



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 13, 1850.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS AND SABBATH-BREAKING.

One of our exchanges copies from the New York Observer—a paper too orthodox to exchange with us—a letter of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, in which no very flattering picture is given of the respect paid in the Western States to what is falsely called the Sabbath.

I cannot learn, after the most diligent inquiry, that there is a single Sabbath-keeping boat for long travel on the Mississippi or any of its tributaries. They do not load and unload freight here (Louisville) as on other days, nor, I believe, at Cincinnati or Pittsburg. How it is in St. Louis and New Orleans, I am not informed.

Upon this quibble—for it is but a quibble—we remark, that if “the holy rest is one thing, and the day on which we are required to rest quite another,” then, in order that such a distinction may have any weight in the argument, it must be supposed that God blessed the rest abstractly, and not the day.

Verily, Doctor H., it is not the man who performs labor on the first day of the week, or who travels on that day, that is guilty of Sabbath-breaking; but it is the one who works on the seventh day—the one who travels on the last day of the week—who sets at naught “the holy of the Lord.”

Communications were received and read from nearly all of the churches belonging to the Association; also one from the church in Pinckney, Jefferson County, requesting to be admitted into the Association—a request which was granted.

institution, that “the seventh day was set apart, rather than the sixth, the first, or any other, because that God himself rested on that day, or ceased from the work of creation.” It is thus clear, enough, that Dr. H. well understands what is the thing enjoined in the fourth commandment.

“The seventh day is the Sabbath. It was so at that time, and for many ages after. But it is not said, that it always shall be.” We affix no marks of exclamation to this sentence, though strongly tempted to do so.

“The fourth commandment is so expressed as to admit of a change in the day, without at all affecting the sacred institution itself; and this phraseology, we doubt not, was adopted by the divine Law-Giver, with special reference to such a change.”

Several questions of general interest to the churches and the denomination were introduced and discussed by the Association. The subject of Foreign Missions was not brought before the Association in a form to elicit much remark; but it was presented in the discourse preached on Sabbath morning previous to taking a collection for the benefit of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

The subject of Education occupied quite a prominent place in the deliberations of the Association. It was presented in a report and resolutions prepared by the Committee on Education, and discussed at considerable length by several of the brethren.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in May, 1851; Wm. B. Maxson to preach the introductory discourse, and Russell G. Burdick alternate.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association held its anniversary at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the fourth, fifth, and sixth days of last week. The delegation from the churches was not as large as on some previous occasions, yet it was sufficiently large to make an interesting session.

With this view, they look with interest to a judicious application of the principle of free schools, in the broadest sense of the term, and hope that the action of our State in relation to its present law, will not be such as to defeat its object, whatever may be the means used to strip it of its manifest defects.

the salvation of sinners. Some, we know, do feel anxious on the subject, and are inquiring the cause of the acknowledged evil with an earnest desire for its removal.

The Missionary Operations within the bounds of the Association have not been carried on during the past year with that vigor which the interests of the cause have demanded and the appointments at the last meeting promised.

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THE REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education respectfully report: That they are impressed with the importance of the subject committed to their consideration, and have endeavored to bestow upon it all the thought which the occasion would allow.

While it is the duty of citizens, as such, to labor for the universal diffusion of education, it becomes us, as Christians and as Seventh-day Baptists, to see that all the youth of our own societies are abundantly supplied with the best facilities for pursuing science without embarrassment.

efforts in all cases where they are needed. We should all feel that we have a common interest in this matter, and promptly make sacrifices worthy of the object.

Your Committee hail with unfeigned satisfaction the fact, that the subject of endowing and erecting a College has been brought before the Denomination, and though we are not satisfied that the time has come to make appropriations for this work, yet we hope that the enterprise will be cherished, and as soon as the plan is matured, and we ascertain that we are able to endow a College of the highest order, purely denominational, we trust that you will not be slow to join with the sister Associations in consummating at once an object so desirable.

In conclusion, we would submit for your consideration the following resolutions:— 1st. Resolved, That the youth of the denomination are, in an important sense, the property of the denomination.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 2.

GLASGOW, May 17th, 1850.

Having adverted to the efforts made in getting up petitions urging Parliament to interfere for the shutting of the Post Offices on Sunday, I would add, that while this has been chiefly the work of the Free Church, it has not been confined to them.

It is stated, that Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, has had an interview, at Rome, with the Pope, with the view of making the poor man a half convert to Christianity, in order thereby to fit him for converting Protestants into half Papists.

The electric telegraph announces that last night, in Committee, the House of Commons sanctioned Mr. Stuart Wortley's Bill for legalizing a man's marriage with a deceased wife's sister—a measure which has been keenly opposed by several of the religious denominations in this country, especially in Scotland.

wife's death. Marriage, then, with a sister, is incest, and condemned both by the law of God and man. But is there not a fallacy here? As a wife is bound to her husband so long as he liveth, so also is a husband bound to his wife so long as she liveth.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of Telegraphs to the South-Eastern Railway Co., has lately published an account of the management of the Electric Telegraph on that line, 180 miles in length.

The Sabbath Recorder for the 2d instant contains a paragraph relative to the amount expended on the British Museum and Library. It is an extract from a Report recently presented to Parliament by Commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the Museum, in all its departments.

The third, that it is the duty of Congress to provide for the territories civil, instead of military governments, and that all laws of foreign powers to whom the territories once belonged, against the rights of persons or property, as secured or recognized in the courts of the United States, are void.

The fourth relates to powers granted by the States to the general government, and that what the States hold as property the government is bound to defend as such.

The fifth is against the government making any distinction of property in the territories, but to recognize the rights of the citizens of the several States.

The sixth states that the slaveholding States will not submit to the enactment by Congress of any law imposing onerous conditions upon their removing with their property to the territories.

great privilege to studious persons, as enabling them easily to ascertain what treasures are contained in this great national collection. The Athenaeum proposes that besides the Catalogue of the books actually in the library, there should be prepared a list containing the titles so far as they can possibly be found) of all others ever published in the English language, to be supplied to the library as opportunity offers.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fifty-first annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, the 30th of April. The Earl of Chichester, presided.

The gross income of the year, including legacies, &c., amounts to £104,273 6s. 10d., the expenditure to £83,710 9s. 2d. The legacies (£7,624 18s. 3d.) being carried to the capital fund, the available income of the society to meet this expenditure has been £84,529 3s. 11d.; leaving a surplus income over expenditure of £818 14s. 9d.

During the year two missionaries of the society have been removed by death—Mr. Haastrop, in West Africa, after ten years service, and Mr. Kraup of North India, after eleven years. Thirteen additional clergymen have been sent out; three more have been ordained in the missions.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The Southern Convention assembled at Nashville on the 3d of June. On the 11th, being the eighth day of the session, an Address to the People of the South was introduced, which had not been acted upon at the last dates. It has been agreed to hold another Convention at Nashville, commencing on the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress.

The first resolution asserts that the territories belong to the people of the several States, and that all have an equal right to migrate thither with their property.

The second, that Congress has no right to exclude from the territories property lawfully belonging to the States of the Union—that it is unconstitutional.

The third, that it is the duty of Congress to provide for the territories civil, instead of military governments, and that all laws of foreign powers to whom the territories once belonged, against the rights of persons or property, as secured or recognized in the courts of the United States, are void.

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