## The Sinbbath Recoròer.

boired by georee b. utter
the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god
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WHOLE NO. 144
The Sabbath Merorder.


(The Sabbath Riecorder.

## TRE Ancievt simagours of isbable,

 The descendants of the "holy nation," thecovenant peoplo of Johacah, have become a by-
word and a reproach. The holy things of that ancient and honorabable. people are despised. vah think they do God service by pouring raillery and contempt upon their sacred places.
Even the frequent visits of Jesus, the Mesiah, and his appastes, to the synagogues of he Jews,
are compired to the visits of modern Chrisian missinuaries to heathen temples, and the idola-
trous festivals of Juggernaut and Gaudama I do not doubt but wat this may often be done
without any ill design, by worthy persons, who have not attempted to look beneath the covering these things. Having recenly compared the the testimony of the sacred and ancient books
of Israel, 1 am confirmed in $m y$ conviction that the commoi sentiment which attributest the Sab-bath-day visits of the Messiah and his aposties
to the ancient synagogues of Israel, to a mere inciental experient for an opportunity
preach the gospel to the Jews, is uncundid, ungenerous, and anti-evangelical. 1 overiooks a
grand characteristic of thirip piet; atributs to
a trucking expedieiency, that which was really the fruit of godly principle; and perverts the
testimony which their manner of life furnished of the perpetuity
traditions of men.
The social and public worship of Jehorah,
and receiving instruction in his. law, are duties which have been enjoined upon men from the
-foundation of human society - Nooah was a preacher of righteousness. 2 Peter $2: 5$
Abraham taught his children and his household to keep the way of the Lord. Gen. 18: 19
The exhortation of Eliphaz to Job is, "Receive his words in hine heart." Job 22: 22. When
Moses had delivered "the commandments, the statutes, and the judgments which the Lord
thair God commanded lim to teach them,"
said, "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy said, Thou shatt teach them dilgenly uno sit
children, and shalt talk of them when thou sit
test in tine house and when thou walkest by
 unholy, and between unclean and clean, an
that they might teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unt
them by the hand of Moses." Lev. 10: 11 When Irrael was settled in the holy land, al
their males were required to appear at the taber nacle of the ark of the Lord, three times a year;
and those who dwelt near, resorted thither at each successive new moon, and one those who
days. 2 Kings 4: 23. But for the
dwelt at a distance, "taeching priests" were
sent "to teach in all the cities of Judah." "And they taught in Judah, and had the book of
law with them, and went throughout all 17:7-9. Of course each city must have ha its place for assembling. Such a place doub was the high place where Saul met "a compan
of the prophets." 1 Samuel $10: 5$. It was fo the service of God in these places that it was
said unto the Levites that taught all Israe "The priests' lips should keep knowledge, and
"They should seek the law at his mouth; for he s' the messenger of the Lord of hosts." Mal Psalmist. complained, that the enemy had burned Josephus calls proseuchae, i. e., houses of prayer; people of Rome, the city of Halicarnassus, and as many men and women of the Jews as are and perform their holy offices, according to the at the sea aide, according to the custom of their
fathers;" and further ordered, " that a place may be given them where they may have their and may offer, as did their forefathers, their prayers and their sácrifices to God." Ant.b. 14
c. 10. sect. 24. They were sometimes ver large edifices, capable of receiving a great num
ber of people, and were resorted to by the Jews
every Sabbath day. sect. 54 . The Greek term for synagogue, like
the bly; but like the Saxon word church, it came sembilies, especially those for the worship of fore, were edifices especially appropriated to places of Christian worship were sometimes come into your assembly.
tamentit is, "If there come into your synagogue."
The service of the Jewish synagogues on Sab bath days was, first, public prayer and praise next, the reading of the law and the prophets
and the whole closed by some one or more, ap pointed by the ruler of the aynagogue, expound onjoined therein. The professed object of th

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { of Jehovah, and the instruction of the people in } \\ \text { the }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { s statement calculated to suggest solemn, though } \\ \text { note }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| noths of his word. Where, therefore, |  |
| not necessarily unpleasant, thoughts to every |  | the holy truths of his word. Where, therefore,

there was a devout and orderly congregation, it
was surely such a place as any Christian might was surely such a place as any Christian might attend on the Sabbath day for the purpose of
giving unto the Lord the glory due unto his
name. In the prayer and praise offered devout year,
chur
thi
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Scriptures, they were sometimes invited to take
the lead, as is the case of Christ at Nazareth,
(Luke 4; 16,) and Paul at Antioch in Pisidia,
(Acts 13: 14.) Indeed, it is evident from what
the New Testament writers have said of the
worship of the primitive Christians, that, with
the exception of the ordinances of Baptism and
the Lord's Supper, it differed but little, if any,
in the ordinary routine of services, from the
usual worship of the Jewish synagogues. It is
the opinion of good church historians, that some
whole synagogues became Christian by a re-
ception of the doctrines and ordinances of Christ,
without any material change in their organiza-
tion. See Neander, p. 105 , and Campbell's Lec-
tures. Prayer and praiase were offered by Christ
and his apostles, and enjoined upon all the dis-
ciples. They rehearsed the law and the prophets,
and enjoined the same upon all that should
teach in the name of Christ. Matt. 5 . 19 . They
expounded the Scriptures, enforced their doc-
rine thereby, and taught succeeding Christian ministers to do the same. 2 Tim. $3: 16$. When,
therefore, a devout worshiper of Jehovah, even
an apostle of Christ, went into a heathen city where no Christian church was gathered, wher
would he be so likely to resort on the Sabbath many pious devout persons in that city, he mig expect to find them there. I suppose it was in
reference to this that it was said to Paul a
Corinth "I have much people in this city."
 the prophets were read and 'commented upon and his holy Sabbath observed. Could the early Christians, in such circnmstances, beter sh re-
themselves the friends of Jehovah, than by red
sorting on his holy day to the place appointed for his worship? It was every way congenial
with their early associations and principles, and
must at least have been some relief to their minds whilst witnessing the reigning idolatry of he pagans. Accordingly we find that it was
not a single visit in a place, that the apostles paid to the synagogues; but they did it Sabbath
after Sabbath; and it was not till the unbelieving part of the Jews became violent and abusive,
that the apostle and the believing part of the bath day worship. Acts 18: 4-8. I do not mingling in the ordinary worship of the Jews,
the rites and ceremonies of the temple service

## fixed custom of the apostles to attend at the daily hours of prayer, (Acts $3: 1 ;$ ) and on the







called you out of darkness into his marvelous
light." 1 Peter 2:9. Wherever, therefore Jehovah is worshiped in spirit and in truth,
,
lighter here may a Chistian unite.
requenting the Jewish synagogues only for an
pportunity to preach to them, is uncandid, be opportunity to preach to them, is uncandid, be
cause it overlooks an obvious regard which the paid to the institutes of piety and the divine
aw. To class all Jewish synagogues with the emples of Juggernaut and Gaudama, is ungen
rous, because it tends to degrade the worshipers of Jehovah to a level with besotted pagan idolacors. It is anti-evangelical, because it treat
conformaty to the law of God as a mere human
expedient.
We do no
r keeping holy the tabbethings as our reaso
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ish synagogues to preach to the Jews, as moden
missionaries frequent the festivals of the heathe in Hindostan and Burmah. They show also th postles as worshiping with the Jews on the Sabbath day, only because they would not shock their prejudices too suddenly. If the Sabbat day, it was as much their duty to affirm $i t$, say that there was now no distinction of mea
and drinks, no more conscience to be made new moons and other festival Sabbaths, an
that there was no more sacrifice to be offere for sing, since God had made a change of th
priestiood. And I believe that the apostle who preached these things to the Jews, woul
not have shunned to say the Sabbath day w
s. minister of the Gospel. He says that during the
year, one hundred and sefen, members of his this makes just one thousand of his spiritual
children his pastoral instruction and supervisicn within the space of ten years.• His charch is compos--
ed of two thousand one hundred and thirty-six
poss opriee reglaations.

| Postmaster General has published the ions of the Post Office Department for forcement of the acts of Congress of the and 3d of March, 1847. The following principal changes introduced:-1st. nking privilege is extended, with cerstrictions, to Postmasters, Members of ss, and the various Departments of the Government, making their privileges he same as before cheap postage was d. 2d. Letters, papers, and packages, ceeding one ounce in weight, are to go officers, musicians, and privates of the of the United States in Mexico, provided itten on the address, after the name of rson, "Belonging to the Army." 3d. addressed to different persons can not losed in the same envelope or package, a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed ign counties. 4th. All newspapers, exxchange papers of editors, are to be with postage-thus putting au end to the irty-mile-circuit arrangement. 5th. Tranewspapers, or those not sent from the of publication to subscribers, handbills or letters, printed or lithographed, must for in advance, at the rate of three sheet. 6th. Newspapers may be sent cribers out of the mails, without incurpenalty. All of these changes, except xtension of the franking privilege, are tally just, and will be generally approved. |
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giving ststematically and from principle.


Robsing Petre to pAx PauL.-No doubt
there are many good men among the advocates
of laws to prevent trading on Sunday. When
these men are pressed with the question whether
they expect to make conscientious observers of
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Sunday by means of statutes, with pains and } \\ & \text { penalties, they will not pretend such a thing, } \\ & \text { but say they only wish to place those who are } \\ & \text { conscientious ou a level with their neighbors, by } \\ & \text { requiring all to rest. It strikes us, however, } \\ & \text { that if the persons who make this plea would } \\ & \text { look at the other side, they might see the fallacy } \\ & \text { of such reasoning. Take the state of things in } \\ & \text { the city of New York as an illustration of the }\end{aligned}$
and the city of New York as an illustration of the
country at large. There are now in this city
deEstions for solution. 1st. Wh produce
churches ?]
2d. Wh the means mostly to be used 2d. What is the best plan for churches to ad other bénevolent operations? 3d. What qualifications should be considered he gospel ministry
The above questions, Mr. Editor, I consider to be of deep interest to us as a denomination, pecially at the present time, when we are bethat our to takertance as a stand in the religion âd peculiar denomination seems imperiously to demand. I do not design to discuss these questions myself, re interested equally with myself in their proper solution, and who are better able to do
them justice. Yours in Christ, Missionary Success.-The "Evangelical hristendom" gives an interesting account of a Barisal, in connection with the labors of the
Rev. S. Bariero, of the Baptist Mission. The een manifested by a large number of the natives. Congregations consisting of one hundred
and fifty and two hundred persons, have assembled from great distances, to meet the, missiona-
ry at various points during his journey, and to listen to the preaching of the gospenney, In many
cases great laborhas been cheerfully undertaken, cases great labor has been cheerfully undertaken,
in order to secure such an opportunity. Speaking of an assemblage of inquiperers and candidates ing batiss, Mr. Bariero says: "Although most
for bapt
of them had not eaten for nine or ten hours, after being tired with shoving their canoes over
paddy fields (now covered with water) for miles and miles together, yet they were more
and more anxious to hear:', The Spirit
of Ged has accompanied his Word. Deep conictions of sin extensively prevailed. On, one
occasion, the place of meeting was a very Bochasion, the place on meeting was a very Bo
chim. Numbers were brought to a simple and hearty reception of the Saviour; ; and on the
morning of the first Sunday in October, one
hundred and fifteen persons, after giving satishundred and fifteen persons, after giving satis-
factory evidence of their faith, were admitted by baptism into the Chiristian church. In the af
ternoon about one hundred and thirty perisons
partook of the emblems of the love of the dying partook of the emblems of the love of the dying
Saviour. "What a sight," he adds, "it was, I
cannot describe--so many, brought from the

Preachers for China-Rev. Mr. Dean, whose long residence in China has made him
perfectly familiar with the habits and wants of corder:-
corder:-
"We ask you not to send them books and
Bibles, paper and printing-presses; but we ask or ministers of the cross-preacheis of Christ
The Christian church is practicing an imposition The Christian church is practicing in imposition
upon her own credulity, wasting her treasures, upon her own credulity, wasting her treasures,
and triting with the souls of the Chinese, by la-
boring to furnish them with books and the Bible, woingot corresponding efforts to to give them the
wiving teacher. Should we put the best translaliving teacher. Should we put the best transla-
tion of the Scriptures which can be made into
the hands of the first scholars in the empire, the hands of the first scholars in the empire,
they would say, 'How can I understand unless some one interpret ?' The commission is, 'As
ye go, preach! 'This is the way in which our
Lord proposed to convert the world, and it is
enough that the servant be as his Master". Lord proposed to convert the world, and it is
enough that the servant be as his Master.".
The Sultan. -The Rev. Dr. Baird, who has just returned from Constantinople, in a letter to
the Journal of Commerce, says :"While at Constantinople. I made the ac-
quaintance of Mr. Carr, and had opportunities
for several conversations with him, and was greatly pleased to thear him sath tham, he believed
the Sultan to be a liberal-minded, benevolent the Sultan to be a indera-mmaded, be elfare of
man, devoted to his country and the weld
his peopple, and his ministers capable and
and his people, and his ministers. capable and
earnestly desirous to. coöperate, with him in all
his enlightened schemes for the improvement of the country and the instruction of of the people.
On the subject of toleration, he said he had not
the slightest doubt but the the slightest doubt but that the Sultan himself
was of a thoroughly tolerant spirit, and desired to be a father, protector and benefactor to his
whole peopie, without regard to religious differ-
ences of opinion, and that to this. spirit he would ences or opis government as rapidly,
conform his of long-existing prejudices.
A New Thing under the Sun.-Shekib Ef-
fendi has been deputed by the Turkish Sultan fendi has been deputed by the Turkish Sultan
to visit Rome for the purpose of coigratulating Pius the Ninth on his accession to the Papal See. This is believed to be the first event of
the kind in the annals of Romanism and Mohammedanism, of which the Pope and the Sultan
are the respective heads. Strange things happen in this dayo of "alliances." What may we look for next?
New Agent, - Bro. Albert B. Crandall has consented to act as age vor, and West Genese日, Allewill oblige us by making their payments tlirough Eld. Joshua Clarke, having taken up his residence in Preston, requests his correspond
ents to address him at Oxford, Chenango Co.

## The Plymouth Memorial says: : We under- stand that a large clest, containing several jugs

 of the 'critter', nicely ensconced under layers of'corned beef, was discovered in the o. C
Road deppot, in Boston, not long since. This
is the very last expedient for concealing the the
' Road dépot, in Boston, not long since. This
s the very last expedient for concealing the
cloven foot' of King Alcohol, and whoever
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| ral $\mathfrak{1 m t e l l i g e r c e .}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| pool dates |  |  |  |  |
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| The cotton market is inactive. Wheat and flour have advanced. <br> A meeting was holden in London some days |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | not to confound it with the nebulous portion of the constellation, which has somewhat the appearance of a planet. The appearance of Mercury is a very rare phenomenon. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| since to prctest against the annibilation of the Republic of Cracow. Anothe been firgotten. In the House of Commons, on the 2 d instant, | (eater |  |  |  |
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| In the House of Commons, on the 2 d instant, Lord John Russel announced that her Majesty had been pleased to calo appoint a general fast the best day on, which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of received with evident satis faction by both sides of the House. | smail boat, with segars, oranges, raisins, sco., which they came upon shore to dispose of. | The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst., |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | By many they were viewed with distrust-pronounced spies, \&c., but nothing farther was done. They sold most of their articles at a <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  | She brought no mail whateerer-not. leterer nora paper that we cen hear of. Gen. Worth had |  |  |
|  | The commander of the St. Mary's, hearing of the circumstance, instantly ordered two boats |  |  |  |
|  |  | not embarked with his division. The steamship Alabama and several other vessels were off the |  |  |
|  | the circumstance instantly ordered two boats' crews to go in pursuit and take them prisoners. |  |  |  |
|  | schooner near the coast, which upon nearingwas found to be thronged with the enemy In was found to be thronged with the enemy. In a few minutes the schooner was enveloped in | Alabama and several other vessels were off the bar taking in troops and stores for the GuilfThe John Rowlett brought over four or five sick and discharged soldiers. |  |  |
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|  | a few minutes the schooner was enveloped inflames, and burned to the waters edge, about 7 o'clock. The three men were taken prisoners, | sick and discharged soldiers <br> The Boston Advertiser learns that the |  |  |
|  |  | Northern Railroad will be completed to North Andover, a farther distance of 15 miles, by July |  |  |
|  | brought to the camp, placed in irons, and a strong guard stationed over them. They will be detained until the arrival of Gen. Scott, who | next-making 33 miles from Concord. In the course of the year it is expected it will be mpleted to the Connecticut river, and on the |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | be detained until the arrival of Gen. Scott, who is hourly expected. Of course, this affair gave rise to much speculation, and numerous stories were circulating from one ond of the island to | completed to the Connecticut river, and on the other side of the river the Central Railroad in |  |  |
|  |  | other side of the river the Central Railroad in Vermont will be finished to Montpelier. The receipts on the eighteen miles already opened, | We learn that all the stock of the telegraph to New Orleans has been taken, and the line |  |
|  | rise to much speculation, and numerous stories were circulating from one end of the island to the other a all of which T pass over. One thing is certain-when trading wwith the voluteers they spoke very intelligible English but from | have exceeded $\$ 8,000$ in the last two months, equal to 81 1.2 per cent., after deducting expenses, per annu. daily each way. <br> The New Haven Herald says that Deputy |  |  |
|  | is certain-when trading with the volunteers |  |  |  |
|  | the moment of their arrest, nothing but Spanish escaped their lips. Last night one of our men, |  | first of September we shall probably be able to get news all the way from the southwest metropolis in a little less than no time at all |  |
|  | language, placed himself near their prison,listened for some time to their conversaut | The New Haven Herald says that Deputy Marshal Davis returned on Saturday evening |  |  |
|  |  | from New London, having in charge three sea.men, accused of rosisting their offiers on board |  |  |
|  | His opinion it that they are Mexican oficers in |  |  | LEONARDSCOTTECO., NEW YORK: |
|  |  | the slip Meteor, from Mystic, while in the Pacific. The men were sent to the United | One man has within four or five weeks chartered enough of vessels to amount to $\$ 40,000$, after paying all expenses. | THE EDINBURGH REVILEW, <br> THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, <br> blackwood's edind ing magazine |
|  | more intelligent set of fellows. They have,howerer, mised their ofject ; and I fresume | States in inons, and were temporarily conifined in the New London jail, whence they are transferred to the prison for New Haven county, where they will remain until the April session of the United States Court in this city, before which they will be tried upon a charge of mutinous conduct. <br> We understand, says the Dedham Democrat, | Mr. Hamlin, Representative from Penobscot District, Me., on his return home, had his trunk hi Congressioual hire-amounting to $\$ 800$ in gold. The Railroad Company paid Mr. H. the value of his trunk, but did not indemnify him for the loss of his wages. |  |
| w |  |  |  | blackwood's edinburgh magazine THE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, im |
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|  |  |  | The Boston Whig says that many of the |  |
|  |  | Stestabishment, in this town, made a strike on |  |  |
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|  | Samestosm, "for the purpose of transporting to |  | conscience at the shrine of obstinaty must be a losing business. |  don Quartary Repiew', are Tory; tho |
|  | such contributions as may be made for their re- | The cause of the outbreak was the reduction of heir wages some fifty to seventy-five cents per week by the factory lords. The girls were determined not to resume their operations unless |  |  |
|  | lief;" but the alternative discretion was given by the same resolution that "if the Secretary |  | Mr. Josiah Duke, a very worthy citizen of | The pirces of the e eeprintstare leses than one.third of fthooes |
|  |  |  | court, was shot at and dangercusly wouniled, one night last week, while tanding in the Suffolk. A man named Rewls has been apprehended on suspicion of having perpetratedthe crime. |  |
|  |  | termined not to resume their operations unless they could be reinstated in their former wages. |  |  |
|  |  | Fopter says tat |  |  |
|  | of the Secreary, we understand, that, in |  |  |  |
|  | present exigencies of the service, the public in-terest would not be subserved by dispatchingthese vessels on their beneficent errands as | nette, a female, and a bird with a twig in its beak; an eagle between the signatures. On the |  |  |
|  |  | right hand margin is a black ground an inch wide, with TEN engraved in it. We have | $\bigcirc$ |  |
|  | these vessels on their beneficent errands as public ships. The means necessary for such a purpose-the men especially-are imperiously required for navaY operations against the public |  | Maxson, Eld. Azor Estee and Miss Susan Maxson, daugh ter of Daniel Maxson, Esq, all of Petersburg. <br> In Georgetown, N. Y., on the 26th ult., by Rev. J. Bailey, | to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three-the fourth copy being gratis. |
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| It continued for two days. The Mexicans had to | to place the stips at the disposal of Captains |  | 何 |  |
|  | fest will of Congress, as expressed in the first clause of its joint resolution, which was regard- |  |  | 为 |
|  |  |  |  |  the late Pose offoce har, to about one third the former ratee, making a very important-saving in |
|  |  |  | DIED, <br> nton, R. I.. Oct. 27, 1846, Mrs. Anna Vincent, |  |
|  |  |  | ation |  |
|  | they go out as pubic ships. Their pulic | the switch track, and two of the cars passedin er one of his legs, lacerating it in such aon |  |  |
|  | charter has been wholly taken from them for the period of their voyages, by their transfer, |  | Hopkinton at its organization in 1835 , of which she was an ornament until the long-wished-for summons came that called her hence to be with Christ. There have been but few |  |
|  |  | manner as to render amputation necessary Our readers will remember the sensation |  |  |
|  | under the direction of Congress, to private pery sons, in order to subserve the purpose of private |  |  |  |
|  | charity. Whether it would haye been appo-priate or not-in good or bad taste-to send |  |  |  |
|  |  | from the New Orleans Commercial Times, that |  |  |
|  |  | this notorious person was arrested in that city on Mlondy , Sth inst., by Capt. Winter, of the Second Municipality Police. He arrived there in the steamship Galveston from Texas. <br> The Sandwich Island News of Nov. 4, pub- |  |  |
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|  |  |  | glorious immortality. His death is a great loss to the church, as well as to the bereaved widow and family. His funeral was attended at Rockville, March 9. A sermon was preach- | preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of dis- eases to which they are applicable; added to the whole is a history of this branch of the science from the earliest times |
|  | Executive, does not, at the present time, exist. Nothing remained, therefore, but to execute the resolution in the manner which has been adopt- | The Sandwich Island News of Nov. 4, publishes a communication to the government from |  |  |
|  | ed by the department. [Washington Union. | Mr. Ten Eyck, our cornmissioner to the Sand-wich Islands, announcing the existence of war wich siands, announcing the existence of warbetween this country and Mexico and the con- |  |  |
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|  | Outrages in Canada.-The spring election for charter officers commenced in Montreal on | between this country and Mexico and the consequent blockade of Mexican ports. The same paper publishes a treaty just made between |  |  |
|  |  | Denmark and the Sandwich Islands, which it considers more favorable to the island gov |  |  |
|  | city as usual. The Minerve newspaper of that day says:- |  |  |  |
|  |  | ment than those with France and England. <br> A few days ago it was necessary to remove |  |  |
|  | ed bodies overran the streets, yelling vociferously. At an early hour this morning, a mob of | some earth and ruins from a place in Broadway, opposite Morris area, burnt over in the great eire. Allough it twenty months since the conflagration, took place, on removing the surface the fire was found to be still alive! Our informant said that steak might easily have been broiled on the coals which were discovered. <br> The Rev. Dr. Baird is delivering a course of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | dening, Chemistry, and Medicine; we intend to combineevery useful item of information, and without leasening itsvalue present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To |
|  | niost forbidding mien, mostly in rags, among whom were several (gentlemen) disguised, |  | . <br> James A Begg, Levi H. Bond, Alfred B. Burdick, S. S Griswold. Wm. S. Berry, M. T. Davis E. D. Randolph, I Leming, Geo. Crandall, Geo. D. Chester, R W. Randolph, I Gillett, H. P. Burdick, Nathan Wardner, Joshua Clarke, C P. Rood, Wm. B. Maxson, Wm. M Fahnestock. <br> 0 - |  |
|  | seized on the carts of the cartmen, and rushed |  |  |  |
|  | and proceeded to the different polls where our (the Liberal) candidates were in majority, took |  |  |  |
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|  | them into pieces. one of the polls of the East Ward, where N. Dumas, Esq., presided. The |  |  |  |
|  |  | The Rev. Dr. Baird is delivering a course of lectures on Europe, to the young ladies of a school in New York. The knowledge of Europe and European affairs which he possesses, will enable him to make a very interesting and proftable course. |  |  |
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|  |  | ing half in the weter, and the rest imbeded in the sand. General Scott and suit lodged there |  |  |
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Thi chinese medanit arts and social life. The following brief outline of Mr. Williams
fift lecture is copied from the Journal of ComTilliams, implomients less beautiful than those pres


 West now.
Agriculue is fostered by government as a
means of tits own escurity; for farmers are iso ated and contented. The purguit is honored
by the emperor in an anual powing ceremony
at Pekin. TTe lands are held from him in in manil
 son, but the brothers may also settle upon them,
son that subdivion is carried tot graat extent
The rincipal grain crop of the country is rice. It is sown so thick as to make and dense turf
which is transplanted to the field, which has for it. The first crop is hareveted in Jupyyt the
seocond in November. Wheat, millet and buck. wheat are raised as in other countries. Theit
implemento of husandry are oryry simple. $A$
man may of ten be cean carrying plow, harrow,
 The other labors of agriculture are The other labors of agriculture are the culti-
vation of cotton, and of the mublbery for gar-
ments, and tea for oxportation erbe em
 silk manuffacture.

 the wealthy delight to display many of these
vases of large gize; some sore sunken in the
earith and filled up with limestone and sand which is Boon covered with
apparance of a $a$ natural rock
They have very litte skill in working metalss gant and ungurpassed.
lead in
lin somi erespects ;
;

 they are made weith a ryeat variety of designs
and ornaments. Their lamp oil is obtained from
The Chinese are without inventive genius, but to appropriate English inventions. In the emanful ai to drive the foreign article from the marcanncns which they' had made after a cannon
taken from a wrocked ship. They are now
 constructed by a Chinese shipwright was con-
sidiered by foreiggitra as as quite creditable and
seaworth

They have no knowledge of anatomy or physi-
ologyn and their medical theory is therefore
wholly mpirical, whotly empirical, though. their practice is is.
proved bobernation.
eatesis are caused by by evil spey suppose that

 ate in both arms since 1820, and used to ininnocu-
late in the nose. They practise no more importcupping.

 Variety of wind and ort manned. instrumenents, and
drump; with which they make ixecrable muit
 they aiw it practibied by of dan Poring, and when
inquired if it was for medical purpuses, they After some remarks concerning the attain-
ments of the Chinesee in mathematics, astronomy, and geography - atatements respecting their
chrooology, which Mr. Williams is inclined t chronology, which Mr. Williams is in incined to to
credi, and which is not discorrdant with that of
the Bible



| Asiatics, far beyond their noighbors, and yet not to be compared with the lowest Christian countries. They are educated, but their education is founded wholly on ambition. They are civilis founded wholl ized, but their social system rests on selfishness alone. Yet, though lights and shadows are strangely mingled, society is, externally, courteous and pleasant. <br> But, with all their civilization, the Chinese are heathen still. The moral pollution of the nation is indiscribable. They are, moreover, dishonest, cruel and cowardy; and these traits, with their difficult language, are the great obstacles to their Christianization. |
| :---: |


| sомМамвиLisM. <br> We have the following information from a entleman who witnessed the transaction. He resides No. - Beekman street which is kept as a private boarding house, and occupied what is usually termed an attic room, from the roof of which project a number of gable windows. While comfortably enjoying a nap on Saturday night last, he was awakened by a queer noise, somewhat llke the scratching of a cat, proceeding from the outside of one of the windows. On getting up to inquire into the cause, what was his his surprise to find creeping along on the gutter a man, without any clothing upon was that the strange individual was crazy, but on second thought he concluded that he must be a sleep-walker. He refrained from making any noise for fear of frightening the dreamer, and causing him to fall from his dangerous posi- tion and he consequently ascended to the scutte of the house and there watched the movements of the stranger. He passed a number of he desired to enter, after which he placed himself in an upright position, and turned completely round as if musing upon the sleeping city, and then walked directly to the summit of city, and then waiked directly to the summit of the roof and there rested himself, shivering with cold and apparently mnch exhausted. The gentleman who was watching improved his eonleman who was watching, improved his opportunity, and stepped forward to seize and to awaken the somnambulist, who was very much embarrassed at finding himself in such a predicament ; and it was then ascertained that he resided in a neighboring house and had dwelling. He was taken home and thus the dithe matter ended. $\qquad$ [N. Y. Express. |
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## A BOA cossrnicropi. In the marshes of the valley the boa constric tor is oftem.met with of consid erable size. It


 had been put outt to pasture not fara, from the the
house, ooll not be ound, although strict seareh
wise mad
 which hung oror then water. It was dead, bee
had devidently bean footed down alive by re
cent flod and
 the open country by two horses, and was fout
to measure thirty-seven feet in length o
opening it the boyes of a horse, in a somewh
 $\frac{\text { ANIENT MIUSIC. }}{\text { [Gard }}$
The Pandean pipe has generally been ranked
as he first musical instrument ever invented, and this position is strongly corroborated by the
silent, yeturnering testiony of seutpruat and
Painting, both which branches of part remain unquestionabie evidence of the use of the pipe
long before we have the portrait of any thher
instument. Some, however, are disposed to concede the first place to the harp, and many
stout authorities maintian its claim.
shtyis inu
stument othen only boasting three strings,
 Winter
Fhrutes are said to have been invented by a






## paliwdrohes. <br> 



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