

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 140.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### MISSIONS.

The time has arrived in the history of our denomination, for which we have long prayed, when some part might be borne by us in sending to the heathen the gospel of the grace of God. Our brethren, filled with the spirit of missions, in answer to the prayers of the church, have come forth and said, "Here am I, send me." We have responded to their request, and gladly sent them out; and thus, by our act, have said, We will be laborers with you in the good work. They have left us with an assurance that we will be faithful to our trust. Upon us they have many strong claims. Do we feel them? Let us for a moment, in imagination, place ourselves in their circumstances; and to be without feeling then, is to be without the gospel spirit, and almost without the common principles of humanity. They expect our sympathies and our prayers. God's people are a tried people, in all places and at all times; but reason teaches us that the trials of those who labor in foreign lands will be increased a hundred fold. Who will not sympathize with them—away from friends, from Christian society, exposed to the dangers of a change of climate, to all the vexatious evils of heathenism, and possibly to premature death in a heathen land? Yet say they, "This we undertake with cheerfulness."

They expect an interest in our prayers. The monthly concert of prayer, the evening after the first Sabbath in each month, will be an interesting season to them, as it is to us. They will assemble, that little group of four, and with hands and hearts uplifted to God, will realize that at that time hundreds of their dear Christian friends in America are interceding with God at the mercy seat for success to attend their efforts. And is there a church, or even a Christian, so heartless in the work, as to forget that time, or to neglect mingling with the faithful praying few on these interesting occasions?

They expect from us a competent support. The means of support have been given to the churches; we have it in charge as God's stewards, and soon we must give an account of the use we have made of the Lord's money. Can we appropriate it to a better object than this? What means can be adopted that will be best adapted to carry forward the plan, and accomplish the object? The Executive Board have this business in charge, but the treasure is in the churches. It is customary among other denominations to have agents in the field to collect funds, and this plan has hitherto been pursued by us. The Executive Board may be under the necessity of adopting the same means again; but could we dispense with it, it would be better. Agencies are attended with many inconveniences, and many personal trials. The agents must journey through all places where their mission leads them, in all weather, and by some be unkindly received, because they are asking the people to pay their honest dues—the interest of what has been committed to them as God's stewards. They must be absent from their families most of the time, while they receive as a compensation barely enough for their support and necessary traveling expenses; yet they feel the burden of families that may be left, should they find a premature grave, without the comforts of life; while many of those with and for whom they labor, are securing a competence for old age, and their children after them. Such an agent will need as much to support him as a missionary in a foreign field; and could that be appropriated directly to the object, it would result in much good to the cause. We have but few men among us, who are so circumstanced in life as to engage profitably in such an agency. They are needed in the several churches over which they preside, and many more such could find employment to great advantage. Whenever an agent is employed, a place of importance is left vacant. I am not of the opinion that the labors of such a man will be lost; far from it. A prudent and pious man cannot labor among the churches, and scatter forth the seeds of the kingdom, in vain. His labor will be of lasting benefit, aside from the collecting of funds for the support of missions. But the question is, must we have an agent in the field, or can we sustain our institutions without one? To do without one, the pastors of the several churches must immediately interest themselves in the work, and then it can and will be done. It appears to me, that we ought to adopt the most simple means possible, with the least ostentatious show, and without making noisy appeals to the public. Let every pastor do his duty faithfully in his own congregation. Let him take his subscription paper, visit every family, and get their liberality, and all will be done that is necessary for this object. If circumstances forbid his doing it, let the church appoint some judicious one over this business; whose soul is fired with a zeal for missions. Such a work will be of lasting benefit to any one, whether a minister or a private member of

the church, and through his labors others will be strengthened. This will make every minister a missionary agent, and every church a missionary society, according to apostolic practice. The best auxiliary societies that can be devised, in my opinion, are already formed at our hands, in our regularly-organized churches. They meet every Sabbath, and abundant means are at hand to adopt and carry out all necessary measures. This is not a society formed upon the spur of the moment, but many of the churches are of long standing; their foundation is sure, and upon such churches as are gospel-wise, both in principle and practice, we calculate with some degree of assurance, that they will not withhold in a day of trial. Let the churches thus consider themselves as organized missionary bodies, and that the principles of gospel discipline require them to carry out this object; then there will be an impetus given to the denomination that will be felt for ages to come. Something must be done. We have put our hands to the plough, not looking back. Our way is onward and upward. Let it never be said of us, that we began to build without counting the cost. It is not so. It is a subject upon which there has been much thought, and we withheld until we dare not withhold any longer. Here were brethren and sisters ready to go at our bidding, believing that God had called them to this work; our churches have come up nobly in raising the necessary means for their passage and outfit; and from the same fountain we trust the stream of liberality will continue to flow, for it is supplied by God himself.

W. B. GILLET.

NEW MARKET, N. J., Feb. 7, 1847.

### MISSIONARY STATIONS IN CHINA.

Canton is said to be the only one of the free ports of China at which foreigners are badly treated. There affairs seem to be growing worse every day. Dr. Brigham, of whose ill treatment we gave an account several weeks ago, sent in a complaint to the native authorities, who replied very coolly, that "he ought not to go so far from his own house." One of the missionaries at Hong Kong says, that "Canton is a bad place, ten times more closed against the gospel than it was ten years ago." We rejoice to learn, however, that in the northern part of China, particularly at Shanghai, to the vicinity of which place our missionaries have been designated, the feeling of the Chinese towards foreigners is very different. The Southern Baptists have determined to commence operations at Shanghai, and have designated to that place Messrs. Shuck, Tobey, Yates, and James, who are expected soon to sail from this country. A report of the Foreign Committee of the Episcopal Board of Missions for the United States, contains some valuable information respecting Shanghai and its vicinity. The following is an extract:—

This city, one of the five ports opened by treaty, is situated on the river Woosung, near its mouth, and lies in the southern part of Kaingau, a province which contains more than thirty-seven millions of inhabitants, giving thus an average of one thousand persons to the square mile—by far the most thickly settled country of its extent on the globe.

Shanghai is surrounded by a very fertile country; and, independently of its agricultural advantages, it is also the seat of two of the most populous cities of the empire, viz. Su-Chow-Fu and Nanking, which are distant from the first, thirty, and from the second, one hundred and fifty miles, places of high literary character, and of great wealth and commercial influence. The first of these is considered the metropolis of classic literature, the center whence the rays of native philosophy are dispersed over the millions of educated Chinese; the other, Nanking, is the old capital of the empire, and retains still a great influence over the other portions of that vast territory. In addition to these favorable circumstances, Shanghai approaches nearest to Peking, the present capital, and from its position near the junction of the Yangtze-Kiang, and the grand canal of the empire, it has a communication with its most distant extremities.

Besides its own immediate population, amounting to two hundred thousand, and its advantages for disseminating the Gospel through the interior by means of a native agency hereafter to be employed, Shanghai opens, above all other places in China, a prospect of extending to other regions beyond the empire, a knowledge of the truth. It already possesses an extent of commerce exceeding the united amount of all other free ports, exclusive of Canton, while, at a distance of but little more than two days' sail, lie towards the south-east, the interesting group of the Loo Choo Islands, and to the north-east, Japan and its pagan millions. The climate of Shanghai, a matter of great importance, has so far proved healthy to the European constitution. The summers, though hot, the thermometer ranging as high as 100 deg. F. in the shade, are short, there being only about ten days of such intense heat, and about two months during which it ranges between 80 and 85 deg. The other months of the year are pleasant; and the winters are cold and bracing, the thermometer having during the last winter ranged between 15 and 20 deg. F. during six successive weeks; so that missionaries, who have resorted to it from the islands in the Indian Archipelago, have found themselves greatly improved in health.

The demeanor of the people of Shanghai towards our missionaries is also highly encouraging. So far from molesting them, the magistrates extend to them great courtesy, and the people exhibit none of the arrogance and dislike manifested by the inhabitants of Canton, but, on the contrary, much kind feeling and good will. The missionaries mingle freely with all, both within the city and in its neighborhood, without having ever met with the slightest difficulty.

The dialect of the place approximates more than elsewhere to the court dialect, which, notwithstanding local corruptions, is generally, with certain limitations, intelligible in all parts among the higher classes.

It is in reference to this city, in connection with the city of Ningpo, that the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society, after the closest investigation, makes the following report:—

Viewed as combining in themselves the several distinct advantages of salubrious climate, eligible residence, and friendly disposition of inhabitants—direct communication with Europe—comparatively quiet insolation from foreigners—contiguity to the strongholds of native science—local proximity to the second largest city in the empire—central position in reference to the whole of China—and of future bearings, of the most magnificent order, on the evangelization of the surrounding Archipelago, I cannot hesitate to pronounce the united stations of Shanghai and Ningpo as presenting one of the noblest and most promising fields in the East.

I would point to the map, and, after surveying their mutual compactness, their largeness of scope, and their central position amid surrounding regions, where one unexpected event of Providence may place millions of idolaters within reach of Christian philanthropy, can fearlessly and unhesitatingly challenge any spot on the Chinese coast, now open to us, uniting in itself so many facilities as these two stations, on either side of the bay, which forms the embouchure of the Tsien-Tang-Keang.

### DEATH.

For what is death to him who dies  
With God's own blessing on his head?  
A charter—not a sacrifice—  
A life immortal to the dead.  
And life itself is only great,  
When man devotes himself to be,  
By virtue, thought, and deed, the mate  
Of God's own children and the free.

### A SAILOR'S PRAYER MEETING.

The following, from the Sailor's Magazine, is truly interesting, and at the same time instructive to one who reflects on the wide influence which may be exerted by pious seamen:—

Sometimes these meetings have an interest peculiarly their own. The place imparts interest. It is the Sailor's Home, and so unlike the haunts of dissipation and vice to which he has formerly resorted. The persons impart interest. Here the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians; the dwellers in England, America, and Germany; the French and Finns, strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Chinese and Sandwich Islanders, speak in their own tongues, the wonderful works of God. Such was the meeting on the second evening of the present year. The good spirit summoned all hands, belonging to at least eight nations, to take a part.

After singing, prayer, and reading a portion of the Scriptures by the superintendent, a German sailor arose, and said, "I thank God, my heavenly Father, for this meeting. It did his soul good to meet his brudder sailors once more."

He was followed by a Finnish sailor, who, in broken English, praised the Lord for the deliverances of the past, and the mercies of a new year.

Then a Danish sailor, who but two months before had confessed Christ, arose and gave utterance to his full soul. It was strange to him that he had come all the way from his native country to find an omnipresent and precious Jesus.

Another prayer was offered, when an American sailor addressed his shipmates with much effect. He wept freely as he spoke. He had experienced at sea the love of God shed abroad in his heart. It was on board the ship Brooklyn, on her last voyage to Italy. And he had experienced much of the goodness of God since. "Oh, my shipmates, let us be more faithful for Him, who has done so much for us!"

An English sailor then spoke in a similar strain. He had been in this Home and at this Saturday evening prayer meeting before. How often had he thought of this blessed spot in his watches at sea. Thankful was he for his return, and the privilege once more of joining his brethren in prayer and praise.

A Swedish sailor next addressed the meeting with much good sense. The readiness with which he quoted Scripture showed that his chief companion in the house of his pilgrimage.

A Scotch sailor followed, summing up the instructions and impressions of the hour in a very forcible and happy manner.

In the progress of the meeting two or three others had taken a part; one of whom was a well-educated French sailor. If his shipmates had much to bless God for, he had more; for he had been rescued, not only from those sins to which sailors are addicted, but from the errors and dangers of Romanism. On board the ship "Silas Holmes" he had made the acquaintance of a pious sailor by the name of Montgomerie, from Scotland.

This allusion to Montgomerie recalled to the minds of some present the circumstance of his having arisen in a similar meeting in the same room about three months before and addressed them. He had that evening come directly from

his ship, and stood before them a stranger. His remarks were substantially as follows:

"It was in this room I received my first religious impressions, and resolved on seeking the salvation of my soul. I went to sea, and during the whole voyage found no comfort. It was not till I returned to this Home, and to the meeting in this room, that I found peace in believing on Jesus."

The French sailor continued, "Montgomerie was very faithful to me. He showed me where in my religion was deficient, and directed me to the New Testament to learn what I must do to be saved. Said he, you pray to the saints and to the Virgin Mary; but is that the way? Where does the Bible teach you to pray to them? If you want any thing of the captain, and he is accessible, do you go to the cook, or directly to the captain? Jesus Christ never told you to go to the cook, but to come to him. And blessed be the Lord, I did leave my Roman follies, and go to him. And what joy did I have then! What times we had on board the 'Silas Holmes'! But, my shipmates, one month ago this day he fell overboard and was drowned!" With an appeal to those present to be also ready, the French sailor finished his remarks, when the superintendent, after reminding those present of the approach of another Sunday, the importance of preparing for it, and of keeping it holy, closed the meeting. It was a blessed occasion; an emblem of that meeting gathered out of every nation to sing before the throne, Worthy the Lamb.

### THE LITTLE BLIND BOY.

"To err is human,  
To forgive, divine."

A little blind boy was asked what forgiveness was? He replied, "It is the odor that flowers breathe when trampled upon." Did not this sweet youth, to whom the world was dark, who could never more see the pleasant light of the sun, give the true idea of forgiveness? It is not difficult to feel kindly towards those that love you and confer favors upon you. But to have a store of good wishes and kind deeds for those that abuse and treat you ill—to be like the cinnamon tree that sheds a sweet perfume around the axe-man that wounds it, this is hard! But it is what the meek and lowly Jesus did, and what his true children do. Here, then, little folks, is a test to know if you love Christ. "If ye love them" only "that love you, what thanks have ye?" How do you feel when your playmates treat you ill? Can you return good for evil? Can you pray for those that injure you? If so, you are "the children of your Father which is in heaven, who maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good." Remember, now, that one way to manifest the spirit of forgiveness is by kind words. A missionary in Jamaica was questioning the little black boys on Matt. 5th, and asked, "Who are the meek?" A boy answered, "those who give soft answers to rough questions." This accords with what Solomon says, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

"Then deem it not an idle thing,  
A pleasant word to speak;  
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,  
A heart may wear or break."

### FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Under God, I owe my early education, nay all that I have been or am, to the counsel and tutelage of a pious mother. It was, peace to her sainted spirit, it was her monitory voice, that first taught my young heart to feel that there was danger in the intoxicating cup, and that safety lay in abstinence.

And as no one is more indebted than myself, to the kind of influence in question, so no one more fully realizes how decisively it bears upon the destinies of others.

Full well I know, that by woman came the apostasy of Adam, and by woman, the recovery through Jesus. It was woman that imbued the mind, and formed the character of Moses, Israel's deliverer. It was a woman that led the choir, and gave back the response of that triumphal procession, which went forth to celebrate with timbrels, on the banks of the Red Sea, the overthrow of Pharaoh. It was a woman that put Sisera to flight, and composed the song of Deborah and Barak, the son of Abinoam, and judged in righteousness, for years, the tribes of Israel. It was a woman that defeated the wicked counsels of Haman, delivered righteous Mordecai, and saved a whole people from their utter desolation.

And not now to speak of Semiramis of Babylon, of Catharine of Russia, or of those queens of England, whose joyous reigns constitute the brightest periods of British history, or her, the young and lovely, the patron of learning and morals, who now adorns the throne of the seagirt isles; not now to speak of these, there are others of more sacred character, of whom it were admissible even now to speak.

The sceptre of empire is not the sceptre that best befits the hand of woman; nor is the field of carnage her field of glory. Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, her pedestal of beauty, and throne of power. Or if seen abroad, she is seen to the best advantage when on errands of love, and wearing her robe of mercy.

It was not woman who slept during the agonies of Gethsemane; it was not woman who denied her Lord at the palace of Caiaphas; it was not woman who deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary. But it was woman who dared to testify her respect for his corpse, that procured spices for embalming it, and that was found, last at night and first in the morning, at his sepulchre. Time has neither impaired her kindness, shaken her constancy, or changed her character.

Now, as formerly, she is most ready to enter, and most reluctant to leave, the abode of misery. Now, as formerly, it is her office, and well it has been sustained, to stay the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death. [Dr. Nott.]

### THE RIGHT RELIGION.

There are four kinds of religion upon the earth, assuming the power to effect these great objects—that of Sentiment, that of Form, that of Feeling, and that of Principle. The religion of Principle consists in the intelligent adoption of a rule of right, and adhering to it. The rule is adopted, not from whim, or caprice, or custom, or civil authority; but because it is believed to be the will of God. It is adopted, not because it is beautiful, not because it will contribute to popular favor, but because it is true. It may appear rough and rugged, harsh and severe; it may infringe on many customs in society, or even the laws of the land—it may require that our strong natural feelings should be suppressed, and the tender ties which bind to country and home should be sundered; but the will of God is regarded final in the case. It is not whether the matter at stake is of greater or less value, or whether what is done will be blazoned abroad or will be unknown. What is done, is done because it is right, not because it is beautiful or grand; what is resisted, is opposed because it is wrong, not because it is an evil of vast magnitude, and the resistance will immortalize the man. In matters indifferent and not enjoined by the high authority of God, it is as gentle as the breathings of an infant, and yielding as an osier or aspen leaf. But in all that is matter of duty, it is like the oak on the hills. There it stands, its roots fixed deep in the earth, and perchance clasping some vast rock below the surface, its long arm stretched out, and its upright trunk defying the blast. There it stands—the same—whether the sun shines calmly on it, or the heavens gather anger, or pour upon it the fury of a storm. [A. Barnes.]

### THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA.

The last ordinary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year was held on Saturday, when the chair was taken by Professor Wilson. A letter was read from Lieutenant Newbold, giving an account of his recent visit to the Seven Churches in Asia, showing the remarkable coincidence of the present condition of their sites with the prophetic predictions of the Apocalypse. Ephesus, although it gives a bishop to the Greek church, all the rest being but suffragans, contains but one hut inhabited by a Christian family. Smyrna is well known as the most flourishing of all these ancient cities, with a population of 130,000 inhabitants, with three Latin, two Protestant, and five Greek churches, and eight Jewish synagogues, and several Christian schools, although those established by the Protestants have failed. In Pergamus also Christianity flourishes, there being two Greek and one Christian church, one of the former being pointed out as the church of the Apocalypse. Thyatira was for a long time unknown, until restored by the Turks, at the latter end of the sixteenth century, though it now contains a Greek and Armenian church; and Sardis is more forlorn even than Ephesus, there being only two Greek Christian shopkeepers in the place. Philadelphia, which ranks next to Smyrna, and is the residence of a Greek bishop, contains twenty-five churches, in twenty of which service is performed, whilst that of the Apocalypse is very melancholy and forlorn, and the site was for a long time unknown, as it has long gone by a different name. [Ch. & State Gaz.]

### TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

The two elder sons of Time were the fair To-Day and the dark To-Morrow, and they both loved Virtue's noble daughter, the blue-eyed Duty, each seeking her for his bride. But Duty, won by the energy of To-Day, cared not for his brother, the dreamy To-Morrow. So she mated with the first-born, and Virtue, her loving mother, blessed their union. Then To-Morrow, moved by envy, went sorrowing to his father Time, and the gray-beard, folding him in his shadowy arms, drew his ill-gifted boy to his bosom, and thus consoled him:—"Grieve not, my child, that the greater vigor of thy brother hath found more favor than thyself in the eyes of the grave maiden, Duty—grieve not, for I will give unto thee, for thy partner, gay Folly; her whose laughing looks and merry mood hath won her countless followers, and whose realm is all the world. And, as a dowry, I decree that twice the third part of that which belongs to Duty and To-Day, shall henceforth be set apart for Folly and To-Morrow." But when even-handed Virtue heard the harsh resolve, indignant that what was rightly her children's should be transferred to others, she ordained that the first-born of Folly and To-Morrow should dispossess them of their marriage portion. And when the child was born, they called it Procrastination.—[The Good Genius that turned Every Thing into Gold.]

### TEST OF PIETY.

If our path be one of daily, weekly, monthly, yearly progress—if we are growing substantially better as we grow older—if we are more penitent and kind, more meek, humble, and obedient, more diligent and self-denying, more anxious about being what we ought to be, and less anxious about feeling so or appearing so; then we may have hope that our religion is somewhat substantial—that it can stand against scorn and contempt without, and also against impatience, fretfulness, and despondency within—that we are, in some faint degree, "adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour"—that the path we have entered on is the path of the just, and will be found to be as the shining light, and "shineth more and more unto the perfect day"—even that perfect, glorious, endless day—when to Christ's humble, lowly, penitent servants, the Lord shall reveal himself as their everlasting light, and "the days of their mourning shall be ended." [Plain Sermon.]

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 25, 1847.

RIDERS.

There is a class of persons, frequently to be met with among Christians, for whom we can think of no more appropriate name than that of riders. They generally profess a deep interest in the popular benevolent enterprises of the day, and not only advocate them earnestly, but contribute liberally for their support.

Perhaps you have visited a person of this class for the purpose of enlisting his sympathies in some new enterprise, which involves the necessity of arduous labor on the part of somebody. The importance of the object he is ready enough to acknowledge; nay, he even professes a desire to see it accomplished.

Perhaps you have visited one of these men for the purpose of giving him light in relation to some long-neglected truth, the knowledge of which you deem important to the salvation of the world. He lends an attentive ear to what you have to say, and it may be acknowledges that your views seem to be sound and healthful, although they conflict with his own practice.

Now the persons who answer to either of these descriptions we call riders. They can not think of engaging in the work of preparing the way of the Lord, and making his paths straight. That they would regard as degrading.

REVIVAL IN CRAWFORD CO., PA.

Presuming that a few words relative to our present religious condition will be interesting to you, and the readers of the Recorder generally, I hasten to say, that we are in the midst of an interesting meeting in the small village where I reside, (Mosiertown.) The meeting has been held on first-days and evenings for some six or seven weeks. Our congregation is made up of five or six different denominations.

A. A. F. RANDOLPH.

Crawford Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1847.

CIRCULAR.

To the Members of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination throughout the United States:

DEAR BRETHREN.—It has been made known to you, through the columns of the Recorder, that our missionaries, brethren Carpenter and Wardner with their wives, have sailed for China, to make some part of that vast and benighted land the scene of their future labors.

According to a resolution of the Executive Board, adopted at its last quarterly meeting, it becomes my duty to advise you, that the funds you have hitherto contributed have been barely sufficient to start the work. After purchasing their necessary outfit, and paying their passage, a small sum remained for our missionaries to take with them, which will probably be consumed very soon after their arrival in China.

We desire that our ministering brethren in the different churches—and where there are no ministers, deacons or other leading brethren—consider themselves as agents to see to this sinfulness in their respective fields. If each minister would interest himself in the work according to its importance, the necessity of a traveling agent might be entirely superseded.

It is desired that remittances be made to the Treasurer as soon as possible; and we sincerely hope that you will not wait to be called on by an agent, but that on the contrary we may have it to say, the people were willing of themselves.

We desire also your earnest prayers for God's blessing on this work. We hope, that in your public assemblies, and in your private supplications, you will not cease to implore the God of missions to look kindly on our dear brethren who have gone to the heathen, and to open for them a great door and effectual, though there may be many adversaries.

On behalf of the Board, THOS. B. BROWN, Pres.

New York, February 22, 1847.

SABBATH PETITIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—The readers of your paper often inquire what the Legislature of the State of New Jersey is doing with the report of the Committee to whom was referred the petitions of the Seventh-day Baptists for a repeal of certain oppressive laws. The first petitions having been presented in the Senate, the Select Committee of the Senate reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. Their report embodied a full statement of the grievances of the petitioners, together with a bill for their relief, which was adopted and ordered to a second reading.

The Legislature seem inclined to do something for our relief; yet they move very slowly and cautiously, as though they were entering upon a treaty with half the inhabitants of the globe. It looks as though they were fearful that something will be done to militate against the popularity of Sunday—the great Diana whom they and nearly all the world worship. It is an easy matter to obtain relief for persons presenting different claims; pension after pension is granted; power is given some to enter into large and profitable enterprises; and others are having their names changed, together with their whole families, to enable them to obtain what they represent to be their right.

laws, they are put off and their claims unheeded or indifferently noticed, as though it was with the representatives a small matter. Such a course needs an apology. I can look at it in no other light than that they are fearful, if they grant us our constitutional right, that it will weaken the prejudices against the Sabbath of the Lord, and consequently lessen the veneration for the "Christian Sabbath," or first day of the week.

NEW MARKET, February 16, 1847.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN NEW JERSEY.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., February 19, 1847.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—I have just received from Trenton, a copy of the Bill to protect Sabbath-keepers, which passed the Senate by a vote of eleven to six. The Bill is entitled—

An Act for the relief of Persons who observe the Seventh Day of the week as a Sabbath or day of Public Worship.

§ 1. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no inhabitant of this State, who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall be liable to the penalties for performing secular business or labor on Lord's day, or first day of the week, prescribed in the revised statutes of this State, chapter xxxiii., title 21; provided, such inhabitant disturb no other person while attending the duties of public worship.

This Bill, although not the one asked by our friends, may answer our purposes very well, as it removes the invidious ban over our heads, and virtually acknowledges equal rights to us. The bill originally reported was recommended to the Judiciary Committee, and that Committee reported the above, whether of their own accord, or at the suggestion of any of our friends, I know not. The Member in the House from this place, informs me, that there is a good prospect of having it passed in that body, and that it will become the law of the land; but as the Legislature will adjourn on the 26th inst. some of our friends ought to be there to urge speedy action, and make interest for it, or it may still be lost.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, February 16, 1847.

An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the Seventh-day Baptists," passed May 7, 1839.

Sec. 1. The first section of an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the Seventh-day Baptists," passed May 7, 1839, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"No writ, summons, warrant, order, execution, or other process, in any civil suit, shall be served or executed on the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, against any person whose religious faith and practice are to keep said seventh day as a day set apart by divine command as the Sabbath, and dedicated to the worship of God; nor shall any process be returnable, nor any trial be had, or any judgment be rendered on that day, in any civil suit, in any Justice's Court, against such person; nor shall such person be compelled to sit as juror in any Justice's Court on that day. Provided, that nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the service on that day of any writ, summons, or other first process in any civil suit, when the plaintiff, or his authorized agent, shall file an affidavit with the Court issuing said process, stating that the defendant, if the action be for trespass, has committed willful and malicious trespass, or, if for a debt or claim in contract, that the defendant is about to abscond, or is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has assigned or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors."

When this comes before the Committee of the Whole of the Senate, an amendment will be offered, that "no such person" shall be compelled to attend as witness. In this shape, I am assured that the Bill will pass the Senate. It will then go to the House. I have conferred with several members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and have received from them the encouragement that they will favor its passage.

This Bill may not meet the wishes of our brethren, but I can assure them that I have tried to have a law made that shall in all respects make us equal to Sunday-keepers. But I have been told, We can pass so much into a law—if you add more, it will defeat the whole. Again, it will be remembered, that in the Bill now before the Senate, we have all that we at first designed to secure; and we shall find much relief if we obtain only this. It will be several weeks before the House will take action in the matter. I shall therefore return home, where any who are dissatisfied, or wish to make suggestions, can address me. A longer continuance here at present, would create expense without a corresponding profit.

J. BAILEY.

DR. BAIRD.—A letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated at Athens, Nov. 28th, says that Dr. Baird expects to return from his European tour to the United States by the Liverpool steamer of the 4th February. After his arrival he designs to deliver a series of discourses 'On the State and Prospects of Evangelical Religion in Europe.' He says: "I intend to speak of every country in Europe, if I can command time to prepare so many discourses—ten or twelve—and which I hope to deliver in New York and Brooklyn in the first six months or a year after my return."

CATHOLICISM IN NEW YORK.—Bishop Hughes, of New York, has published a Pastoral Letter, in which he congratulates his people upon the progress of Catholicism in this community. When he entered upon the administration of the diocese in 1839, the number of clergymen in the mission was between forty and fifty. There was then no seminary or college for the education of candidates for the ministry, or of Catholic youth generally. To fill the want, an ecclesiastical school was commenced in the northern part of the diocese, and in 1841 removed to St. John's College, Fordham, where it has lately taken possession of a building erected expressly for it. For the College \$13,000 have been contributed by the diocese, and upwards of \$100,000 have been expended in all. It has been put into the charge of the Society of Jesus. St. Joseph's Theological Seminary has also been completed and occupied. The cost of the Seminary and Chapel has been between \$37,000 and \$38,000. During this period the congregations have more than doubled in number, besides increasing in size. From 55 to 60 new churches have been built, and the number of clergymen has increased from some 45 to 120.

BAPTIST MISSION IN OREGON.—Letters of a very interesting character have just been received at the Home Mission Rooms, from Rev. Ezra Fisher, of T'wally Plains, (about twenty-five miles northwest of Oregon City,) Oregon Territory, dated August 15th and 19th, 1846. They contain statements of difficulties and hardships endured by the missionaries in that country, but they are spoken of as such as were anticipated; and are endured not only without murmuring or discontent, but in a spirit of rejoicing that they are accounted worthy to endure them for Christ's sake. The prospects of the Baptist cause in Oregon are represented as quite encouraging. Mr. Fisher thinks it might be greatly advanced by the emigration of intelligent and pious men from the east, who would be able to give form and character to society.

PROTESTANT "POPERY."—The Catholic Herald, printed at Philadelphia, says: "The Sabbath Recorder attributes the religious observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh, to the 'working of the mystery of iniquity, which had begun its movements even in the time of the apostles.' It is also stated in the same paper, that 'those who observe the first day of the week, are to be regarded as 'symbolizing with Popery.' Our Protestant brethren will not relish this much. But there is certainly much truth in the latter part of the paragraph. It is impossible for them to defend the change of the Sabbath without resorting to the very arguments which Catholics employ with still greater force, to defend other points which Protestants deny. There is certainly no express authority in Holy Scripture for the change. Consequently all consistent Protestants should be Sabbatarians."

BUYING A MAN.—Most of our readers are aware, that Frederick Douglass, the colored man who has been making such a stir among the English abolitionists for a year past, was a fugitive slave, and of course liable to be captured and taken back into slavery again. Several of his British friends, to prevent the possibility of such an event, purchased his freedom of his former master for \$750, and made him a Christmas present of himself. This transaction is regarded by a portion of the anti-slavery press as not only impolitic, but as acknowledging the unsound principle that one man may hold property in another man. We question whether his words on behalf of the enslaved will ever again have the weight which they had when he could say of himself, "I am a Slave, under the Constitution of the United States."

PIETY EXTRAORDINARY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, giving an account of a visit to the London Zoological Gardens, says: "It is a trait of English piety, which would, no doubt, find its defenders among ourselves, not to feed the animals on Sunday, that their keepers may have rest—at least this was the explanation given us by one of these men of the state of ravenous hunger in which we found them on the Monday. I half hoped he was jesting with us. Certain it is, that the eagles were wild with famine, and even the grandest of them, who had eyed us at first as if we were not fit to live in the same zone with him, when the meat came round, after a short struggle to maintain his dignity, joined in the wild shriek and scramble with the rest."

REVIVAL AMONG THE LUTHERANS.—The Lutheran Observer says, that a mighty work of grace is in progress in the Lutheran Church in Virginia. A respected correspondent writes: "The Lord is doing wonders for us in Western Virginia. We have had four protracted meetings during the fall and winter—two in brother Hawkins' charge, one in brother Greever's, and one in my own; and during these meetings about two hundred and seventy professed to have experienced a change of heart. Yes, the Lord has done great things, whereof we are glad!"

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Christian Chronicle has learned that the missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention, Messrs. Shuck, Yates, Tobey, and Johnson, with Yong Seen Sang, expect to sail from Boston for China, in the ship Ashburton, on the 25th of this month.

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH.—The American Sabbath Tract Society has recently issued a new and greatly-improved edition of George Carlow's Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. The work was first printed in London in 1724, and afterwards reprinted in this country in 1802. The present edition has been prepared for the press by a Committee of the Sabbath Tract Society, and is really a valuable addition to the list of the Society's publications. For pungency and heart-searching character we do not know a work superior to it.

"LAND OF STEADY HABITS."—The American Messenger states, that a volume agent found in one town in Connecticut, thirty-nine distilleries in full blast. In one parish in the town there were thirty-eight in operation and two not at work. In one street he passed four distilleries, in one afternoon, in the space of forty rods. There are five or six rum-selling taverns in the town, most of which are kept by professors of religion! He met with complaints against the Society's publications, because they say so much about temperance.

JEWISH MISSIONARY HOUSE ABANDONED.—More than a year ago, the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews established a Mission House in New York for the purpose of furnishing a home for needy inquirers. After trial for a twelve-month, the Board of Directors have felt constrained to abandon this specific mode of action, and will confine themselves in future to the more familiar and acceptable instrumentalities of missionary operation.

SABBATH LECTURE.—Mr. Brown's concluding Lecture upon the subject of the Sabbath, which would regularly have been delivered on Sunday evening last, was postponed on account of a severe storm. He intends to deliver it on Sunday evening next, at the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel in Eleventh-st., between Bowery and Third Avenue.

BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS IN 1846.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, reviewing the events of the year 1846, speaks of benevolent operations as follows:—

"It is cheering to learn that all the great benevolent Societies, which mark the age, have been steadily advancing, and enlarging their operations. About seventy new missionaries, sustained by different denominations, in addition to the many hundreds now shedding light from prominent stations throughout the pagan world, have been sent out from the United States the past year. While nearly two thousand Home Missionaries, and several hundred Colporteurs and Religious Book Distributors, have been sustained by the same benefactors, in the more destitute portions of our own country—including large numbers laboring especially among our immigrant population, with a view to make them good American citizens, as well as good Christians. And last, not least, a vastly greater amount of religious intelligence has been diffused through the secular press, than at any former period."

AID FOR IRELAND.

The accounts of poverty and starvation in Ireland seem to have aroused the humane and benevolent throughout our country. Public meetings have been held in all the principal cities and towns, and measures adopted for the immediate relief and future supply of the starving. Private individuals have in some cases given a thousand dollars each for the object. The inhabitants of the town of Northampton, Mass., raised five thousand dollars at their first meeting. Mr. Giles delivered a lecture in Brooklyn in behalf of the suffering poor, from which about five hundred dollars was realized. A committee appointed for the purpose in the city of New York, has received over thirty thousand dollars, a portion of which has been paid for corn-meal which is on its way to Ireland. A bill is before Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to "expend the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of articles of subsistence for the people of Ireland, now suffering from famine, and in paying the cost of transporting such articles to proper agents in Ireland, for gratuitous distribution." A Central Executive Committee has been appointed at Albany, to act on behalf of contributors in the State of New York. They have issued a Circular, inviting the speedy and cordial cooperation of their fellow citizens, and recommending as follows:—

That relief societies be organized in each town and ward in the State: That contributions be made in money, flour, corn, rye, wheat, peas, beans, cotton or wollen cloth, shoes, stockings, or even second hand clothing, as the naked are nearly as numerous as the starving:

That the articles contributed be packed with great care, in boxes or casks, numbered, marked with the name of the town and county whence they come, and directed to "Thomas James, Albany; for relief of Ireland," the latter words being added, in order that they may come freight free, where canals and railroads, as many of them will, transport such articles gratuitously:

That the packages be delivered through the agency of intermediate societies or otherwise at the most convenient place, on railroad or canal, free of charge, to proper agents, and receipts taken and forwarded by mail to Thomas James, Albany, and the Corresponding Secretary, John W. Ford, also furnished by mail with a list of articles forwarded from each town or society, and the estimated value:

That all money be sent by mail enclosed to Theodore Olcott, Treasurer; and the Corresponding Secretary, John W. Ford, also advised by letter of the amount sent.

In the State the provisions of the territory the last week had reference Mr. Calho relative to the most fearful its principles offering a se 1. That the joint and con 2. That Con has no right shall be depr territory and any law whic State from any territory derogation of lation of the the Union dition upon a into the Unio shall be repu of the Consti ples on whic asked that the agreed to. I would be pre high time for stood. Mr. West that the war ecuted for th new States b second, that to Mexico the sire to disse to treat for p boundary, an due by ether other. On b on the table will speak A Bill to p steam frigate naval pension In the Hou for the admis was passed. construction rejected. El rial Governm not notice an done by the FIFTEEN The stars the afternoon Liverpool. News is taken The great is a decided &c., in the cl is not extens being based as well as an market, is p likely to be c ally (meats, change. There was Ireland, but flow in) and actual starva But portious Germany, Ita posed to this The proce have been ful posed by the death and d united Kingd the duties on are now ver Navigation. T tation of fore has hitherto b of the countr and, 3. A re two former w France is money and famine, thou dustry is agr ing its utim duties on g shadow, and flour from th arrived, and The exportat bles, has be to value a go and is takin fitting out of money to cru the Mexican ed. Still, o vassed in the Debat, the a part of M force of the had frequen states that all the war, not f because it sh abandoned th they so great The death ship Colum and C. Grim tion and an sensation amo trade. Capt vessel out to first and sec was wash on the 13th Liverpool. Mr. Grim had been in poss Mr. Grim

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, the Three Million Bill, with the proviso excluding slavery from any acquired territory, was under consideration all through the last week.

Mr. Calhoun made some interesting remarks relative to the Wilmot proviso, predicting the most fearful consequences to the Union, should its principles be carried out.

1. That the territories of the United States are joint and common property of all the States. 2. That Congress, as the agent of all the States, has no right to make any law by which they shall be deprived of full and equal rights to any territory acquired or to be acquired.

Mr. Webster offered two resolutions: first, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union; and second, that our Government ought to signify to Mexico that the United States does not desire to dismember that Republic, and is ready to treat for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundary, and for a just indemnity for claims due by either Government to the citizens of the other.

A Bill to provide for the construction of four steam frigates was passed; also a bill to extend naval pensions for five years.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed. The Territorial Bill, to aid in the construction of certain roads in Wisconsin, was rejected.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 20th inst., sixteen days from Liverpool. The following summary of her news is taken from the Tribune:—

The great feature of the news by this arrival is a decided decline in the prices of grain, flour, &c., in the chief British markets. The decline is not extensive, but universally conceded, and being based upon immense receipts and stocks, as well as an increased stringency in the money market, is pretty certain to hold, and quite likely to be carried farther.

There was no abatement of the famine in Ireland, but contributions were beginning to flow in, and we hope that there will be less actual starvation hereafter than there has been. But portions of Scotland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, &c., are only less exposed to this scourge than unhappy Ireland.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been full of interest. The measures proposed by the Ministry in view of the existing dearth and dearness of food throughout the united Kingdoms are, 1. An entire remission of the duties on the importation of grain, which are now very low; 2. A suspension of the Navigation Laws, so as to allow the importation of foreign grain in any vessels, while it has hitherto been confined to British and those of the country wherein this grain was grown; and, 3. A remission of the sugar duties. The two former will pretty certainly be adopted.

France is suffering under a revulsion in money and business, and is threatened with famine, though so large a proportion of her industry is agricultural. The Government is doing its utmost to avert the crisis, reducing the duties on grain and provisions to a mere shadow, and itself importing 100,000 barrels of flour from this country, 35,000 of which had arrived, and the remainder was on the way. The exportation of potatoes and other vegetables, has been prohibited. The King appears to value a good understanding with this country, and is taking thorough measures to prevent the fitting out of privateers by French men or money to cruise against our commerce under the Mexican letters of marque so freely proffered. Still, our war upon Mexico is freely canvassed in the Paris journals. The Journal des Debats, the Ministerial organ, in giving place to a part of Mr. Polk's Message, combats its defence of the war, and declares that war, as it had frequently before declared it, unjust. It states that all Europe is unanimous in censuring the war, not from sympathy with Mexico, but because it shows that the United States have abandoned that policy of respect to law in which they so greatly distinguished themselves.

The deaths of Capt. Rathbone of the packet ship Columbia, of Capt. Pierce of the Utica, and C. Grimshaw, Esq. the well-known emigration and shipping agent, have caused much sensation among those interested in American trade. Capt. Pierce died on the passage of his vessel out to Havre; Capt. Rathbone, with his first and second mates, five seamen and a boy, was washed overboard from his vessel in a gale on the 13th ult. while on their passage hence to Liverpool, where his ship arrived on the 27th; Mr. Grimshaw died on the 1st inst. Capt. P. had been in bad health for some time, and purposed remaining in France on that account; Mr. Grimshaw died quite suddenly.

PERILS OF THE SEA.—Intelligence was received by a late arrival from Europe, that two passengers and two seamen were landed early in January, at Sicily Island, taken off the schooner Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Providence Journal says:—

"Mr. Israel Wood of this city, well known as a stucco worker, sailed from New York in November last, in the 'Theodore Frelinghuysen,' bound to North Carolina; and no account having subsequently been received from the vessel, it was generally supposed that she must have foundered at sea, and all hands perished. There is now too much reason to believe, that this was the fate of the vessel and residue of those on board; but we are happy to learn that Mr. Wood and his son, with two of the crew, were saved."

A letter from Mr. Wood, dated Liverpool, states that for 31 days after leaving New York, they were subjected to a succession of violent gales, driven a long way from the coast, their vessel much shattered, and their provisions and water nearly all consumed. On meeting an English ship, they requested to be taken off, which could not then be done, in consequence of the heavy sea; but the Captain promised to lie by until better weather. Soon after which, during the night, the two vessels came together, and before they separated, Mr. Wood and his son, and two of the crew, climbed on board the ship. In the morning the schooner could not be seen.

DESTITUTION AND AVARICE.—In New York, on Monday, 18th inst., a woman 59 years old, named Betsy Rich, having a broken arm, and living alone in a little room at 267 Sixth Avenue, while cooking a miserable meal with wood shavings in her fire-place, accidentally exposed her apron to the blaze, and was instantly enveloped in flames. Her cries speedily brought a crowd around her, but too late—her clothes were extinguished when nearly destroyed, and at the recommendation of a physician, she was conveyed to the Alms-House, where she died on Thursday morning. As she adhered to the Episcopal denomination, though not a member of the Church, a clergyman of that Church attended to give her a Christian burial, and an Episcopal lady volunteered to pay the funeral expenses, when the clergyman suggested that her apartment, which had been fast locked meantime, might as well be searched, to see whether she did not leave enough to pay the sexton. The suggestion was followed, when, to the astonishment of all, especially of the philanthropic gentleman who had been foremost in smoothing her dying pillow, and on whose charity she had subsisted all winter, there was found a good Bond and Mortgage for \$2,800, (besides \$100 accrued interest, which had been offered her, but she insisted on its being retained to draw interest with the Bond,) a Savings Bank book on which stood \$96 69 to her credit, \$38 in gold and silver in three purses wound up in list balls, besides a full chest of bedding, clothing, &c.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn from the Utica News, that the Rev. Mr. Baily, pastor of the Baptist church in West Hartwick, Otsego Co., committed suicide last Saturday night, the 6th inst., under the following singular circumstances:—He had been observed to be deranged for nearly a week. He seemed oppressed with the idea that some person, or persons had a design to poison him, and regarded his food with much suspicion. His friends were alarmed about him, and on the night of the fatal occurrence, the gentleman with whom he boarded slept with him, fearing some harm. About 12 o'clock, he said he wanted to smoke, and got out of bed and went towards the door. The gentleman with him started up, when Mr. B., with great expertness, sprang through the window, sash and all, ran three or four rods to a well, and plunged headlong into it. No cause is given for his derangement, except excessive study. He was a single man, about 34 years of age. His relatives reside in Connecticut.

SUMMARY.

The Providence Journal of Feb. 13, says that Mr. Frazer, who lives at the Spring Green Factory, was stopped on the Pawtuxet road, near Arthur Green's tavern, early Tuesday evening, by three men. He was knocked down, and one of the robbers held a pistol over him, while another rifled his pockets of \$26. Mr. Frazer was walking by the side of his wagon when he was attacked. The same men made two other attempts to stop travelers on the road, but in both cases the horses were too quick for them. Mr. Frazer was severely wounded by the blows of the ruffians.

Mr. Robert Owen publishes in the Washington National Era, his plan for the abolition of slavery, viz. that all slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, shall be educated by the State governments and prepared to become good and useful citizens, and after serving an apprenticeship equal to their assumed value to their owners, they shall be colonized in some territory set apart for them by the government; those in servitude at the date named, to remain in servitude, or otherwise, at the pleasure of the owners.

A large cotton planter near Vicksburg asserts that he would prefer making corn at 25 cts. per bushel, to cotton at 8 cts. per pound, and has offered to plant his entire plantation in corn this year if he can contract for the same at 33 cts. per bushel, delivered on the plantation or on the bank of the river. A large corn operator offered to contract at 30 cts. per bushel, but the parties did not close.

The office of the "Voice of the People," the Equal Rights organ, published at Delhi, Delaware Co., was broken into, and the type for one half the paper, which was set up to be worked off the next day, taken off, together with the subscription list. The burglars are unknown. The outrage was perpetrated, it is supposed, to prevent the publication of certain anticipated strictures of a personal character.

A volunteer, writing from Parras, Mexico, says that he attended service in one of the Catholic churches there, and after the ceremonies were over, was politely invited into the sacristy by the attending priest. There he and his brother officers were regaled with cigars, wine and brandy. The priest was talkative, jovial, and very good company. The "boys" will certainly "join his church."

It is stated that the War Department, under the ten Regiment Act, will accept seven companies from New York and three from New Jersey, making one regiment for these two States. From Rhode Island, one company; Maine, three; New Hampshire, two; Connecticut, two; Vermont, two; or one regiment from New England. From Maryland, four companies; Delaware, one. It is said that Pennsylvania and Ohio will each furnish a regiment; and that North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia conjointly will furnish one. The companies will be accepted from Illinois. The mounted regiment will probably be raised in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Indian corn is now selling at Terre-Haute, Indiana, (on the Wabash river and canal) for twenty cents per bushel—that same corn which is here worth a dollar, and in Ireland over \$2 per bushel. Trade and transportation receive four times as much for bringing corn from the Wabash to this city as the farmer obtains for growing it, and then navigation charges twice and a half the farmer's price in addition for conveying each bushel to Liverpool.

The steamboats Oregon and Knickerbocker are to run to Stonington. A new line between this city and Boston, via Fall River and the Old Colony Railroad, is to be formed by the Massachusetts, and a new boat now building, to be called the Bay State. This last mentioned steamer, it is said, will be larger than the Atlantic, and is to be fitted up in a style superior to that ill-fated vessel. Messrs. Brown & Bell are building a large boat for the Norwich and Worcester line. The Oregon is being altered and improved materially, strengthened and supplied with an additional mast.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING, which has passed one House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, makes gambling a penitentiary offence, and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gambling apparatus, upon the oath of any person made for the purpose before the justice of the peace, and also subjects the offender to heavy fines for breaches of the law. If any person shall invite another to a place of gambling, he shall be held personally responsible for all losses the person thus invited shall sustain, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

We know not when or where the experiment of comparative freedom was ever more successful than in Great Britain under the cheap postage system. The result is that the annual income to the Government from the mail service, over all expenses, exceeds four millions of dollars, although letters are carried throughout the Kingdom for a penny, in advance, and newspapers for nothing, and both are delivered to individuals, at their doors, without charge.

Dr. Alexander, of Charlestown, Va., reports a case of a person stabbed in an affray, the weapon passing entirely through the left ventricle of the heart, entering the pericardium and wounding the diaphragm, who lived 78 hours after this dreadful wound.

A wealthy man here, says the St. Louis Gazette, has a boy named "Reuben," almost white, whom he caused to be branded in the face with the words "A Slave for life." The man who perpetrated this act is an Englishman.

The prize of \$150, recently offered by the proprietor of Graham's Magazine, for the best poem that should be submitted in competition, has been awarded to "Autumn," by Jesse E. Dow, Esq. at Washington City.

The Episcopal Church in Angelica, Allegany Co., was entirely consumed by fire on the 10th, together with all its contents, an organ, bell, &c. The church cost \$2,500, organ \$600. Insured for \$1,500.

A woman is going round the country pleading for assistance on the ground of having been one of the saved from the steamer Atlantic. She probably has not read the newspapers, or she would know that there was no woman saved from the wreck of that ill-fated vessel.

The Marshal Print Works, located near Hudson, in Columbia Co., N. Y., were recently destroyed by fire. The works and the material which they contained were estimated at \$200,000. Everything is lost. Scarcely a wreck remains; and, as we understand, there was not one dollar insurance.

The Maine License Law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, authorizes the heirs, or widows or orphans of the unfortunate drunkards, to recover money paid for liquors.

It is estimated that the wheat and corn raised last year in the Western States, was in the aggregate 640,000,000 bushels. In the State of Ohio alone, the quantity of corn is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels. In one county the quantity was 359,336 bushels, and on one farm 50,000.

The stock is all subscribed for the Rome and Oswego Plank Road, and the work is to be commenced immediately. Petitions are before the Legislature for plank roads from Rochester to Greece, to Churchville, to West Henrietta, and to Brighton.

During the recent flood in Rome, half of the city is said to have been at one time under water. A great inundation has also occurred in Egypt, by which ninety-three villages were destroyed.

The St. Louis Republican gives a list of 36 steamboats sunk or destroyed on the Western rivers in 1846. The aggregate of loss and damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A regular train of passenger cars left the Preston, (England) station, a few days since, without a single passenger. It is perhaps the only instance of the kind ever heard of.

A client once burst into a flood of tears after he had heard the statement of his counsel, exclaiming, "I did not think I had suffered half so much till I heard it this day."

Rev. Mr. Begley recently stated in a public assembly, that of forty-eight deaths that had occurred in one parish in Ireland in one week, it was his conviction that thirty had died by starvation.

A new vein of gold has been discovered near Asheborough, N. C. It is said to be one of the richest veins in the United States, as it has been traced to the depth of thirty feet, and varies in thickness from twelve to eighteen inches. It is calculated that each bushel of ore will yield \$50 worth of pure metal.

The New Haven Palladium mentions a singular suicide which occurred at Wolcottville, Conn., a short time since. A young man joined a party of skaters on a mill-pond, and borrowing a pair of skates, remarked that he would "show a trick the devil couldn't do." After adjusting the skates, he started off at full speed, and deliberately run over the dam into the deep water below, when he was carried under the fall, and soon drowned.

The average cost of railroads in England has been \$160,000 per mile, while that of railroads in America is only \$43,650.

The Senate of Ohio have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the several bills pending in that body for the repeal of the Black Laws. This is equivalent to a flat refusal to repeal.

Enos Peasley, of DeRuyter, Madison Co., a member of the Society of Friends, aged 74 years, committed suicide on the 31st ult. on account of pecuniary embarrassment.

In Milwaukee land district, in Wisconsin, 700,000 acres of land have been sold within twelve months, leaving but 500,000 subject to entry.

A bill lately passed the Missouri Senate, granting permission to John Edmunds to keep a tavern without license, provided he does not sell spirituous liquors. The ground for this piece of extra legislation, it appears, was that Edmunds has nineteen children, all living.

Benjamin Letts was found frozen to a run-jug in a field, in Seward, N. Y., 5th inst. The appearance of his corpse indicated that he died in terrible agony. He left a large family of children.

The births and deaths among the Indians in New York, during the last year, were exactly equal—121 births, 121 deaths.

The moon will pass the month of February, this year, without a full. She has not been guilty of a similar omission in thirty-six years.

The National Era, of Feb. 11, has a remonstrance against the Evangelical Alliance, signed by the Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and addressed to the Christian Abolitionists of Great Britain.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have addressed a communication to the American Bible Society, proposing to the board a co-operation with them in a large contemplated distribution of the Scriptures in China.

Charles Hulse has recovered \$10,000 in Philadelphia, from Joseph Pegg, for maliciously arresting him in 1843, as he was about sailing for England.

On the night of the 22d ult., the house of Medare Perrault, at Lavahrie, near Montreal, was burned, and four lives lost, two men and two children.

The house of John Connor, in the township of Lanark, Canada, was burnt to the ground recently. Mr. C. perished in the flames, together with his wife, five children, and a servant girl.

The Bey of Tunis has offered to Louis Philippe the celebrated Cleopatra's needle; the gift has been accepted, and will be conveyed to Paris, and placed in the center of the Palace du Carrousel.

A cattle-drover from Dutchess Co., finding it difficult to get his drove across Cayuga bridge, undertook to cross them on the ice. Several of them going to a hole to drink, the ice broke, and 29 head were drowned.

In the Virginia regiment, there is a company from Stanton, having twenty men, each over six feet high.

MARRIED.

In Whitesboro, Oneida Co., Feb. 14th, by Rev. Beriah Green, Mr. SAMUEL W. GREEN, of the "Patriot" office, Albany, to Miss CORNELIA S., daughter of Mr. Reuben Wilcox, Jr., of Whitesboro.

Also, at the same place and time, by the same, Mr. J. DeLoe V. Green, of Whitesboro, to Miss MARCIA D., daughter of Rev. Beriah Green, of Whitesboro.

On the evening of the 13th inst., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. RICHARD SAYRES, of Ohio, to Miss RUTH EWING, of Shiloh, N. J.

In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 21st, by Rev. Simon L. Drake, Mr. A. DUNHAM TITMOUTH, to Miss MARY R. STRELE, daughter of Dea. Benj. Stelle, all of Plainfield.

DIED.

Near Shiloh, N. J., Feb. 1, 1847, of consumption, REBECCA DAVIS, daughter of Zehediah Davis, in the 30th year of her age. For several years she had been a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Shiloh. By her general deportment in health, and patience and resignation during a protracted illness of nearly two years, she gave evidence of her faith in Christ, and of the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit upon her heart. We trust she has gone to reap the reward of the faithful in Christ.

In Stockport, N. J., Feb. 10th, PARNATHIA MARRIOTT, aged 32 years. She made a profession of religion about ten years ago while living in the vicinity of New Market, N. J., and united with the church in that place. Her life corresponded with her profession. During the last six years she had been the subject of affliction, which she bore with remarkable fortitude and resignation to the divine will.

On the 22d day of January, Dr. WELCOME A. CLARKE, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a son of Eld. Henry Clarke, deceased, and formerly resided at Whitesboro, N. Y.

In Shiloh, Feb. 8th, of bronchitis, HANNAH, daughter of William T. and Abigail Sheppard, aged nearly 4 years.

LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, Wm. M. Fahnestock, David Dunn, Thos. Avery, Luke P. Babcock, Thomas P. Lanphear, Ois B. Hopkins, Wm. B. Maxson, E. Church, James Bailey, George Tomlinson.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Geo. M. Friebe, Scott, \$2 00 pays to vol. 3 No. 52  
Thomas Dye, " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
Saberah Babcock, " 1 00 " 3 " 52  
Rowse Burdick, Clarence, " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
Simoon Burdick, Lockport, " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
J. B. Maxson, Stephentown, " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
Dea. S. Carpenter, " 2 00 " 4 " 52  
Thos. Avery, Poquonoc, Ct, " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
Geo. Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J., " 2 00 " 3 " 52  
W. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I., " 2 00 " 4 " 35

Notice.—The third volume of the Recorder is more than half completed, and yet many of our accounts for the volume remain unpaid. According to our published terms, all such accounts might now be made out at \$2 50 instead of \$2 00. We desire, however, to conduct our business in the most lenient manner possible, particularly towards those who really find it difficult to pay in advance. For this reason we have determined to extend the time of receiving \$2 in payment for the volume, to the first day of April. Those who forward their money before that day, will be credited for the present year as if paid in advance. But all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be made out at \$2 50. We hope that every subscriber who is in arrears will avail himself of this opportunity to settle up without the additional expense attendant upon delay. Money may be sent by mail at our risk, provided the Postmaster is informed of the contents of the letter, and a description of the bills is retained.

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.

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

FORN of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the "Sabbath Recorder," will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber, wishing to be relieved from the charge of the carriage business, is desirous of either letting his shops, or procuring some one to take charge of them, on advantageous conditions. As he has become proprietor of a new and valuable improvement in carriage springs and hangings, his shop will be capable of competing with any in this section of the country. Any person wishing to obtain the situation may address the subscriber at DeRuyter, N. Y. JOHN MAXSON.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

CURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors below the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade, and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in locality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence from past success of giving entire satisfaction.

As in every art and science, the use of study and practice are necessary to success, so especially is it indispensable in an art that has progressed so rapidly as Daguerreotypy. Mr. G. being one of its pioneers in this country, his claims upon the confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particular attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his colored likenesses.

N. B. No charges made unless satisfaction is given. oct22 6m

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATED BY LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly Review" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," "Whig"; and the "Westminster," Radical.

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TERMS.

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N. B. The Postage on all these Periodicals is forwarded by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

Most of the large cities and towns in the United States lying on the principal Railroad and Steamboat routes, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

NEWMAN'S ONLY PERIODICAL ON BOTANY!

PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED FLORA, edited by John B. Newman, M. D., &c.

Profiting by the results of past experience, and confident of public support, we offer in the second year of our botanical enterprise, the Flora enlarged and remodeled, so as to differ from any thing ever before presented, combining four departments—Flora, Medical, Introductory, and Biographical. The first comprises the classification and description of each plant, its history, minute cultivation, and floral emblem, with two scientific and original or selected poetry. The second, written of course in a popular style, gives the medicinal properties of the plants, and of each part of them, when there is any difference; the extracts and their mode of preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of the cases to which they are applicable; added to the whole is a history of this branch of the science from the earliest times, accounts of its discovery, and theory of the operation of medicines on the animal frame. The Introduction commences with the lowest of the Vegetable Kingdom, giving in its progress a brief account of every system before the Linnean, which last, with the natural method, will be fully entered into and thoroughly explained; making it as instructive and interesting as possible, by being eminently practical. For instance, the Fungus tribe, which is in our first number, enables us to give the history, description, and mode of preparing the edible mushroom, tuber, morel, &c., thereby not only teaching the science in order, but affording besides much curious and valuable information. The Biographical department begins with Linnæus; it contains a short and interesting account of the lives and works of eminent living or deceased botanists, selected at pleasure from our own and other countries. Consulting the standards on Botany, Gardening, Chemistry, and Medicine, we intend to combine every useful item of information, and without lessening its value, present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To allow ample opportunity for illustration, the work is of large octavo form, every page consisting of six plates and forty-eight pages of letter-press. The first three plates contain each separate flower; the fourth a tree in exact proportion, with a separate branch to show the leaves, flowers and fruit; the fifth, an explanation plate for the introductory department; the sixth and last, a finely engraved portrait. The flowers are drawn and colored similar to those in the previous numbers, which are universally acknowledged to be specimens of the highest style of the art.

TERMS.

The first series will be completed in sixty monthly numbers, every six of which will form a volume of 288 pages, and 36 plates, making ten volumes in all; each year's numbers, however, being complete within themselves. The publishers at first proposed to issue the work for Two Dollars, with thirty-two plates and four plates, but the present plan was adopted as far the best. It is furnished to subscribers for Three Dollars per annum, in advance, or two copies to one address for Five Dollars; so that a set of Fifteen Dollars, a botanical library—unequaled for gorgeousness of illustration, and utility as a work of popular science—will be procurable, containing 2280 pages of letter-press, three hundred splendidly colored engravings, and botanical portrait gallery of sixty eminent individuals.

The first number is dated January, 1847. The publishers guarantee that the mailing of numbers to subscribers will, in every case, be completed by the 25th of the month preceding the date, and on failure in this respect, or in the mechanical execution, the subscription money will be promptly refunded to subscribers whenever desired.

Competent agents wanted to circulate the work, whom a very liberal discount will be made. All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the publishers, Lewis & Brogus, 272 Pearl-st., N. Y., whose subscription list will be published in the Recorder. Editors of newspapers and other periodicals giving this prospectus three insertions each year, will, by forwarding the papers containing them, receive the entire work at a published price. Jan. 10th, 1847.

Miscellaneous.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

BY SHERIDAN.

In some rude spot where vulgar herbage grows,
If chance a violet near its purple head,
The careful gard'ner moves it ere it blows,
To thrive and flourish in a nobler bed.

A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

BY S. TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Ere on my bed my limbs I lay,
God grant me grace my prayers to say,
O God! preserve my mother dear
In strength and health for many a year;

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On the 29th of the 1st month, 1837, in one of
the stately mansions of the Northern Capital,
on the banks of the Neva, a great man lay
dying. The rooms which led to the chamber
of suffering were thronged with the wealthy,
the titled, the gifted, of St. Petersburg, anxiously
inquiring after the condition of the sufferer.

Now, who was Alexander Pushkin? Can it
be possible that this man, so wonderfully gifted,
so honored, so lamented, was a colored man—a
negro? Such, it seems, is the fact, incredible
as it may appear to the American reader.

At an early age, Pushkin became a pupil in
the imperial Lyceum, then recently established
and richly endowed by Alexander. While
here, the young man, after reciting one of his
pieces, on a public occasion, was pronounced a
poet by the aged Derzhavin, the author of that
sublime ode to the Supreme, which has no
equal out of the Book of Books.

He was not ashamed of his negro ancestor.
On the contrary, he seems to have been proud
of his descent. He has consecrated more than
one of his smaller poems to the memory of the
black sea captain, and his works contain frequent
allusions to his African blood.

We have alluded to this remarkable man for
the purpose of exposing the utter folly and injustice
of the common prejudice against the
colored race in this country. It is a prejudice
wholly incompatible with enlightened republicanism
and true Christianity. It degrades the
possessor as well as its victim. With our feet
on the neck of the black man, we have taunted
him with his inferiority; shutting him out from
school and college, we have denied his capacity
for intellectual progress; spurning him from
the meeting-house and church communion, we
have reproached him as vicious, and incapable
of moral elevation.

In the colored man's follies and crimes, his
loves and hatreds, his virtues and weaknesses,
we recognize our common humanity, and
realize the truth of the inspired Apostle's
language—"GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL
THE GENERATIONS OF MEN." [National Era.

A HEBREW WEDDING.

A few days ago, a Hebrew wedding took
place in this city, between a young couple who
had been engaged some year and a half to each
other. In order to give all their friends and
companions an opportunity of being present on
the occasion, the Minerva Rooms in Broadway
were engaged.

The ceremony was to take place in the afternoon,
and the carriages continued to arrive with
ladies and gentlemen until 3 o'clock. The
gentlemen repaired to the large saloon, which
was brilliantly illuminated with gas. In the
afternoon, prayers were said by the officiating
priest, and the ceremony of singing and witnessing
the contract then took place—the bridegroom
only singing the various obligations in
use since the Babylonish captivity. That concluded,
a canopy of crimson damask was opened,
and held by four young gentlemen, wearing
the insignia of groomsmen, and from an opposite
door the bride entered, dressed richly in
white satin, her head ornamented with white
flowers, from which was suspended a rich veil
which covered her face. A troop of bridesmaids,
dressed in white, followed in her train,
together with her mother and a large number
of ladies, dressed for the occasion. The parties
were placed facing each other, sustained at
each side by parents and friends; the priest,
holding a glass of wine in his hand, chanted the
marriage ceremony with becoming solemnity—
when the bridegroom, taking a ring from a
waistcoat pocket, exhibited it to those around
him, to satisfy them of its genuine character,
saying in Hebrew, "Lo, with this ring do I wed
thee, according to the laws of Moses and Israel."
Then tasting the wine, over which the blessing
had been said, the bridegroom dashed the glass
to pieces, in proof of the instability and insecurity
of all earthly blessings, and the usual
congratulations and embracing of parents, relatives,
and friends, took place. The whole party
then retired to one of the saloons to partake of
various refreshments. The ceremony was
so very impressive, that their wedding-day
will be the theme of conversation, and a day of
jubilee, for the rest of their lives. So Jacob
married Rachel, Moses married Zipporah, and
King Ahasuerus married Esther. [M. M. Noah.

COMBAT BETWEEN A HORSE AND A LION.

A nobleman, in the early part of the reign of
Louis XV., having a very vicious horse, which
none of the grooms or servants would ride—
several of them having been thrown, and one
killed—asked leave of his Majesty to have him
turned loose into the menagerie, against one of
the largest lions. The King readily consented,
and the animal on a certain day was conducted
thither. Soon after the arrival of the horse, the
door of the den was accordingly drawn up, and
the lion, with great state and majesty, marched
slowly to the mouth of it, when seeing his antagonist,
he set up a tremendous roar. The horse
immediately started and fell back—his ears
erected, his mane raised, his eyes sparkled,
and something like a general convulsion seemed
to agitate his whole frame. After the first
emotion of fear had subsided, the horse retired
to a corner of the menagerie, where, having
directed his heels towards the lion, and having
raised his head above his left shoulder, he
watched with extreme eagerness the motions of
his enemy. The lion, who presently quitted
the den, sidled about for more than a minute,
as if meditating the mode of attack, when,
having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat,
he made a sudden spring at the horse, which
defended itself by striking his adversary a most
violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly
retreated, groaned, and seemed for several minutes
inclined to give up the contest, when,
recovering from the painful effects of the blow,
he returned to the charge with unabated violence.
The mode of preparation for this
second attack was the same as the first. He
sidled from one side of the menagerie, to the
other for a considerable time, seeking for a
favorable opportunity to seize his prey; during
all which time the horse still preserved the same
posture, and still kept his head erect and turned
over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a
second spring, with all the strength and velocity
he could exercise, when the horse caught him
with his hoof under his lower jaw, which he fractured.
Having sustained a second and more severe
repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his
den as well as he was able, apparently in the
greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most
lamentable manner. The horse was soon
obliged to be shot, as no one dared to approach
the ground where he was kept.

M. THIERS A LAW-STUDENT AT AIX.

An amusing and characteristic anecdote is
related of the early period of his career. A
prize was offered for competition in 1819, the
subject of which was an eulogy on Vanvenegre,
by the Academy at Aix. Thiers determined
that he would compete for this honor, and
accordingly sent in his manuscript, in the customary
manner, accompanied by a sealed
packet, containing the name of the author, not
to be opened except the composition was declared
to be successful. It had, however, transpired,
that the author of the piece, which was,
beyond comparison, the best of those which
were tendered, was the turbulent little Jacobin,
who had excited, to such a degree, the fears and
hostility of the professors, who were chiefly
Royalists. It was consequently declared that
the prize would not be granted to any of the
pieces, but would be postponed to the following
year. When the next year arrived, the piece of
Thiers was again offered, as before; but to the
infinite delight of the superiors, a composition
had been transmitted from Paris, incontestably
superior, to which the prize was awarded; but,
in order to compensate Thiers for the decision
of the preceding year, they granted him an
accessit, which is an official acknowledgement
of his piece having held the second place of
merit. On opening the packet, containing the
name of the candidate to whom the prize itself
was awarded, the astonishment and mortification
of the Professors may be conceived at finding,
that the individual, on whom they must confer
the honors, was M. Thiers himself. In fact he
had caused the second essay to be transcribed
by another hand; and the more completely to
blindfold the judges, had sent it to Paris, from
whence it had been forwarded to them, thus
impressing them with the idea, that it came
from a Parisian candidate. Both the prize and
the accessit were, in spite of the hostility of the
heads of the Academy, conferred on Thiers.

POVERTY AND SHORT LIFE IN BOSTON.—Not
long since, a large public meeting was held in
Boston, to devise ways and means for providing
the poor people with better and cheaper tenements
than they now have. A long report was
presented to the meeting, speaking of which,
the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says:
1. The present population of the first section,
says the report, is nearly as dense as that of the
central parts of London. 2. The number of
individuals to the house, throughout the whole
city, is greater than in the principal commercial
and manufacturing towns in England. 3. The
distribution of the population is shockingly unequal,
producing crowds in certain sections
rarely surpassed. 4. The proportion of deaths
among infants has been steadily increasing, and
the average duration of life decreasing. 5. Infant
mortality is vastly greater among Catholics,
than in the whole population, and the average
duration of life with them less. 6. The average
of life in Boston is less than in London or
Ireland! 7. The average duration of life
among the Catholics of Boston, is less than that
of operatives and laborers in the great cities of
England.

These statements are gleaned from a document
drawn up with great care, and it is enough to
excite the attention of philanthropists. To what
is this blighting mortality of infantile life to be
attributed? The report declares that the bad,
miserably filthy, unventilated, dark, pig-stye
houses of the poor, up the narrow lanes, under
low dark arches, and under-ground places which
they occupy, is the true cause of this sad waste
of human beings. And the report is right, for
we can bear testimony to the truth of all its
declarations, from years of observation.

THE DIAMOND.—Carbon is known by the
names of diamond and charcoal, from the fact
that the two latter substances, although so different,
and almost opposite in physical characters,
are, according to unexceptional experiments,
chemically almost the same. The diamond is
simple carbon, as shown by the following experiment.
M. Morveon exposed a
diamond to intense heat, shut up in a small
cavity; he found the diamond entirely gone,
and the iron around converted into steel. This
shows that it is pure carbon which combines
with iron to form pure steel, and not charcoal,
which is generally an oxyd of carbon. The
peculiar hardness of steel is to be ascribed to
its union with a portion of pure carbon or
diamond. It is no uncommon thing for jewellers
to expose such diamonds as are foul, to a strong
heat, imbedded in charcoal, to render them
clear; but in this process, great care is taken
to have a sufficient quantity of charcoal to
exclude the atmospheric air; otherwise, the intense
heat would produce combustion.

ANECDOTE OF A COW.—Some years ago,
having occasion to reside at a farm-house in the
country, I was much alarmed one morning by
the unusual bellowing of a cow under the window
of the apartment wherein I was sitting.
Looking out, I perceived her to be one belonging
to a herd, which I previously understood
were enclosed in a field near a mile distant.
Alarmed at her appearance, I went out in order
to take her back; but as soon as I left the house
she ran before me, apparently in the greatest
concern, frequently looking back to see if I was
following. In this manner she continued across
several fields, till she brought me to the brink
of a deep and dangerous morass; where, to my
surprise, I beheld one of her associates nearly
enveloped in the swamp underneath. The distressed
animal after much difficulty was extricated
from its perilous situation, to the no small
satisfaction of the other, which seemed to
caress and lick it as if it had been one of her
own offspring.

CHOKING.—Neat cattle, fed on apples or potatoes,
are very liable to get choked, and many
a valuable animal has been lost from not knowing
how to afford relief in time to save life.
The following remedy is therefore published,
with the fullest and most confident reliance on
its efficacy:— As soon as an animal is found to be choking,
pour into the mouth, from a bottle, a pint of oil,
rubbing the throat externally at the same time,
with the hand. A friend who, by the way, is
a skillful veterinary surgeon, assures us that he
has never known this remedy to fail, and the relief
afforded is almost instantaneous. The oil
lubricates the gullet, and facilitates the ejection
of the obstructing substance, without the slightest
pain. If oil is not immediately attainable, soap
and water may sometimes be substituted with
equal success. [Maine Farmer.

PULPIT INGENUITY.—A popular preacher, at
the close of a sermon soliciting a contribution
for a certain object, added the following short
address: "From the sympathy I have witnessed
in your countenances, and the strict attention
you have honored me with, there is one thing I
am afraid of, that some of you may be inclined
to give too much. Now it is my duty to inform
you, that justice, though not so pleasant, should
always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore,
as you will all be waited upon in your respective
pews, I wish to have it distinctly understood,
that no person will think of putting any
thing into that plate who cannot pay his debts."
This produced an overflowing collection.

LABOR.—The more we accomplish, the more
we have to accomplish. All things are full of
labor, and therefore the more we acquire, the
more care and the more toil to secure our
acquisitions. Good men can never retire from
their works of benevolence. Their fortune is
never made. I never heard of an apostle,
prophet, or public benefactor, retiring from
their respective fields of labor. Moses, and
Paul, and Peter, died with their harness on.
So did Luther, and Calvin, and Wesley, and a
thousand others as deserving, though not so well
known to fame. We are inured to labor. It
was first a duty. It is now a pleasure. Still
there is such a thing as overworking man and
beast, mind and body. The mainspring of a
watch needs repose, and is the better for it.
The muscles of an elephant, and the wings of a
swift bird, are at length fatigued. Heaven gives
rest to the earth because it needs it; and winter
is more pregnant with blessings to the soil than
summer with its flowers and fruits. But in the
war for truth and against error, there is no discharge. [A. Campbell.

VARIETY.

A temperance lecture was delivered at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th ult. before the inmates
of the 'prison house,' and on a vote being taken,
it appears that out of the 480 males then
present, only 84 had been totally abstinent before
their incarceration; 60 had in some manner
been connected with the sale or manufacture of
ardent spirits; and 180 had committed the
crimes for which they were then paying the
penalty either as a consequence of drinking
ardent spirits, or when under its immediate
influence. A vote was also taken on their determination,
when released from their present
bonds, to abstain in future from the use of
intoxicating drink, when all excepting two persons
arose and expressed their determination to
abstain.

Oregon City contains 500 souls and 80 houses,
two churches, two taverns, two blacksmith's
shops, two cooper's shops, two cabinet shops,
four tailor's shops, one hatter's, one tannery,
three shoe shops, two silversmith's, and a number
of other mechanics; four stores, two flour
and two saw mills, and a lath machine. Three
years ago it was a dense forest of fir and
underbrush, and was laid out by Dr. McLaughlin
on the west side of the Willamette. Opposite the
city and falls is Linn City, which contains one
tavern, one chair manufactory, one cabinet shop,
and one wagon shop. Multnomah City immediately
adjoins Linn City, and boasts as yet of nothing
but a "beautiful site."

The police reports of the Richmond Republican
afford us occasional instruction as to the
iniquitous laws by which the "peculiar institution"
is sustained. The report of the 1st inst.
states that Wm. Pleasants, a free negro, who had
been committed to jail and subsequently sold
to pay jail fees, "was delivered to his owner this
morning." Also that a slave boy was
whipped for playing marbles in the street. The
pure moral code of Richmond even punishes
a white boy for playing marbles in the street.
The white boy, however, is subject only to a
fine; but the slave receives not less than 15
lashes for each offence!

There are thirteen men in Boston who are
worth \$22,000,000. Seven millions, divided
among them, would give to each a fortune of
\$540,000, or an income of \$25,000 a year, equal
to the salary of the President of the United
States. The remaining fifteen millions would
supply the whole of the starving population of
Ireland with 3,000,000 barrels of flour; that is,
9 barrels to each family of eight persons, of the
\$12,500 pauper families. How easy it were to
relieve all the sufferings on earth, were the
rule of Christian benevolence strictly conformed
to by the millionaires of the world!

The Commercial speaks of a clergyman who
can look back on twenty-five years' connection
with his present congregation, during which
time he has administered the sacrament of the
Lord's Supper to his people quarterly, making
one hundred times, and on every occasion, save
three, has admitted members into the church.
During the time he has received into church
fellowship eight hundred and seventy-three persons,
and seven other churches have sprung out
of the one over which he presides.

An enterprising Yankee at Canton has recently
built a Chinese junk of 300 tons, fitted
and rigged entirely after the Chinese mode,
which he intends taking to New York, loading
her with every species of Chinese knickknacks,
curiosities, etc., to be sold on board after her
arrival off that city. He takes also a Chinese
crew, a theatrical and juggling company, males
and females, and everything curious, illustrative
of the manners and customs of the Celestials.

Among the petitions presented in the Massachusetts
Legislature, Monday, was one from
John P. Andrews, for the erasure of the motto
from the State seal, and the substitution therefor
of the words, "It is only the sword of the
spirit, which is love, that conquers;" and two
from Jonathan Blake and others of Leominster,
and sundry citizens of Abington, for the peaceable
secession of Massachusetts from the Union.

Since May, 1846, 24,770 volunteers have been
received into the service. The latest returns
show a falling off of 4,000. Of these, 76 were
killed at Monterey; 637 died ordinary deaths;
2,202 were discharged, nearly all disabled; and
331 deserted; the balance are on the sick list.
And all this within the period, for the most part,
of sixty or ninety days after joining the army in
the field.

An old lady being asked her opinion of a
neighbor, replied: "Why, I don't like to say
any thing about my neighbors, but as to Mr.
Jones, sometimes I think—and then again I
don't know—but, after all, I rather guess he'll
turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man
as I take him to be."

An English paper states that the far-famed
Gretna is on the direct route of the recently
opened Lancaster and Carlisle railway; and
that, if the electric telegraph should be established
on the same line, elopements will become
almost impracticable.

The Washington Fountain contains a communication,
signed by members of Congress, recommending
General Taylor to the consideration
of the Whig National Nominating Convention
as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of
the United States.

Hon. John Quincy Adams, whose detention
from his seat in Congress by severe illness has
been felt as a national calamity, passed through
New York last week on his way to Washington.
He was accompanied by his wife, and his son,
Charles F. Adams, Esq.

A meeting of the women of Philadelphia was
held Feb. 6, at Franklin Hall, to confer on the
subject of slavery, and to take measures to
petition Congress and the Legislature of that
State for its abolition.

In the Baltimore Prison there is an old negro
who was convicted forty years ago of the murder
of his master, and was sentenced to be hung,
but which was commuted to imprisonment for
life. Old Bob, as they call him, seems not desirous
of liberty.

Burrill, the learned blacksmith, is making
quite a sensation in England. He is a regular
contributor to Douglas Jerrold's newspaper,
and through its columns has made some important
suggestions for the alleviation of the distress
in Ireland.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction.
W. C. KENYON, } Principals,
IRA SAYLES, }
Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another
Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express
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,
&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
a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.
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
the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particularly
desired.

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
practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities
of 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.

- 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to
visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's
parent or guardian.
2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises,
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,
can not be permitted.
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.

Notice.
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.

Academic Terms.
The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as
follows:—
The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and
ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.
The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846,
and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.
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
for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students
should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,
no student will be admitted for any length of time less than
a term, extraordinary exceptions.
Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can
be admitted at any time in the term.

Expenses.
Board, per week, \$1 00
Room-rent, per term, 1 50
Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00
Incidental expenses, per term, 25

EXTRAS PER TERM.
Piano Forte, \$10 00
Oil Painting, 7 00
Drawing, 2 00

The entire expense for an academic year, including
board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extra
named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.
For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves,
rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.
The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance,
at the commencement of each term, either by actual
payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.
The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the
6th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the
care of
J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS.
DeRUYTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

BEALES DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES.
M. A. J. BEALES invites the attention of the public to
his Premium One Dollar Daguerrian Galleries, at Nos.
156 and 175 Broadway, New-York. Having adopted the
latest improvements, he has reduced his prices one-half, and
guarantees to take pictures equal to any in the city, in any
position or dress, and with any desirable shade or color.
Gold lockets of all descriptions constantly on hand. Attendance
from eight in the morning until sunset.

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MICHIGAN: Oporto—Job Tyler, Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.
WISCONSIN: Milton—Joseph Goodrich, Stillman Coon, Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke.

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