## THE SABBATHRECORDER

## Che $\mathfrak{F a b b a t h}$ Recorder.

 leff New York in company with brethren Lucius Crandail and Nicholas Rogers, to attend the
meeting of the Sevent-day Beptist Central As-
Bociation, at Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y. The pasasage of 160 miles up the Hudson River to Albany, is now so comfortable a thing, that scarcely any body thinks of noticing or com
mentiug upon it: Still there are circumstances connected with it which would justify pretty full
notes bya traveler. The improvementin teamboat accommodations has probably been as rapid and extensive on this river as on any other in
the world. If a countryman who passed up or
 at the chatige which has taken place. Instead cabins, and rows of narrow sholvess on which
to sleep, he would find a real " floating palace, no sleep, he would find a real " Hloating palace",
nearly three hundred and fifty feet long, with
capacious abing elegantly fitted up than those of the best hotels,
and about as a uuie. The ocontantrumbling and
jogring of the machinery is ascrely heard or jogging of the machinery is scarcely heard or
fell, and one may easily forget that he is pass ing over the water at the rate of twenty miles
an hour, and believe himself comfortably settled for the night in some retired and richly furnish.
ed pubbic-house. Nor is it simply in these out. ward things that the steamer rivala the hotel
In the courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the
officers, and the promptness and attendance of officers, and the promptness and attendance on
waiters, it equals what can be found in any other place.. Under such circumstances; a pas.
sage up the Hudson is rathere to be desired, than
dreaded, than to enjoy themselves.
Albany continues to be about as much of a nuisance to travelers as it was years ago-not
on account of its location, or the character of
its inhabitants in general-but on account of the miserable race of hackmen and carmen it sup-
ports. They have long been notorious for their
lying "tricks upon travelers," of which we happened to witnéss some specimens in passing
through the place. Thay are always ready
when a steamboat arrives, and rush on board with the ferocity of a pack of wolves. If they
chance to find an old lady in want of a carriage,
or a person not accustomed to traveling who
wants a cart, they pounce upon such a victim
without the least apparent hesitancy or compunction, and make the most they can out of
the job. If one could forget the the job. If one could forget the wickednes
and meanness of such business, it would b
amusing to observe them. But considering th character of their transactions, they are mo
disgusting than amusing. For ourselves, long ago determined to patronize them as little
as possible. If every traveler would take the
trouble to place his baggage for the railroad on or the exclusive purpose of carrying it free and would then walk to the depot, he would
save himself a deal of trouble, and perhaps do something to rid the traveling public of a se The harpies.
Albe city of Schenectady, sixteen miles from
Albany, has not improved much—perhaps it has Albany, has not improved much-perhaps it has
declined-for many years past. Union Collegee
has no doubt done something to benefit the city has no doubt done something to benefit the city, comparison with the population, and wages have
consequently been very low. We were glad to turing establishments are now going up, which lead to the improvement of the city.
The railroad from Schenectady to Utica ha rocently been much improved by the laying o
new track, and it is now in fine order. Th conductors of it are gentlemanly and accom-
modating. There is, however, a pretty general feeling of dissatisfaction with the high fare
which they charge-three dollars being regarded as too much for a ride of less than eighty
miles on a road doing so large and safe a busi ness. The experiment was once tried of put But the Directors afterwards raised it to the o port of the road was inadequate-but that the
other roads seertward did not reduce their prices
also I The reason may satisy those who gave it, but it does not satisfy the patrons of the road
They have, however, no alternative at presen They have, howe
oxcept those pon
for business men. ceiving an inportant imed syracuse are now emplayed. We hear of but one cau of complaint on this road, and that is a want of
care in taking charge of baggage. Two o ghree instances have occurred recently of ba
DeRuyter pensengo, (which is the depot fors out before reaching its destination, althoug properly deposited with the buggage ma perions feel indignant at being delayed and did appointed on account of the, carelessaness
thope whone buainess it is to attend to the mat Thto only rembedy is to take as much car

- powible of your uwn baggage.
 Tweotyonty.throe fires, ariving The DeRuyter Institute, we rejoice to hear,
is now in a prosperous condition. It has about ixty students in attendance, which is consider The Central Association has been in session
wo days. But it has not


## THE condition OF swizeriand.

## Chambers' Edingburg Journal says, th

 freest country of Europe is a very erroneouone. About two-thirds of the Swiss bein Protestants, and the remaining one-thir Catholics; and the Protestant and Catholi
cantons, as the recent civil war has shown, hate each other as the hostile clans in the Highlands hated each other two hundred years ago. Be- Be-
sides, the neat-trimmed flower-garden and stucis but a few hours' climbing from the lofty hill leads a half-vagabond existence, tending hi his children run ragged and barefooted along people so variously situated there can be littl
ympathy. A consequence of this national dis intergation has been, that the rights of citizen good for nothing in cantonher. The citizen o was allowed toleration; but neither he nor hi come denizens of their adopted country.
Roman Catholic at Lucerne, who turned Pr estant, lost all his property, and was liable to
banishment; a Protestant at Berne turning Roman Catholic, was punished in like manner
Thus, in process of time, it came to pass that all ody switzerland there grew up a distinct
body of men, the descendants of individuals
who had lost their civil rights in their respective cantons, either in consequence of change of re-
ligion, or of misdemeanors for which they were or lastly, as foreigners settled in Switzerland d upon the children to the last generation losen-hiterally the homeless-people to whom
che law allowed nothing-involuntary outlaws They exist at the present moment in steadily
increasing numbers ; and, as injustice alway rganized body of mendicants, hucksters, pil ther countries, but much more numerous, com
pact, and formidable to the society which ha pact, and formidable to the society which ha
aast them out. Some years ago, these Heimath
losen were become so troubleso ate was forced upon the attention of the Swis esult of which showed there were thousand ho had neither a fixed trade or a permane thwn, they assumed, for the time, the characrs, and menders of pots and kettles. When
ver they might, they lived by choice in the voods and mountains, supporting themselves by
all kinds of thievery. At night, they creep into aves, or sleep round a fire in the open air
nd this through the depth of winter. Mar xamined could tell their own age, and very
and As know who were their fathers and mothera
As the children can walk, they are sen lunder at at night to the and steal, and bring thei main meantime encamped in the forests. They nd whenever discovered, they are liable to be
mprisoned without cause assigned; and for nerly, when the prisons were over-crowded
nany were executed without even the formality of a trial. They are now, as soon as seized,
scorted by troops to the boundaries of the canton, and thrust into the next, by which they neantime escape. The report recommended
vafious plang for absorbing this unwholesome population, which have been frequently since
discussed; but nothing has been done, and the roubled state of the country renders any im
provement now less likely than ever.

## Editorial Chanobs.-Wesee itstated that Rev

 elected by the Methodist General Conferencein in session at Pittsburg, editor of the Christ ears. Mr. Stevens subsequently resigned Rev. Prof. McClintock, of Dickinson College, has been chosen for the same term editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review. Rev. Matthew
Simpson was elected editor of the Western Cbristian Advocate. Rev. Wm. Hosmer, was
alected editor of the Northern Christian Advo cate. Rev. Wm. Hunter was re-elected edito of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. We can-
not think that the manner in which our Methodist brethren control and direct their periodi
cale and their press, is very favorable to edito rial independerice. An organ owned by a Gen
eral Conferes. eral ' ©nference, and controlled by it, must gi
the "certain sound,' which it may prescribe.

| the morbid associations of monomania. The |
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| time for holding these fairs has been changed |
| from winter to spring, and there was one held |$|$


men whose occupation it is to study the divine
word, to explain and enforce the doctrines and
duties of religion, and to promote in all possi-
ble ways the spiritual welfare of ble ways the spiritual welfare of mankind. No
sacred institution is marked by more skillful adaptation to its end, or dictated by a more pro-
found knowledge of our nature, than that of preaching. Without such an institution, Christ-
ianity would be deprived of one principal element of power-of a vital organ. Regarded
as an instrument by which men may be taugh as an instrument by which men may be taugh
the truth, or made to feel it, it is equally im
portant.
As to the first, the superiority of oral instruc tion over every other mode of imparting it is
universally allowed. It arrests the attention more effectually, it admits of more easy and
familiar illustration, and of repetitions, which necessary, or would think tedious; fit is associat-
ed with the tones, the looks, and the gestures of him who utters it, with the circumstances
under which it is delivered, with the very place
of meeting, and the assembly itself; and for these reasons is more strongly riveted on the
memory. But this institution is of equal im portance as an instrument of exciting adequate
emotion. The persuasive power of the living
vicher voice, farther aided by the eye, the countenance,
and the gesture of the speaker, is admitted by all; and thus truths which appear compara-
tively cold on the page of a oonk, seem animat-
ed as with new life when heard from the lips.
Nor does the efficacy of this instrument end ven here. He who devised it well knew all
the susceptibilities of our social nature, and
hence the institutions of public worship gene hence the institutions of public worship gener-
ally. He who has commanded us not to "for-
sake the assembling of ourselves together," well and the influence of social sympathy, tend to
excite and deepen emotion; and when such as sembling is abandoned, it may safely be affirmed
that the spirit of religion will decline. Thi
law of emotion, which attends more or less al acts of public worship, affects, in a peculiar
manner, the office of preaching. The projec-
tive and reflex current of sympathy, as it-circulates from heart to heart, intensifies the emo-
tions both of speakers and hearers, who act and
re-act reciprocally upon each re-act reciprocally upon each other. The per-
suasive efficiency of the living voice, is great as
compared with that of a book, even when it is addressed to a n individual, but receives a still
greater addition, when addressed to a multitud greater addition, when addressed to a multitude. ous." Whately says, "Every one is aware of
the infectious nature of any emotion in a large
assembly. It may be compared to the increase of sound by a number of echoes; or of light by
a number of mirrors; or to the blaze of a heap of fire-brands, each of which would speedily
have gone out if kindled separately, but which, when thrown together, help to kindle each
other." To the power of the living ministry,
every every one's
attended it.

## Liseria.-The Commercial Advertiser, citing from its late files of Liberia papers, says: :- " The Luminary speaks of a very general and strong desire on the part of the native residents, strong desire on the part of the native residents, the Congoes especially, for instruction. They throng the Sunday schools and manifest aston.

 ishing eagerness in the pursuit of knowledg Unfortunately, their wants cannot be suppliednot for the lack of teachers, or for want very few primary books: The editor makes an
venses but because the colonist have earuest appeal for aid, and asks that any indi-
viduals or families having such books will surender them to meet the emergency. Help
from abroad, especially from the United States Drsolaytons of Rum in Africa,-At a re
cent monthly meeting in the American Trate cent monthly meeting in the American Trac
House, for the public communication of missio intelligence, Rev. J. L. Wilson, from Western
Africa, stated the appalling fact that rum, introduced by traders from America, England, and France, was probably doing much more to de-
populate and afflict that country, than even the slave trade, with all the bloody skirmishes
its traiu. It was a leading article of trade wit try, visiting the region. And as one thibe after
the

## ence; others from the interior came in to occu-

 Amosements or tre Insane.-At the Utica Lunatic Asylum, of which Dr. Brigham is theefficient and humane Superintendent, the patients are every year allowed an "Asylum
Fair," to which the unfortunate beings always look forward with all the pleasure imaginable These things are eminently promotive of the
finer feelings of their natures, and, serve an ad- REFLECTIONS.
Often, in my rambles to catch the first rays
of golden light or to watch the fading tints at rearing his ribbed sides from the ocean-wave So often have I seen it that its image rests upon
my memory like a picture. There is nothing o deep an impression upon my mind; but from magination a tongue, and draw from its venera
ble teachings a lesson for life-a lesson which I fain would make a part of my rule of action,
a part of my existence. Hearit speak-"Here
I stand, and long have stood. My fresh born light as he came fresh from the hand of hi
Creator. When the zephyr had scarcely learndashed its spray up my furrowed side and fel fowl, in her first winged expedition, nestle
among my jagged cliffs, and from my summi The new-fledged young took its winged way
The ebb and flow of countless tides have lave raging tempest have alike saluted me, but uned toward the throne of my Creator;'and $m y$ foot firmly fixed in its resting place; I I have said
to the fierce tempest, rage on; to the seducin
zephyr's gentle hymning, I have said, I heed you which I protect, a safe retreat from ocean summitt faithfully points the way to the benig
ed seaman, and all within my influence at
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The Mariner's Family Indistrial Societt
The Fourth Annual Report of this Societ contains much that is interesting. This Societ hands of the destitute female relative of sea
men, the means of labor and of enabling them the sufferings of poverty. During the past year
there have been in the employment of the So
ciety 131 females taken from this class. The
have made 9,150 garments, and have receive
the sum of $\$ 2,22548$, as wages. This is


Reponation my vinemis - Wo learn that the late session of the Virgitia Episcopal Con-
vention adopted an amendment to their constitution, " making it the duty of the diocese of all members of the Church who wunion-table oll members of the Church who were addicted public balls, theatrical exhibitions, ballet dancing, and the exhibition of the. model artists,"

Anvice to A Student.-When the Rev. C. Buck, author of the "Theological Dictionary,"
was a student, the Rev. John Ryland, Senior, of Northampton, gave him the following items of

1. Do not huy too many books, for that will hurt your pocket.
2. Do not sitt up at night to study, for that will hurt Your constitution.
3. Do not go a courting, for that will hure our mind:
New Society-A Society has been formed in Paris, under the title of "La Societe pour
application du Christianisme aux Questions So. ciales," which is to embrace the following ob1. The application of the principles of Christ-
ianity to social questions. anity to social questions.
4. The assertion of theright of conscience and
of private judgement in all cases in which they of private judgement in all cases in which they
may require to be protected against the absorb-
ant tendencies of the State. 3. The non-payment of ministers of religion
by the State. The Jews in Europe.-The Jewish Emanci-
pation bill had its third reading in the House pation bill had its third reading in the House the 4th of May. Under present circumstances
it can hardiy fail to pass the House of Lords, now can bardly failto pass the House of Lords, now
not strong enough to oppose the popular will. At the same lime it is painful to witness that
the popular feeling in Hungary, Baden, Bohethe popular feeling in Hungary, Baden, Bohe-
mia, and Prussian Poland, is exceedingly ad-
verse to the Jews. In all these districts popu-
lar nutbreaks have taken place, in which the lar outbreaks have taken place,
Jews were either threatened or badly treated.
The following extract of a letter, dated London, April 3, we copy from the
American Jewish Advocate"
"I see by the papers, tha "I see by the papers, that the Israelites of
Paris have petitioned the Provisional Government to abolish the present Consistory, as it is
elccted by 111 persons, when the Jewish popu-
lation exceeds 6,000 . I presume you have seen lation exceeds 6,000 . I presume you have seen
the synopsis of the Constitution offered by the
Emperor of Austria to his subjects, in which the Israelites ate accorded equal rights. I heard
that some disturbances had occurred in Posen,
during which the Israelites had been treated during which the Israelites had been treated
with barbarity; one child had been murdered
by bleeding it to death, and other horrible arrocities perpetrated. I see by the papers of the
day, that according to an ancient prophecy,
bound up with the superstitions of the 1 leople of bound up with the superstitions of the lieople of
Posen, that when Easter Sunday falls upor St.
George's day, a great miracle will ensue, which
will George's day, a great miracle will ensue, which
will fill the world with lamentation and woe;
and afterwards with joy.' This event occurs and afterwards with joy.
this year, and it has caused such a sensation
among the Jews, that many of them have quit-
ted the city, to avoid the expected miracle. No doubt anticippating
ties of last week."

## Attendance on the Peiyer-Meeting.-The following remarks, from the Congregational

 Journal, we think, commend themselves to theconsideration of Christians-especially those who are disposed to excuse themselves for non-
attendance on the prayer-meeting on every trivi-
al occasion, by supposing that it is of little conseal occasion, by supposing that it is of little conse-
quence whether $t$ hey attend -
Does it ever occur to you, my Christian brothquoes it ever occur to you, my Christian broth-
Der, that your attendance on the prayer-meeting
will greaty encourage your mivister, and that
yourabsence will dishearten hiqe. Suci, wo
know from experience, is the fact and it is a fact of too much importance for you to overlook.
He is the servant of the church, and whaterer stimulates and encourages him, exerts a most
favorable influence on the church and congrega-
tion. He will preach better-better perform tion. He will preach better-better perform
all his pastoral duties-be more spiritual and
instructive for he will feel that hip efforts are instructive, for he will feel that his efforts are
appreciated -thet he iin not laboring in vain and
spending his strength for naught. It is in no small speuding his strength for naught. It is in no small
degree owing to this influence that the preach-
ing during ing during a revival of religion is more direct,
spinitual, and searching than at other times. It requirestore grace than is ordinarily possess-
ed by a minister of Christ for him rot to feel his
heart sick within him when he sees, every week heart sick within him', when he sees, every week
at the prayer-meeting the most conclusive evi-
dence that many of his church feel but litte, if dence that many of his church feel but little, if
any interest in the object for which he is labor-
sing. He studies haja to make neceessary preing. He studies hard to make necessary pre-
parations-leaves all other business, however
pressing; goes through cold, and heat, and storm pressing goes through cold, and heat, and storm
-in healti, and often out of health, and finds-
what does he find? -a comparatively what does he find ?-a comparatively small
number r resent, while yery many who pught
and might have been there are about their usual business. - No one but a minister can know the
trials connected with this subject. Many te
are aware do not think of his feelings, or contrials connected with this subject. Many we
are aware do not think of his feelings, or con-
sider the influence of the conduct on his usefulness. Others still may think that be need not
trouble himesf about it. If he does not feel
troubled grieved, troubled, grieved, and afllicted, he is not -it to
bea minister. He sees in such developments an
index of the character of those for whose souls
he watches. He sees that they are disregarding their covenant vows-casting off their Christ-
ian armor, exposing themselves to the femptations of the world and the evils of the adversa-
ry-that they are dishonoring the cause of
Christ aud exerting an influence destructive to the souls of men.
ligion in the church to be found in the melan-
choly fact that the prayercholy fact that the prayer-meeting is forsaken ?
Is not this one reason why people become disIs not this one reason why people become dis.
affected with their minister pad wish for a
change, Think of theese thinge and be found
at the next prayer-meeting-and never again
at the next
absent yourib


## General Intelligence. <br> setev diys later room burope.

 The Acadia arrived at Halifax on Friday last,bringing European dates to the 27 th of May Lyons is entirely under a mob law, and there is
approhension that the tranquility of Paris would appruhension out in the departments, partic
not be carried out
larly where there are large assemblages larly where there are large assemblages
workingmen who are taught to believe that th
$\qquad$ can live on the earnings of the rich and ente prising. Such views, if carried out by
law, will restore monarchy and tyranny. . order. The grand national fete took place
Paris according to arrangement. There is Paris according to arrangement. There is a
indication of clashing in jurisdiction betwee the executive and legistative branches of go
ernment. Lamartine, it is rumored, talks of re
signing. It is to be hoped he will not, for seems to be one of the most collected, and em
nent anong those who brought about the revio
lution. The government has decreed that

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| ages done to the property of her husband whileoccupied by our forces. |  |
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## SUMMARY





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Intelligencer gives the following details of a
Two gentlemen, Elijah Adams and Rowland
Robertson, met in a ball-room, and to the as tonishment of all those present who were aware
that they had allowed a dispute aboutt property
to interfere with their feelings of friendship for each other, they linked armsi and walked to-
gether to an unoccupied corner of the apart-
men. Scarcely had they reached the desired
position
Disastiz At Niagara Falles-Chippewa
(Canada,) June 2. The bat Duke of York,
Paul Parker, owner, bound from Black Rock Paul Parker, owner, bound from Black Rock
to Grand River, reached a far as the mouth of
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
strictly private, when Robertson was seen to
strike Adams a violent blow in the face
Adams had scarcely felt the blow ere with a
revolver he shot Robertson through the body.
The effect may be imagined. Confusion con. The effect may be imagined. Confusion, con.
sternation, shrieks, and the most melancholy excitement, swallowed up, with the power of
magi, all the hapiness of the scene The
bleeding and life-yielding form of Robertson,
in the trage in the tragedy, was now the only remaining
feature in the festival.
The esneses of the whole people of the parish
were stunned with the intelligence. The two were stunned with the intelligence. The two
men who had given such a faraful linale to this
occasion of festivity were 'well related, and of eccasion of festivity were well related, and of
equal personal respectibility. They had been
brothers-in-lawo Adams was a widower, having brothers-in-law! Adams was a widower, having
beenn the husband of Robertson's deceased sister. The junfortunate Rebertson, at the time
of the catastrophe, had accarcely realized the
passing away of the honey-moon, and his young and unsuspecting bride was mingling happiling in
the life of the ball-room, when the report of
deathe death in the room adjacent staggered the senses
of all. Robertson expired on the succeeding
evening. Adams surrendered himself in the open Court on Saturdeay morning, and was ad-
mitted to bail in the sum of $\$ 5,000$.

## 

 age, wask killed in Feck with, about 80 years ofgrankin on Saturday after-
noon last. It is said that she and uer noon last. It is said that s se ana and her hustanand,
who is about 85 , have been in the habit of drinking to excess, and on on that d daye; habit of drine one pre-
inous, had brought home some whisky, which
they divided. During Satidey they, hivided. Douring Saturday ahternoon which
old man was gone out an hhour ort two, and he
oayy that while he was gone the old woman hid
bis whity bis whisk - that they had a quarrel, and he struck her. There were five quarrel, and he severe
wounds on her head, apparently inflicted by
some instrument with sharp corners nome instrument with sharp corners, althogh
cone could be found except the whisky jug. A
coroner's inquest was held on Monday afternoun, which rendered held on Monday after-
to herdict that she came HERoro ConDoct or a Younca Ladr.-The
 lously. It was left in a wagon an most miradacu-
While its caroless parents went next door to do
wome shopping. During their abe


