary consumption. For many an asylum for disabled miners. The thought is a happy one. No class suffer more severely than the miners, or are more exposed to inher to health; but all was vain. She continued to decline till a few days since, when she ceased to visit her friends as usual, was confined to her room, and finally to her bed, and ended her life without pain, other than that which attended a slight difficulty of breathing, and without fear. The sting of death had been extracted. She conversed on her approach ing dissolution with the utmost composure, and expressed a pleasure in the prospect of departing and being with the Saviour. Miss G. made a public profession of religion about four years since, but had been pious almost from childhood. Possessed of an amiable disposition, her piety was not of an ostentatious, but of a deep and consistent character. Connect ed with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom her many virtues had endeared her, her loss is severely felt, especially by the young. Her funeral was attended by an They are payable to Wm. P. Amy, dated Jan. unusually large and deeply affected concourse, who testified the estimation in which they held the deceased, and their sympathy for the afflicted family in their flowing tears. "The

## LETTERS.

Clark Rogers, John P. Livermore, Sanford F. Stillman, Reuben W. Utter, Charles H. Stillman, Jason B. Wells, Lu-

### RÉCEIPTS.

DeRuyter-Thomas Maxson, B. S. Burdick, Hiram W. Bab cock; C. B. Burdick, \$1 each; S. S. Coon 87c. Independence-John C. Bassett, Decatur M. Clake, Wm. B.

Preston-Adin Rogers 1st, Paul Clarke, J. C. Maxson, \$2 Shiloh, N. J.—J. B. Davis, Nathan Tomlinson, \$2 each. Brookfield—H. C. Babcock \$2.

Wakefield, R. I.—George W. Ohamplin \$2. Peace Dale, R. I.—John H. Whaley \$2. Stonington, Ct.—B. F. Langworthy \$2. Plainfield, N. J.—Zeruah F. Randolph \$2. New York—Maxson Rogers \$2. West Clarksville—Clark Saunders \$4. Friendship---Joseph Allen \$4.

. Kingsbury,

David Cardner,

## New Subscribers for the Third Volume

LINCKLAEN. H. C. Burdick, K. B. Coon, OTSELIC. J. D. Truman, Thompson Burdick, Jr., Silas Church, John Sherman, Dudley Tallett. Samuel Church John Tallett, Dudley W. Truman

Burdick & Maxson SHILOH, N. J. Elizabeth Bivans. Thomas Stillman Ellis A. Davis, Eli Ayars, Clarke Coon, J. H. Fogg & M. T. Davis, G. Stimebraker & T. Bennett.

Josiah Maxson Hezekiah Babcock, H C. Babcock, Clarke Burdick B. R. Saxton, Jerod Covey, J. Witter & D. Babcock. George I. Maxson,

Scott-S. D. Maxson. Sangerfield-Job Spencer. Preston-J. C. Maxson. Independence—Maxson

Brethren visiting the city and remaining over the Sabbath re informed that meetings are held every seventh day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the meeting-house recently purchased of the Eleventh-street Baptist Church, in 11th street, a little east of Grace Church, between Bowery and Third Avenue. The public are also respectfully invited to attend. Evening lectures by the pastor, Eld. Thos. B. Brown,

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-West-ern 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 of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers.
WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

# 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.

# A FARM FOR SALE,

N the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.-or on the

# WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers on Saturday, at two dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases-no account being

opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any person or association at the following rates: For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.

For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies: and For each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will The Massachusetts Diocesan Convention of command thirty-seven copies.

Publishers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with

# SABBATH TRACTS.

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent:-No. 1—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian

Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. 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. 28 pages; price 3 cts.

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price

No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents.

## LITTLE THINGS.

Scorn not the slightest word or deed, Nor deem it void of power; There's fruit in each wind-wafted seed, Waiting its natal hour.

A whispered word may touch the heart, And call it back to life; A look of love bid sin depart, And still unholy strife

No act falls fruitless; none can tell How vast its powers may be; Nor what results enfolded dwell Within it, silently.

Work and despair not; give thy mite, Nor care how small it be; God is with all that serve the Right, - [Lon. Inq. The holy, true, and free.

### CHINESE RITES FOR THE DEAD.

The Chinese are distinguished for the respect which they pay to the memory of deceased parents and ancestors. Indeed, there is no religious act which they perform with such commend. able assiduity and apparent devotion as this posthumous duty—a neglect of which is punishable by the laws of the empire. When a father or elder relative dies, the event is formally announced to all the branches of the family; to the priesthood, who hasten to the house of mourning to commence their prayers for the departed, and is made known to the neighborhood by the fixture of white labels on each side of the principal door, and the suspension from bamboos, of numerous burning papers, curiously figured, which are seen fluttering in the breeze. The lineal descendants of the deceased, clothed in coarse pel." white cloth, with bandages of the same round their heads, sit weeping near the corpse on the ground; the women keeping up a dismal howl after the manner of the Irish. In the meantime, the friends of the deceased appear with white the poverty and utter wretchedness of the peocoverlets of linen or silk, which are placed on the body; the eldest son, or next lineal male Justin McCarthy of Mallow. Doubtless similar descendant, supported on each side by relations, horrors are constantly enacting in portions of and bearing in his hands a porcelain bowl, con- the earth deemed far more favored than the taining two copper coins, now proceeds to the Green Isle. river or the nearest well, to "buy water," as it I myself saw, a few days ago, a lot of graymost suitable gift of filial affection.

After these preliminaries they place the remains of their relative in a pavlion or shed erect- for oat-meal, it is an article of diet they never mains of their relative in a pavlion or shed erection out-meal, it is an article of diet they never his memory of a good deed, done to him or his whole world, and lose his own soul?" mentioned among other things that they lost their own souls interment, which usually occurs after twentyone days, though many, bidding defiance to laws, preserve them above ground a year, some even thirty years, and according to the Canton Register, in January, 1830, there were no less than ten thousand coffined bodies in that city, which

On the expiration of the days prescribed, the funeral procession takes place, in which the bonzes, or priests, take the lead, while the children and relatives of both sexes follow, being dressed in white habiliments, which betoken grief. The coffin borne under a canopy is carried by four men, often by eight, on account of its weight, while the tablet is conveyed in a gilded sedan, with incense and offerings before it. As they slowly proceed to the place of sepulture, which is always at a distance from a city or town, and generally upon an eminence, beautiful in site, and tastefully planted with trees and shrubs of various kinds, two or three persons are employed in strewing on the highway pieces of paper, which serve as charms to drive away all malign spirits, and to purchase for the corpse a safe passage from their annoyance and detention. On their journey they are not permitted to pass through any walled town or gateway, which is within the jurisdiction of the Emperor, unfavorable omen.

On reaching the burial ground, which is sacred to Howtoo " queen of earth," the rites and offerings for the dead commence, and the coffin is deposited under a discharge of rockets and crackers. In selecting a site for the sepulchre great care is taken, as in their estimation it exerts no little influence on the prosperity and happiness of surviving friends, and the circumstance is not unfrequent for children who have fallen into poverty to ascribe their misfortunes to the unlucky spot of their father's tomb; and with the hope of ameliorating their condition, to remove the bones of their progenitors to a more favorable one. The Chinese do not put the dead into a grave dug in the earth, but place the coffin on the ground, when it is either covered with matting or inclosed in a small brick building, well whitened, and finished with great taste. The form of the tomb, whether large or small, is that of the horse-shoe or of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, which, it has been observed, if taken in the sense of "the end," is an odd accidental coincidence. The sepulchres of the wealthy and honorable are usually magnificent; they generally face a pond of water and extend to the edge; -they might with propriety be styled mausoleums, some of them "occupying ground enough for a hundred ordinary graves," and adorned with pillars and ornaments of almost every conceivable form. After the interment, the tablet of the deceased

is brought back in procession, and if the family be rich, it is placed in the hall of ancestors; if poor, in some apartment of their domiciles, before which incense is kept constantly burning, and a sumptuous entertainment concludes the solemnities of the funeral.

But the rites for the dead do not close here parted relatives, and to sacrifice to their manes. | you would prosper in the world.

The day for commencing these sepulchral festivities is about the 5th of April, when multitudes may be seen hastening out to "the cities of the dead," to repair and sweep the tombs of their forefathers, to present the prescribed oblations, and to decorate the surrounding spot with paper of variegated hues, and "at this season whole ranges of hills, speckled with tombs, may be seen covered with these testimonials of attention to the departed, fluttering in the wind and

On these anniversaries, the Rev. Mr. Abeel relates, " The more wealthy erect booths on the hills, assemble their kindred, prepare a sumptuous entertainment, provide candles, incense, gold and silver paper, which is cut and formed in imitation of houses, suits of clothes, sedan chairs, boats, horses, and whatever articles of necessity or luxury the deceased are imagined to require; which being converted by the operation of fire into smoke, pass away into the world of spirits. Then they kneel and pray to this effect:—'We, a multitude of children, grand-children, and other descendants, now-on such a day-have come hither to worship at our ancestors' tumuli. We pray, that by the protection of our ancestors we may become prosperous, and that their descendants may be constantly supported.' Even those who profess to believe the doctrine of spiritual annihilation, or metempsychosis, are among the most scrupulous in their 'offerings to the dead.' Such are some of the absudities sanctioned by Confucius, the greatest sage of this 'land of sages'—but what light has he afforded his disciples on the mysteries of the grave, of the world to come? None. 'Christ hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gos-[London Sunday School Mag.

### POVERTY AND WEALTH.

The following testimony of an eye-witness to

is termed, with which the "face and body of the hound dogs belonging to one of those gentlemen dead are washed." After this the deceased is to whom I allude, and, on talking with persons dressed in his finest garments, and is laid in a in the neighborhood about them, ascertained coffin, of which the planks are from four to six that his pack consisted of 14, and that each dog inches in thickness, and the bottom strewed with quick-lime. On being closed, it is made air-tight by cement, and covered with a thick varnish within and without. By its side the priest sets up a tablet which bears the name of this class adont the convenient practice.

The Academic year for 1846—7 consists of three terms, as delivered before the new consequency of the convenient practice in thickness, and the bottom strewed was allowed a pint of new milk every day, and delivered before the new consequency of the convenient new consequency of the convenient practice in thickness, and the bottom strewed was allowed a pint of new milk every day, and delivered before the new consequency of the convenient new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the commerce, the very sea has snrunk from its delivered before the new consequency of the solution.

The Academic year for 1846—7 consists of three terms, as solutions, present a field for the old of the commercing Tuesday, November 19th, 1846, and the commercing Tuesday, November 19th, 1846, and the commercing Tuesday, November 19th, 1846, and the commercing Tuesday, March 29th, 1847, and the commercing Tuesday, March 29th, 1847, and the com and titles of the deceased, as they are to be en- of mixing sulphur with the meal intended for richest sources of poetry and imagination. His graven on the tombstone; at its foot is a table the kenels, as it answers the double purpose of beautiful and sonorous geographical nomenclation to the control of God grow mightily loaded with meats, lights, and perfumes. On acting medicinally on the dogs, and preventing ture alone, has clothed our hills and lakes and the preparation of a coffin, in which his body the unfortunates who have them in charge from streams with the charms of poetic number. The may be incased after death, a Chinaman sets his sharing their commons!) This gentleman has Red Man himself, who once roved these attractheart during his life, and great expense is fre- lately come into possession of an unincumbered lately come into possession of an unincumbered lately lavished upon it inserts the tale of its of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and accordingly quently lavished upon it, insomuch that the poor property estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000 brow crowned with the highest honors of the glory; and it requires the acumen of the geogpeasant will give all he is worth to obtain a de- a year, has a residence, and about £500 a year cent one; and even a son has been known to sell of that amount in our district. There is at his himself into slavery, that he might purchase for gate a hamlet, containing a pauper population of dence. He was capable of high deeds of courage, his venerable father as magnificent coffin, as the at least 200 souls, and I can safely aver, that disinterestedness and virtue. His generosity those dogs consumed more milk during the past and hospitality were unbounded. His constanwinter than that number of human beings—as cy in professed friendship was universal, and from "What is a man profited if he gain the they often say, "We envy Mr. ----'s dogs." a bonfire to commemorate the event. He was thirst was permitted to gain the mastery over ed to explain his meaning. written to, on their behalf, now at least three him. A stoic in ensurance, he was above comweeks ago, by the Relief Committee, and plaint, and when a prisoner at the stake, he hear the sermon, and when it is over, they prothough the statistics of distress above given were triumphed over his enemy in his death-song. ceed to divide it among the congregation—this laid before him, he has not vouchsafed even to The history of such a people must be full of part was for that man, and that part for that wo-

> keeps a pack of the same species of hounds, and | that holds a man, derives all its moral interest | shrewd African, "they give away the whole serto the above food adds fresh beef or mutton for from the man, and would be destitute of it with- mon and keep none for themselves." three or four days before each coursing or hun- out him. America is the tomb of the Red Man.' ting meeting. This latter, too, is a resident of our district—has property, though in other coun-

the alledged theft of a few potatoes, which the had been discovered, remarked: "You were accordingly suffered to bring in a verdict of accused said he was permitted to eat, asserted perhaps surprised to find me at prayer; but the "not guilty," when he was called upon for the that he meant his permission should only extend truth is dear ———, I find that, in aeality, the promised revelation. "I shall be faithful to my 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending as the transit of a corpse is supposed to be an to the potatoes boiled and stewed up with the whole of the affairs of this people is laid upon word," said he; "understand, then—the Devil he did not intend he should prepare any for his only source of strength for help, and I find it a great while in partnership;—you have acquitally produced a thrill of horror in a crowded there." court, yet this gentleman, who receives at least £30,000 in rents as agent to four or five propercies, nor lost aught of his status in society.

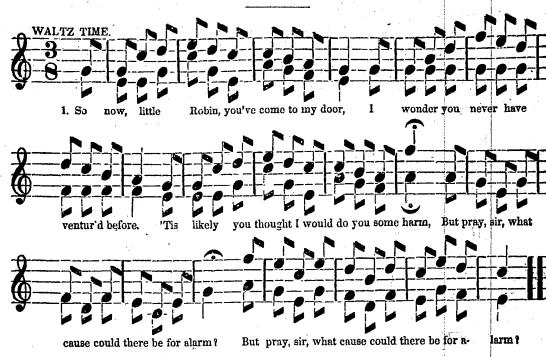
> ings in Mexico are still owned by his descend- of that country. Mr. Slocum has taken with him dles were upset, the candelabra destroyed, the ants. The public square is said to be unsur-passed by any in the world; it contains some ments and machinery used in the United States; pikes for the use of the compatants. A great another; the western side is occupied by a row to America in a few years with honor and wealth, a party of troops, and cleared the church of both of very high and substantial houses, the second and his port feville filled with the sparkling gifts parties. It was then found that not only had a stories of which project into the street the width of the Emperor!" of the pavement; the lower story is occupied by the principal retail merchants of the city. The most of these houses were built by Cortes, who, with his characteristic sagacity and an avarice which equally characterized him in the latter part of his life, selected the best portion of the city for himself.

[Waddy Thompson's Recollections.

the tomb of bright expectation and ardent hope. without brine, unless to soak the firkin, is all- this subject, remarks, that 'the introduction of The period of mourning for a parent, extends Let "I will try" be your motto in whatever sufficient; keep it in a cool cellar until frost the use of this important machine will save through twenty-seven months; and, according you undertake, and if you press onward you to the precepts of Confucius, children are bound | will steadily and surely accomplish your object, mospheric air which ruins butter, and if kept to the United Kingdom five millions of bushels

The Boy and the Robin.

POETRY BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH .- MUSIC BY WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.



2. You seem to be timid—I'd like to know why— Did I ever hurt you? what makes you so shy? You shrewd little rogue, I've a mind, ere you go, To tell you a thing it concerns you to know.

3. You think I have never discovered your nest;
'Tis hid pretty snugly, it must be confessed.
Ha! ha! how the boughs are entwined all around!
No wonder you thought it would never be found.

4. You're as cunning a robin as ever I knew; And yet, ha! ha! I'm as cunning as you!
I know all about your nice home on the tree— 'Twas nonsense to try to conceal it from me. 5. I know—for but yesterday I was your guest— How many young robins there are in your nest

And pardon me, sir, if I venture to say, They 've had not a morsel of dinner to-day. 6. But you look very sad, pretty robin, I see, As you glance o'er the meadow, to yonder green tree;

I fear I have thoughtlessly given you pain, And I will not prattle so lightly again. 7. Go home, where your mate and your little ones dwell; Tho' I know where they are, yet I never will tell; Nobody shall injure that leaf-covered nest, For sacred to me is the place of your rest.

8. Adieu! for you want to be flying away, And it would be cruel to ask you to stay; But come in the morning, come early, and sing, For dearly I love you, sweet warbler of spring.

### THE RED MAN.

war-path and the chase, was a being of noble rapher, and the active scrutiny of the exploring mould. He felt the true sentiment of indepen-"Another gentleman in his neighborhood tiquities cannot fail to illustrate it. The tomb threats for you sinners—and so," continued the

ties, put down at 2 or £3,000 a year; but occu- on authority of confidence, says a London pa- county, Mass. He was once arraigned for pies here a mansion and demense admired for per, that a certain distinguished Irish law func- horse stealing, and was supposed to be connectits natural beauties, and appropriate landscape tionary, who is on the most intimate terms with ed with an extensive gang, which were laying gardening, beyond anything in the neighborhood Sir Robert Peel, calling upon him one day, made contributions on all the stables round about. was waited on by the Relief Committee— his way into Sir Robert's study, without being Many inducements were held out to White to first refused their application—but was coaxed, announced. Seeing the Premier on his knees, reveal the names of his associates, but he mainafter a little humorous badinage, into a donation he stood still for a moment, and then, as noise- tained a dogged silence. An assurance from the "A gentleman who ranks with the elite of the ment. After a short period had elapsed, Sir discharged upon his revealing, under oath, all aristocracy, when prosecuting his dog-boy for Robert Peel joined him, and, conscious that he he knew of his accomplices. The Jury were carrion in the chaldron of the kennel, but that my shoulders. I have, therefore, been to the was the only accomplice I ever; had we have been own separate use. Though his assertion natur- continually requisite, and only to be obtained ted me, and you may hang him—if you can

Americans in Russia.—A London correspondent of the Boston Traveler says:—"It is from Jerusalem says:—"A deplorable scene ocnow stated that the Emperor has smiled upon curred in the church of the Holy Sepulcher, at another American, a Mr. Slocum, who is about Jerusalem, on Good Friday. The Latin priests moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, to introduce throughout the Russian Empire were engaged in the ceremonies of the day, and from \$1,00 to \$1 50. CITY OF MEXICO.—The city of Mexico is said such improvements in agricultural implements a procession was passing through the Church of to be the finest built city on the American con- and the useful arts, as, in his opinion, are suited the Holy Sepulcher, when a carpet happening tinent. In some respects it certainly is so. In to the condition of that country. For this pur- to be placed in the part of the church set aside the principal streets the houses are all construct- pose a fund is placed at Mr. Slocum's disposal for the use of the Greek schismatics, gave rise ed according to the strictest architectural rules. by the Russian Government to be expended as to an extraordinary tumult. The Greeks insist-The foundations of the city were laid, and the he may consider expedient. Mr. Slocum is now ing that the carpet should be taken away, the first buildings were erected by Cortes, who did on his way to St. Petersburg, accompanied by a Latins insisting upon its remaining. An exevery thing well which he attempted—from practical iron founder and machinist, who will change of abusive words ensued, which were building a house or writing a couplet, to con- manufacture in Russia such implements and ma- speedily followed by blow s.A tremendous batquering an empire. Many of the finest build- chines as seem best adapted to the requirements the was the consequence, in which the wax cantwelve or lifteen acres, paved with stone. The also the best varieties of garden seeds, fruit and number of persons were seriously hurt, and some cathedral covers one entire side; the palace other trees. Mr. Slocum will probably return were killed; but at length the Pacha came with

ent of the Tribune, who subscribes himself But-nacious pilgrims." ter Dealer, says, "As the season for butter manufacture progresses, it may not be amiss to too much, keep it in new white-oak firkins of great saving in the quantity of seed. It distrib. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. fifty and one hundred pounds—proportioned to utes the seed very uniformly over the surface of \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delaythe number of cows-which are perfectly air the ground, and preforms the labor exceedingly "I can't," has ruined many a man-has been tight. One half inch salt at top and bottom- well. Dr Drummond, a very clever writer on comes, and then forward it to market. It is at- much time and labor, and will in addition, save to pay an annual visit to the tombs of their de- and come off victorious. Try, keep trying, if free from it in cool situations it will keep sweet of wheat annually, in the quantity required for directed post paid, to for years."

EPHESUS.—A more thorough change can The following paragraph occurs in an address delivered before the new confederacy of Iroquois, by Henry R. Schoolcraft:—

Scarcely be conceived, than that which has actually occurred at Ephesus. Once the seat of active commerce, the very sea has shrunk from its Christianity, and stands at the head of the apos-St. Paul says, "the word of God grew mightily and prevailed." Not a single Christian now dwells within it! Its mouldering arches, and traveler, to form a probable conjecture as to the very site of the "first wonder of the world."

Too True.—An African preacher speaking with a noble thirst for fame. To acquire this, by being too charitable! Seeing the congrega-One of his race-horses was the winner at a race- he trod the war-path, he submitted to long and tion astonished beyond measure at his saying, he meeting very lately, and these starvlings made severe privations. Neither fatigue, hunger nor very emphatically repeated it, and then proceed-"Many people," said he, "attend meeting,

deep tragic and poetic incidents; and their an- man; such denunciations for such persons, these

STATE'S EVIDENCE.—A good story is told of SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEVOTIONS.—It is stated George White, a notorious thief, in Worcester lessly as he could, retreated into the outer apart- | Court was at last obtained, that he should be Boston Daily Times.

Tumult in a Church at Jerusalem.—A letter great deal of damage been done to the church, but that some of the most valuable and portable A Word to Butter Makers.—A correspond- objects had been stolen by the pious and pug-

A machine for sowing wheat has recutly been hint to your numerous subscribers engaged in invented in England, which not only facilitates the same, to be careful and not salt their butter the process of sowing the grain, but proves a

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trusteel of this Institution, in putting forth another

THE Trustee 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. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of

responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular-

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, will be required.

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language,

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Oil Painting The entire expense for an academic year, including

ooard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. ooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-

vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual SAMUEL RUSSELL

President of the Board of Trustees.

MANTED-At Alfred Academy, a Teacher on the Piano Forte: One who is accomplished will meet with ame encouragement. No other need apply. Address, W. C. KENYON, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE. Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department. . R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and

Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designing to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes.

Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Inci-

Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Agents. DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

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GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York,

Well in the

T. out the Sil

VOL. III The So

REAL PROTECTIO To the Editor of the S Sin-I am directed to you for publication from my report of lab last winter.

To the Seventh-day B DEAR BRETHRE at your last Semi to Albany, to sec to the law passed Seventh-day Bapt an account of m ment.

Conceiving it o should be secured bath Recorder, th warded as soon a of February I left several petitionsf the courtesy of H Treasurer, I obta members of the A introduction to me of the Senators. liar embarrassme of the Sabbath i quested their infl of the existing la enjoyment of the protected who them all, I found \_of opposition. Otsego, and McN of their objection tection, we ought do. The petition among the Memb

Mr. Morehouse. Previous to my been introduced the Committee o cieties, that was On examining th cover the ground framed from one some of our br

ed, with the exce

To amend an acte Seventh-day Ba The People of the St and Assembly, do SECTION 1. Th

be amended so a

"§ 1. No writ ment on decree i cess issued by a be served or exe the week, comm person or person practice is to ke divine command and dedicated to judgment render court or justice c such person, to juror in any case enth-day of the void and of no e law to the cont cases of breach with crimes or a of 2. No person form any militar tial on said seve ligious faith and specified in the

in cases of invas

time of war.

This bill is es

ing law, with the

judgment on the asked for full pi &c. the same as Sunday. In co Erie, I learned amendment to i Committee of t and every officer on any Seventh would be liable ment. I was al men, that such amendment wo the law. 1, very soon some particular

they would be through the se almost every urged forward Orders. Mr. R to take this Bill the best possible take it from the ferred to a Sele Bills thus pepu ment ru Afterit ceeded in hevis

Rice of Cartal Dr. Potter of 1 Select Committe