



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 25, 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

BY JOHN YOUNG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. A day of Public Thanksgiving is due to Almighty God, for blessings bestowed upon the people of this State during the past year.

While a sanguinary war has been raging upon our national frontier, while the principal city of a sister State has been scourged with a pestilence that walketh at noonday, and while want, famine and disease afflict the fairest portion of the mother country, the State of New York presents a glad picture of universal happiness and prosperity.

For all these, and for other good gifts, we are indebted to that Providence whose bounty and protection are conferred upon all, without regard to country or condition.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to observe the 25th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving; to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and mingle, with their thanksgivings, prayers to Heaven for the continuance of its smiles, and for its protection against famine, disease and crime.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Privy Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at the City of Albany, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

By the Governor, HENRY V. COIT, Private Secretary.

THANKSGIVING.

Our paper is dated, although not printed, on the day set apart by the Governor of this State for general thanksgiving. It is pleasant to remember, that not only the inhabitants of the State of New York, but those of a majority of our sister States, are engaged upon the same day in offering thanks to God for his mercies bestowed upon them.

Such are the feelings awakened by turning our thoughts to God. How different when they are turned upon the condition and actions of men! It is impossible to think of our own country, without feeling deeply and painfully in relation to the existing war with Mexico.

BATTLES ON THE SABBATH.

Many times, within the last few years, have we noticed in leading religious journals, attempts to prove the regard of God for the Sabbath, from the fact that victory in battle has often been given to armies which have refused to commence fighting on that day.

But farther, the reasoning to which we have alluded is opposed to the facts in the case. Our own Christian nation has had an army in active service for some two years past. With all our professions of Christianity, we believe it is not pretended that the Sabbath so-called has been very strictly observed in that army.

the city of Mexico was done on the same day of the week. Would it be possible, from these facts, to argue any special favor for the Sunday? The advocates of that day may think so, but we must be permitted to differ from them.

REV. JOHN BRITAIN SHENSTON.

The following brief biographical notice of the recently deceased Pastor of one of the Sabbath-keeping churches in London, is taken from the (English) Baptist Manual for 1845. It was written for that work, from authentic documents, by Rev. Wm. Henry Black, Pastor of the Sabbath-keeping Church in Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields:—

The Rev. JOHN BRITAIN SHENSTON, the third son of William Shenston, of Shoreditch, was born the 29th of January, 1776, and was named after his great uncle John Brittain, who was, from 1756 to his death in 1794, elder of the General Baptist church now meeting in Commercial Road East, London, but then in Church Lane, Whitechapel. His father was an ordained deacon of that church, and many years treasurer of the General Baptist Fund; and his eldest brother, William Shenston, was pastor of the Particular Baptist church in Allie street, Goodman's Fields, and died in 1833.

Mr. Shenston was baptized the 22d of April, 1792, and joined his uncle's church when little more than sixteen years of age; there he was called to the ministry on the 14th of August, 1787. On the 23d of April, 1799, he was ordained elder of the General Baptist church at the Park meeting, Duke street, Southwark, (now in the Borough Road), by his uncle's successor, Dan Taylor; but, at the end of ten years, of successful ministry, he resigned his charge by reason of a change of sentiments.

He then joined the church in Devonshire Square under the late Timothy Thomas, which he served as a deacon, continuing nevertheless to preach occasionally among the Particular Baptists, until, having formed a church at Crouch End, near Hornsey, Middlesex, he was dismissed thither in September, 1822, and set apart as its pastor on the 3d of October. About the same time, being convinced of the perpetual obligation of the seventh-day Sabbath, he began to attend public worship on that day, as conducted by Robert Burnside, at Devonshire Square; and on his death, in 1826, was unanimously requested to succeed as pastor of the old Seventh-day Baptist church, formed in 1675, by Francis Bamfield, the martyr.

Next follows the declaration of rights—many of them being copied from the State Constitutions of the United States. The legislative and executive branches of the Government are made conformable to our own; except that the President and Vice President are to be elected every two years. The Constitution concludes thus:— "Done in convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrat, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1847, and of the republic the first. In witness whereof we have hereto set our name."

CHRISTIAN DILIGENCE.

When we take into account the multitude of claims that rest on the Christian, and the vast importance attached to his work, the diversity of duties, the uncertainty of life, his fearful responsibility, the hastening judgment, the minute account that is then and there to be made, as well as the multitude of difficulties that gather about him in this world of cares, perplexities, and disappointments, we see the propriety and importance of the frequent admonitions and exhortations, that every where abound in the Scriptures of eternal truth, to "diligence in business." When all these mighty considerations are taken into account, we have no time to waste, no opportunities to lose, no talents to squander away in idleness.

The great amount of labor that is to be performed, is another reason why the child of God should be diligent. The world is the field. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." The heathen are to be given to Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

My brethren, we have soon got to meet our fellow travelers at the bar of God, there to give an account of all our mispent time here in this world; we then shall meet the sinner, and God will judge us according to our works. O, dear brethren, what our hands find to do let us do it with our might.

Scott, Oct. 1st, 1847.

Dr. BAIRD.—This gentleman is now lecturing with great acceptance to the citizens of Albany. His lectures must present new views of the state of society in Europe, to all who hear them, however much they may have read. The condition of the people of the continent in regard both to civilization and literature, is far more elevated than has been generally imagined.

NEW YORK FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The New York Recorder says: This Society, long known as a useful auxiliary of the Baptist State Education Society, celebrated its anniversary on Thursday evening, the 11th, at Rev. Dr. Cone's church. Rev. D. Dunbar prayed; Dr. Cone read the Treasurer's Report; the Report of the Board was read for the Secretary by Dr. Devan, who moved its acceptance, which was seconded by Rev. J. W. Sarles, of Brooklyn.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—Five missionaries of the American Board, Rev. Messrs. Baldwin and Cummings and wives, with Rev. Mr. Richards, and Dr. J. Sexton James and wife, under the Southern Baptist Convention, sailed from Philadelphia for China, on the 11th inst. The Christian Chronicle says a large concourse of the friends of the missionaries assembled, and the usual religious services were held.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—According to the official minutes of this church for 1847, as published by Lane & Tappitt, of New York, there are twenty-four conferences in union with the church, of which the Baltimore Conference has the largest membership, viz: 52,448 white and 16,387 colored.

A JEW IN FRANCE.—During the stay which Sir Moses Montefiore recently made in Paris, says the Archives Israelites for September, he had the honor to be presented to the King of the French. Sir Moses was accompanied by Dr. Loewe. The King expressed to the worthy English Israelite the hope of seeing the Jews every where emancipated, and in the enjoyment of the same privileges which they possess in France.

LATE FROM MR. ONCKEN.—In a letter dated Hamburg, Aug. 17, (says the Macedonian for November), Mr. Oncken thus speaks of the mercies which the church there is enjoying at the hand of God:—

"Our prosperity has been unprecedented, if the conversion of sinners and internal peace and harmony stand among the highest blessings in the kingdom of Christ. Not less than forty-five believers have been baptized and added to the church here, since January, and others will be added soon. A spirit of love and concord has bound the hearts of the disciples closer together than ever. Our assemblies continue to be numerously visited, and we have enjoyed seasons when God displayed his grace with such irresistible power, that the effects in the conviction and conversion of sinners were truly astonishing."

THE JEWS IN PRUSSIA.

The Orient publishes the following extract from a decree of the King, upon the address of the Chambers. It will be seen that the Jews are still very far from enjoying a perfect equality.

"There shall be granted to our Jewish subjects, so far as this law does not otherwise determine, in the whole extent of our kingdom, with (the obligation of) equal duties, also equal civil rights with our Christian subjects. A Jew shall only, then, be admissible to any mediate or immediate state or communal office, when there is not connected with the same the exercise of any judicial, police, or executive power. Besides this, the Jews shall remain altogether excluded from the government or superintendence of matters pertaining to Christian worship and education. In Universities the Jews may be appointed, so far as the statutes are not opposed thereto, as private teachers, extraordinary and ordinary professors of the chairs belonging to the medical, mathematical, natural, scientific, geographical, and linguistic departments.

A MISSIONARY'S FEELINGS.—Our readers are aware that Mr. Abbott, the Baptist missionary, left this country for Burma in August last. He went by the way of England, for the purpose of hastening his arrival at his field of labor. His two children he left with friends in the United States. Alluding to his feelings at leaving them, and while on the water, he says: "I looked from the ship on the face of dear friends, as they stood on the wharf in Boston—and for a moment I was sad. I shall see them no more! Well, the tie is sundered. So be it. It is not a new thing to me. Soon the city—the spires—the islands—my native land—faded from my view, and forever. And is it so, that I shall see my babes no more? Shall I never see that dear little creature, his elbows resting on my knees, his chin on his hands, looking into my face, and with tearful eyes and quivering lip, saying, 'Papa, please not go!' Ah! that sound and that countenance! I would give worlds to hear and see them again. And still, how the recollection makes my heart ache! The elder boy, too, with his mild eye and expressive countenance: Dear creatures! May He who hears the raven's cry, shelter them in his bosom!

MORAL DARKNESS IN VIRGINIA.—Bishop Johns of Baltimore, at a recent meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, made the following statement in regard to Virginia, as reported in the New York Express:—"At a recent meeting of the Bible Society for Virginia, it was reported that there are sixteen thousand families without the word of God. He knew of more than one county where there was no edifice for the worship of God, and no minister of any denomination whatever. The depth of their ignorance was amazing. A minister was summoned to attend the couch of a dying man, and on examining him as to his religious faith, found that he had never even heard the name of Jesus Christ but as an oath. Nor was this a solitary case. Two females were called to testify in court to an important business; on questioning them, previous to swearing them, it was ascertained, to the astonishment of both judge and jury, that they had never heard of either the Bible or of God!

PAUPERISM IN BOSTON.—During the year ending Nov. 1, 1847, the House of Industry, or Alms House, has had 2,434 inmates—661 for an average number. 70 city poor and 102 State pauper, remained the whole year. 340 died in the House during the year. Of this number, 804 were born in this country; 314 of them, however, of foreign parents; the rest were all foreigners. The expense of supporting this establishment for the year, has been about \$32,000. In the same period of time, the overseers of the poor have expended in out door relief to the poor about \$18,500, aiding 2,456 persons; of these, 1,140 were Americans. The Deer Island Hospital, for sick emigrants, was opened about the first of June, and up to Nov. 1, received 1,766 patients; of whom 248 had died, and 350 remained. During the past year the Boston Lunatic Hospital has had 204 patients, of whom 157 were State within a year. The aggregate number is 6,859, of whom 2,421 came into the State within a year.

It is estimated that an aggregate of 10,000 persons attend the public places of amusement in this city nightly, bringing into the pockets of the managers, \$5,000 equal to \$30,000 per week, or one million and a half of dollars per annum.



Miscellaneous.

THE OLD FARM RAKE.

I love it, I love it; and who'll undertake To chide me for loving my Old Farm Rake?

INTERVIEW BETWEEN CHARLES II. AND WILLIAM PENN, IN 1681.

When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred:—

AGE OF POULTRY.

Farmers usually sell poultry alive, excepting in some parts of the country, such as the borders, where geese are killed and plucked for the sake of their feathers before being sent to market.

no; but the head will corroborate your observation, if the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

The following beautiful illustration of the power of love over the hardest hearts will be acceptable, and we trust profitable, to our readers.

The Colony of Petitbourg is an establishment for the reformation of juvenile offenders—for instruction of abandoned children (boys) who are found without any parental care, wandering about the streets of Paris.

There are at present about 130 boys in the institution. Now here is the peculiarity of the discipline. After sentence is passed by the boys, under the approval of the director, the question is then put: "Will any of you consent to become the patron of this poor offender, that is, to take his place now and suffer in his room and stead, while he goes free?"

A remarkable case occurred lately. A boy whose violent temper and bad conduct had procured his expulsion from several schools in Paris, and who was in the fair way of becoming an outlaw and a terror to all good people, was received into the institution.

After some days the director reminded the boys of the case; and on the repetition of the call, "Will no one become the patron of this unhappy youth?" a voice was heard, "I will!"

SINGULAR FEROCITY OF WAR ELEPHANTS

The number of elephants employed in the armies of the Mogul sovereigns appear almost incredible, when we recollect the quantity of food necessary for the support of each individual.

These huge and powerful animals were trained to the dreadful business of war, and seemed to acquire a pleasure in aiding the wishes of their masters. They were covered with armor formed with plates of steel joined together by chains, so as especially to defend the trunk, head and interior parts of the body.

almost out of danger themselves, as the elephants were protected by their dense skins and superadded armor, and by their formidable trunks, welded with death-dealing force against the assailants. Can anything be conceived more dreadful than a field of battle covered by several hundred thousand combatants armed solely with swords, axes, and missile weapons, whilst a host of elephants are rushing upon their ranks!

To render the elephants more efficient in fight, large sabres, daggers, and other offensive weapons were fastened to their tusks, and every care was taken to inspire them with fury against their oppressors.

DULL BOYS.

We are not to conclude that those who are at first exceedingly dull, will never make great proficiency. The examples are numerous, of persons who were unpromising in childhood, but who were distinguished in manhood for their great acquirements.

Adam Clarke, D. D., was taught the alphabet with great difficulty. He was very often chastised for his dullness, and it was seriously feared that he would never learn. He was eight years old before he could spell words of three letters, and was distinguished for nothing but rolling large stones.

Isaac Bartow, D. D., for two or three years after he commenced going to school was only noted for quarrelling and rude sports. This seemed to be his ruling passion. His father considered his prospects for respectability so dark, that he often said, if either were to die, he hoped it would be Isaac.

PACKING APPLES FOR SEA-VOYAGES.—The following method is described by a writer in the Farmer and Mechanic, which he adopted for packing fine and selected apples for exportation to England.

MANURE.—Arthur Young took five equal portions of a field, one portion of which he manured with dry cut straw; a second with straw soaked five hours with fresh urine; a third with straw soaked in like manner fifteen hours; a fourth with straw soaked three days; and to the fifth portion he applied nothing.

LAW.—A young man, who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly very remarkable, though not very singular:

A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages.

THE DRESS OF CHILDREN.—It is unfortunately the fashion with many ladies of the present time to let their children be exposed with bare neck, arms, and legs, until the skin becomes mottled by a stagnant venous circulation (blueness of skin).

VARIETY.

Before 1350, the knife only was used in cutting up food. The fork was first used in Italy, and its use became general in other parts of Europe. It was at first considered so great a luxury, that many monastic orders forbade their members to use them.

The evils of poverty are more than half relieved, when you have removed from the poor the craving to be rich, and made them contented with their state of life. Philanthropy never did, and never will, loosen the bonds of the captive. Let philanthropy go, let humanity go; but let the heart be touched by divine charity; let each love God and Him only, live for God, and desire nothing but God in heaven or on earth, and the prison doors will fly open, the fetters drop from the slave's feet, the bowed down will be raised up, the whole race will be free, there hearts will be one heart, beat with one love and one hope, and bound with one joy.

In the United States, 6 feet is a very common height for men, though the average is not above 5 feet 9 inches. In England, the average is one or two inches less. Four and a half feet is the common height of Esquimaux, Laplanders and Siberians.

At the Museum at Niagara Falls the other day, a boy employed in cleaning the yard, ran a wheelbarrow across the fore paw of a bear. The animal was fastened by a chain, but becoming furious, he broke loose, seized the poor lad, and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died two days afterward.

The Mountain Eagle states that great excitement and alarm prevail at present among the inhabitants of Walker and Dade counties, Ga., produced by a burning volcano, which is said to have burst out from the high peaks of the Look-out Mountain, at a place called the "Narrows," on the 19th ult. Some of the inhabitants, it is stated, had removed from the neighborhood.

The Baltimore Sun publishes an advertisement for a firm in Washington, offering one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and safe delivery in jail of Geo. Washington. We have expected all sorts of degradation, but never expected to see Geo. Washington advertised as a runaway slave, from the city bearing his name, and under the Government he has founded.

A number of missionaries—consisting of Rev. Caleb Baldwin and wife of Bloomfield, N. J.; Rev. Seneca Cummings and wife, of New-Hampshire, and Rev. William L. Richards of Brooklyn, (son of Mr. Richards of the Sandwich Islands)—are about to embark for China from Philadelphia.

Mr. Houghton or Houton, a volunteer for the war of Mexico, who had disappeared, and was believed to have been run off in the midst of a herd of buffaloes on the plains, has returned safe, but almost starved to death, having been eight days without food.

Application will be made to the next New-Jersey Legislature for an act to incorporate a company with a capital of \$300,000, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Mount Holly through or near Mooristown to some point on the Delaware River, in or near the city of Camden.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered out west, which is said to supercede the necessity of military force. It is, to pass round a contribution box.

Dr. Beecher says:—Never chase a lie. Let it alone, and it will run itself to death. I can work out a good character much faster than any one can lie out of it.

The number of steamboats, hulls, and barges, that arrived at St. Louis from the 29th of August to the 25th of September, was 252, the tonnage of which amounts to 41,229.

The New-Orleans Delta states that the steamer Great Britain, as soon as she is refitted, is to run regularly between Liverpool and that city.

A "Farmers College" has been established at Pleasant Hill, 9 miles from Cincinnati, which already numbers 100 students.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. I speak the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the hilt upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and it exposes its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Law, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c.

The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL TAYLOR, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals. IRA SAYLES, Principals.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years.

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 particular is desired.

Regulations. 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.

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

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.

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

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