## VOL. IV.-NO. 45.






## (The Sabbath Mecorder

THE NETWT FROM BIROPE.
The foreign news which we publish to-day is
of an-important and startling charaterer such grand national movements as afe now going
forward, were probably never before witnoseded. All Europe is shaken with a commotion whic
doee toot seem yet to have reached its heigy deen not sememe it is coniderable variety of $m$
$m$ tive prompting and influencing, the movement
and various ends are proposed by the different parties in the great drama. Still there is a re
semblance througbout the whole. A sense. of

## to change the oxisiting

where minifesta itself. In some cases the form the censorship of the preass ;in others, it it the bxercies of authority and the enjoyment of emole people ofer whiom they rule. Whatever may disposition to oppress manifests itself, the up.
dising of the people is designed to check it Hence the variety of these movements, all of
which tend to overthrow usurpation and establish the authority and rights of the people.
Politicians are beginning to inquire anxious Whin wint these things end, and what will b
the resalts ? of course no one can protend to anibwer such a question with any degree of de-
finiteness or ceftainty. A speedy return of tranquility throughout Europe can not reasona-
bly be expected. To break the power and throw of the authority of sovereigns, is the
work of a day; put to establish new, govern-
ments upon a firto and lasting basisi requires time and deliberation. When to this consider powers which have been overthrown may ye premacy, it is easy to see that there is greaa
dificoulty in ayying when tranquility will be re
 drenched in blood. As to the results, it is Be the establishment of one gigantic republican
confederacy, extending fiom the Arctic to the Mediterranean, and from the Allantic to the
borders of Asia, "each separate member finding the relations of each to all the others, as well the the rest of the world, being regulated din But this bope, however pleasant to contemplate Europe are much more enlightened that at pre To CCritians, not less than to politicians,
theoe moviementis are deeply interesting. The quiotion has ben raised by some, whether the
timeos ppoken of in prophiccy for the casting down of thrones and the sitting of the Anient of Days may not be at hand. But whether
uch is or is not the case, there is evidently a loud call for watchfulness and activity on the
part of Christians. We are glad to see that th Religious Tract Society of Pans is awake are subject. They have recently made a
Crinestians, ado adoquent appeal to America
for fraternal concurrenc with them in their efforts to evangelize the French Republic. They state that their re
sources are cut off by the financial crisis throug
which the nation is now passing, and never, any former period, was it so necessary to sprea is also necessary with full hands to scatter th will be no more shackles to our Christian ac tivity. The laws restricting full religious liberty have been removed with all the rest. The career
is opened and we shall find no limit to the most ardent zeal. The American Tract Soci-
ety, to whom these appeals from Protestant
Ciristians of the French Republic are addressAd, will glady respond, whenever a generou larged remittances to their brethren in Paris
The Bible, with evangelical books and tracts is imperatively needed now in France; and, marks, "If extreme liberty is granted, if not sanctified and moderated by the liberty
which Christ has promised us, we kñow, more
 feelingly add, While the people are intoxicatWhile they speas them their duties effthily privileges only, mome meat to then thope-immortal privileges which the gospel se servative character of Christianity to sustan the gency, give them succor and support?
 Contantinople, dated, January 4th, 18


caste amone the sons op temperance. find a long letter from Geo. W. Clarke, the dis bringe to light an important fact relative to the
Sons of Temperance. It appears that in 1844 Mr. Clarke was invited to talk and sing on th
subjet of temperance at a division of th
anxious to promote the good cause, he accepted
the invitation. In consideration of his services
he was first elected an honorary member, an
afterwards a regular benefit member, thus giv ing him a good opportunity to become acquaint
ed with the character and influence of the or
ganization. But his impressions seem not to
have been at all favorable; and he has there
fore made a public declaration of his fore made a public declaration of his unwilling-
ness to coöperate with them. One reason for "founded upon the unchristian principle
caste-of prejudice against color-and will not
admit colored admit colored persons." As this position has
often been denied, he takes considerable troubbe ters. He shows that Samuel R. Ward, a well-
known and highly-respected colored minister a lodge of the Sons of Temperance in Cortlan
ville, reached the "Grand Worthy Patriarch" in Ne
York, he immediately suspended the deputy that district, and sent a special deputy to in
quire into the matter, who took from the div sion its books, papers, documents, \&c , and,
one of his reasons for doing so, says they " h actually initiated a colored man!"-an act
strictly prohibited by a resolution of the "Grand
Division." In view of these facts, Mr. Clark concludes his article by saying:-
I was aware that the colored people of this country had been silly enough to send to Eng-
land for a charter to organize themselves into
Odd-Fellows'-having been refused a charter 'Odd-Fellows'-having been refused a charter
by their countrymen in the United States. But
I was not aware; that, after having excluded colored personn from the privilege of member-
ship in the subordinate divisions, the 'Grand ship in the subordinate divisions, the
Division' had actually denied them the
organizing divisions among themselves! holders, oppressors of men, unjust and cruel
竍 are received with open arms. But a man wi
'sable brow,' however talented, just, and pu
in life, is rejected! Verily, one looks in va for a semblance of Christianity here. Alas, for
the poor colored man! He is excluded from and dining tables-he is excluded from the
schools and colleges-he is excluded from the
churches, unless he submits to the degradation churches, unless he submits to the degradation
of the infamous ‘ negro pew.' He may, how-
ever, if he can, build his own church-his own schol, ; but the ' Sons,' professedly a benevolent
institution, yield to the wicked prejudice against ing him the 'negro pew' in their temperance
church, but denying. him the poor privilege
of having one by himself!
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## mores! $\quad$ MISSIONS IN CHINA

The New England Puritan has a summary concert for missions held in Boston on the
first Monday evening in April. What follows all that relates to China:-
The annual report from the Mission in Can on, states that the difficulty which has hitherto
xisted in obtaining houses, is now much less, existed in obtaining houses, is now much less,
and it is hoped that the unwillingness shown by
the natives to have foreigners reside among the natives to have foreigners reside among
them, will before long be entirely overcome.
The Hospital has received in all over 25,000
 number is not so clarge, but more select than
formerly; and instegod of the casual, transiont at tendance, the greater partof the audience come There is also preaching in privata houses, sus. bers of books, pamptilets, tracts, \&c., have been reets of the city, and in almost every instance chey have, $\begin{aligned} & \text { cees the intercourge between the mis } \\ & \text { sionaries and the people is less free and unre }\end{aligned}$ strinined at Canton, than in the more norther The journal of Mr. Jobnson, of Fuchau, has
aipo bean received. This is al. large elace, num
bering about 600,000 people; with whom there


| STRANGE DOINGS AT WISHINETON. <br> The Capital of the United States has been the scene of some rather curious transactions within a week or two past. First came the great meeting and torch-light procession to rejoice over the French Revolution, by which slavery was abolished, and the press declared free. This was followed by an unsuccessful attempt of some seventy or eighty slaves to secure their freedom by taking passage on board a vessel from Washington which was expected to land them in Philadelphia. Then came a great mob, some 3,000 strong, threatening to destroy the office of the National Era, on account of a groundless suspicion that that paper was an indirect cause of the attempt on the part of the slaves to run away. For three nights that senseless mob collected before the unprotected printing office, listened to flaming speeches and lectures on law and order, hurled some stones and brickbats, and adjourned regularly to a certain hour the following evening. We believe no material damage has yet been done to the National Era establishment. But there is reason to believe that great damage has been done to the interests of slavery, and great good to the cause of freedom, by the discussion which has been provoked. |
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## Protestant Books in Italy.-An English traveler in Tuscany writes to a London paper,

 at a translation from the French, of a series oreligious addresses, chiefly from the pen of Mrs. Vinet, widow of the late distinguished preacher,
had just received the sanction of the public censor at Florence.. This work he thinks is calcu-
lated to awaken the attention of the sceptic and
the thoughtless, and regrets that he has not the means to put numerous copies in circulation beautiful land would do great good if they should ach expend only a few
bution of religious books.

## An Example to be Imitated.-On Sunday morning, 16th inst., Missionary Addresses of sirring interest was made to Dri Skinner's con gregation in Mercer-st., New York, by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, from Syria, and Dr. Anderson, Secre <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\qquad$ <br> y meet the appalling fact, stated by Dr. Ander <br> $\$ 60,000$ Scarcity of Religovs Books in Iowa.-A

German colporteur in Iowa gives the following
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means of grace and sources of knowledge are
very small; not only Romanists, but Protes
ants-Americans as well as Germans-wit
other religious books, except occasionally a of hym book, until I supplied them. Man derness already over ten years.'
Bbiles and Repoblics.-A correspondent
ion to the fact that "France is groaning for th ure her settling down as an orderly Republic ed a resolution for purchasing or obtaining, for circulation among the people-an example
which he thinks deserving of the consideratio

## Bequests.-The late Samuel Harvey,

 Germantown, Pennsylvania, has made the folowing legacies: $\$ 1,000$ to the Chartered Fun of the Methodist Episcopal Church; $\$ 1,000$ t
the Bible Society of Philadelphia; $\$ 1,000$ t the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia; $\$ 1,000$ to the Missionary Society of the Methodist
Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference. Comes to us in advance of the English edition
It opens with a long article, said to be by It opens with a long article, said to be by
Alison, on the "Fall of the Throne of the Bar ricades." This is followed by "A Germa
Ditty,"" Two Sonnets," "My Route into Cai ada," "The Conquest of Naples," "Traveling
in Tafyland," "Life and Times of Lurd Hard wicke," "How we got possession of the Tuil-
leries," " The Caxtons-a Family Picture."
The Parlor Magaine commences its Fifth Volume with the May number. It appears in eatest periodicals of the kind published. This magazine, as many of our readers already ing a periodical literature free from the traish
so generally diffused in similar channel only necessary to say, that the effort has su ceeded. It is issued monthly, containing thirty two super-royal pages of original matter, prin ing and colored flower in each number, with occeabional
beantiful ,
$\$ 2$ in ad 135 Nassau

| Senate, Mr. Allen presented a resolun the Legislature of the State of Ohio, of adopting Whitney's plan of a railthe Pacific, which was ordered printed. glass, of Ill,, from the Committee on ries, reported a bill providing for the oron of the Territory of Minesota; also the organization of Nebraska. These, with the Oregon bill, were made the order of the day for Wednesday, April . John M. Niles, of Ct., submitted a reinstructing the Committee on Finance re into the expediency of coining quares, and to discontinue the coining of which was adopted. <br> the principal discussions last week, in ouses, related to the subject of slavery mob in Washington. It was brought e Senate by Mr. Hale, of N. H., who leave to introduce a bill in relation to d unlawfulasemblages in the District mbia, and made a few brief and general upon the subject of the bill. He was d by Bagby of Alabama, Benton of Mu., of S. C., Wescott of Fla., all of whom d the slavery question with considerable <br> The exritiong debate was continued srs. Mangum, Callioun, Douglas, Foote, n Davis, Hannegan, John Davis; Butler, meron. The subject was under considwhen the Senate adjourned over till <br> House of Representatives, on Tuesday, dings of Ohio, moved to suspend the in order that be might offer a resolution appointment of a Select Committee to why the seventy men, women, and chilwere cast into prison this morning for at g to escape from the bondage in which ere held, and who were found in the er Pearl down the Potomac River. Ob were made, and the motion lost amid laughter. On Thursday, Mr. Palfrey of wished to offer a resolution setting forth ole proceedings of the recent mob raised sequence of the capture and imprison f the runaway slaves, and proposed to Select Comnittee to report what action use should take to secure its member personal threats and attacks. This led to discussion, which continued throug ay. On the following day, after som g, Mr. Palfrey was permitted to read ent from Mr . Giddings, detailing threat ch him, and when he had concluded M of Indiana, obtained the floor, and th adjourned till Monday. |
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The Steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New
York on the 21st ingt., bringing foreign news to
the 3d. The intelligence is highly important,
and shows that the revolutionary movement

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| ful |  |England, Ineland, and Scotland:

England beginning to feel the effects of
tent is manifested amòng the people, and men
of coolness and judgment are not without fears
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Charter. At a recent large meeting of Chart
ists in London, it was stated that when their pe-
tition was preste tition was presented from two to three hundred
thousand Chartists would walk to the House of Commons. One speaker said it was all a mock-
ery and a farce to petition at all, as they very
well knew that the Government would never grant the People's Charter, and therefore just
one hour ought to be appointed for the House
of Cone of Commons to consider their petition. If they
said "No," then 100,000 persons would form a
compact body understand each other by signs,
unite in a procession, and upset the Govern-
ment!
In Ireland, the evidences of disaffection are multiplying. A large portion of the working
classes in Dublin are arming themselves with rifles, muskets, and pikes, to be ready for any
emergency. Clubs are formed to practice fir ing, and large nu nubers regularly congregate boldy recommend a resort to the utmost ex-
tremities if necessafy. Meanwhile the Govern ment is taking every precaution against an out break, and furnishing arms and ammunition to
oyal subjects.
Scotland is comparatively quiet. Still, in conScotland is comparatively quiet. Still, in con
sequence of the recent disturbances in Edin
burg and Glasgow, the companies stationed a Lurg and Glasgow, the companies stationed The Provisional Grance: he elections for the General Assembly to Sun body to the 4ih of May

## Many of the Poles residing in Paris have ide

 g its ind bout three thousand Poles waited on the Pro visional Goverament at the Hotel do Ville,express their ismpathy.
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ders for the immediate formation of'a camp of
between thirty and thirty-five thousand men be-
weeen Vienne and Grenoble. The measure is tween Vienne and Grenoble. The measure is
said to be ad opted in consequence of the news
from Italy. Arother corps of observation is to be stationed at Nancy
One of the most striking effects of the late
political catastrophe is exhibited in journalism
Not only is the Not only is the circulation of all the established
journals enormously journals enormously increased, that of $L a$
Presse alone having risen from 36,000 to nearly
80,000 , but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence. A sort of spurnous race of
newspapers distributed by hawkers in all quar ters of Paris, and sold usually for one sou, th $r$ of the Government can prosecute a journalie criticising his public conduc
The disturbances in Lyons.still continue. On
toresth, 2,000 workmen attacked the military
Perrache, and plundered them of sevral thousand carbines
On Wednesday, M. Cremieux received a de
putation of the Colonists of Algeria, whol depatation of the Colonists of Algeria, whol de-
mandel that a decree should immediately pro manded that a decree should immediately pro-
Founce the incorporation of that country with ed a.decree authorizing Algeria Napoleon Bonaparte, oon of Prince Jerome,
as offered himelf as a candidate for the re The Jesuits have been expelled from Avig. The revolution whachala has been effected in Berlin, is said to have restored to the citizens
the right to assemble and speak freely of which the right to assemble and speak freely, of which
they have so long been deprived. Farther particulars are given relative to the encounter of
the people and military at Berlin, which show the people and military at Berlin, which show
that there was sharp fighting, and many lives lost.
The magnificent residence of the Prince de Croy, in Westphalia, and several other noble
mansions, have been totally destroyed by bands f peasantry. The hot houses alone of the There has been a succeessf: ful movement'among
and Holstein. he people of Schleswig and Holstein, At a address to the King, stating that his Ministers iere accordingly dismissed by the King boon
fter receiving the address. Before this result was announced, howe
ions had been commite
Kavantia,
King Louis abdicated in favor of his son
Maximilian on the 20 th of March. The re. iring sovereign was born on the 25 th of Au-
gust, 1786, and is now in his 62 d year. He scceefed his father on the 13 th of October,
1825 , and has therefore reigned rather more han 22 years. The new monarch, King Maximilian, entered his office with a proclamation
fall of good promises, which was well recoived The Emperor of Austria has issued a pro clamation granting complete amnesty for all
political criminals confined in the different prisons and fortresses. It had not been fully Polend and Runsta,
Dispatches had been received at Paris, stating that an insurrection had broken out in the
southern provinces of Russia. It was also
umo rumored, although the rumor was not generally The Emperor of Russia is concentrating a large
body of troops on the frontier of Galicia, some eagues from Cracow. He has already 50,000 soldiers in Russian Poland. The danger o
a collision between Germany and Russia is collision between Germany and Russia is oners at Cracow, amounting to 400 students,
priests, and nobles, were set free on the 17 th of March by Count llegun, who was accom
panied to the prison by 15,000 men, assembled
to insist upon their release: A movement began at at Milan immediately o Ae reception of news of the outbreak an issued a proclamation abolishing the censor
ship, and convoking the States for July 3 But these conceessions were too late. Th
people attacked the Austrian soldiers on the 22 d , and drove them from the citadel on the 23d, after killisg many, and taking a large
number of prisoners. The King of Sardinia issued on the same day, the 23 d, and therefore
without knowledge of the retirement of the Austrians, a proclamation, declaring waragainst
Austria, and announcing his intention of aiding Advices from Parma bring the confirmatio Advices from Parma bring the conirmation
of the revolution there. Ar the frita news of
the insurrection at Milan, the inhabitants filéd the streets, and fell upon the Austrians; the
the the
latter had recourse to grape. The Grand latter had recourse to grape. The Gran
Duke, however, alarmed at the sitaution of
affairs, published a proclamation, in which h zinounced bis wish to withdraw witt his family
anid named a regency, to which he treinfor aid named a regency, to which he transferred
supreme power, with full liberty to adopt such supreme power, with full liberty to adopt Buch
measures and establish such lawt as they migh
thinank fit under exieting circumstances. A. Pro
 Pellegrini.


Alistellaneous.

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| March ong, march on-all hearts resolved On Liberty or Death! |
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| And that wibead fiem herexin |
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Otie sabbaith Recortore

