# PROTESTANT SENTINEL.

# AND SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST JOURNAL.

WILLIAM D. COCHRAN,-EDITOR.

"BUY THE TRUTH, AND SELL IT NOT; ALSO, WISDOM, INSTRUCTION, AND UNDERSTANDING."

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#### COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Executive Committee of the Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1837. Dear Brethren,-Immediately after receiving the appointment, as a committee, in connection with br. John Maxson, to collect information retative to the Jews; we led Berlin for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Mr. Wolff, the Jewish Missionary. In this we were disappointed, as you have already seen by br. Maxson's report. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expense to the society. I thought it expedient to relinquish the further prosecution of the journey, and for br. M. to go on to Princeton, N. J. whither Mr. Wolff had gone; and accomplish, as far as practicable, the object of our visit. He will doubtless have succeeded by his personal interviews with Mr. W. and by correspondence; in eliciting all the information, which can be obtained from that source.-Having received instructions from you, to take Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in my way to the field of labor assigned me by the society, and make further inquiries relative to the Jews: I came from De Ruyter, by way of Susquehannah county, to this city on the -November. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which I labored, (being a stranger) I soon found access to several Hebrew families, from whom I learned that the minister, the president of the congregation, (or ruler of the synagogue;) and other principal men among them, were absent, and that I should not be able to see them for several days. I had however, some interesting conversation with the families whose acquaintance I made, on their religious sentiments, &c. the insertion of which, I shall omit in this place; and only observe that these interviews were characterized by an agrecable frankness on their part, which I had not anticipated. On the return of the Rabbin to the city, I called on him at his residence; and was received with kindness; and when I stated the object of my visit, he appeared willing to impart any information in his possession in regard to the peculiarities of his people. Mr. Leese (for that is his name) is a man of strong mental powers-of high literary attainments, is thoroughly versed in polemic theology, and has, by his efforts, both in the pulpit, and with his pen, acquired great celebrity among the Jews, as a defender of the Mosaic religion, though he has not as yet, attained middle age. He evinces much sincerity in his attachment to the religion of his fathers. In his published works, he has displayed an adroitness, which would do honor to any religious sect.

I propose to lay before you such information as I have obtained, in the following order:

- 1. The character of the Modern Jews in christendom.
- 2. Their religious sentiments.
- 3. Their views and expectations respecting the Messiah; and also the light in which they view the christian system, and the efforts made to convert them thereto.
- 4. The method of treatment most likely to be successful in their conversion—the point at which labor should be commenced by the those suggestions.
- reign of Messiah among them-the re-establishment of their former theocracy, sacrifices, their numbers "such as shall be saved."-

As my notes on this subject are somewhat copious, (though imperfect,) and necessarily be duly and timely apprized of it. require some time to arrange and transcribe; I must crave a little indulgence as to time, &c.: meanwhile I trust I express the feelings of the Society which you represent, while I state my own; and with the apostle "My hearty desire, and prayer to God for Israel, is, that they may be saved."

Yours in the best of bonds, &c. JOEL GREENE.

CLARKSBURGH, Va. Dec. 25, 1837.

Dear Brethren,-In compliance with a resolution of the Society, requiring missionaries in its employ to communicate frequently with the Executive Committee, I will give you a them—that is, to make him contented, and, if there is a God, it will indeed be terrible. a brief account of my labors, since I common- not happy, at least resigned.

ced the present tour. After leaving De Ruyter, I first visited the Seventh-day Baptist society at Clifford, Susquehannah county Pa. at which place I spent two days, and held two meetings. There was a general attendance of the society at those meetings; and, as far as I learned, the brethren are united; but the state of religious feeling is low among them at present. From thence went to Philadelphia, and spent a few days on the business of my appointment by the Society, to collect facts, &c. relative to the Jews, of which, I will give you an account in due time. I continued here and in the vicinity of Shiloh, N. J. until the 28th Nov. The church in the latter place, is enjoying a good state of religious feeling; and there have been a considerable number of hopeful conversions there within a short time past. There is also, much apparent seriousness in the society. I trust you will soon hear that the church is receiving large accessions to its numbers; as well as " growing in grace, and in the knowledge of the truth." I left this place reluctantly, feeling a strong desire to contribute to the advancement of the good work: but duty seemed to require that I should repair to the field of labor more immediately designated by the society. Left Shiloh, on the 28th November, and reached Baltimore in two days; but finding it impracticable to advance the object of my appointment, by remaining in this place, (having had access to the best sources of information, within my reach, at Philadelphia.) I did nothing more than to make some interesting acquaintances, with some of the principal Jews in Baltimore, and arrange some papers; after which I proceeded on westward, and arrived at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., on the 8th of December. In this vicinity I preached seven discources; four in the Baptist meeting house, two in the Methodist, mere experiment. and one in the house of Mrs. Brownfield. At some of these meetings the attendance was thin, and at none of them large considering the density of the population; yet they were generally interesting, and some of them unusually so, and appeared to be attended by the special presence and approbation of the Great Head of the church. I preached once in liberty. New Geneva, and three times in Greensburg, Green county. In the latter place there was a marked attention to the word preached. At the request of several baptist ministers, and obtain here, and we are lost—our constitutions you cant stop there with it, but it must go up brethren, I made arrangements for returning here about the middle of January, to hold a series of meetings at Smithfield, the Seventhday Baptist meeting house at Woodbridgetown, being unfit to occupy in cold weather. Left New Geneva, Dec. 19, and put up at Mrs. Derrings at Morgantown. Here I was introduced to several brethren of different denominations, who invited me to spend a few days with them on my way down to Fayette county, in January, and preach for them; to which I assented. I think there never has been any preaching in this place by our ministers. I reached br. Abel Bond's, Harrison county, Va. on the 22d; the roads being excessively bad, and the streams very high .-preached on the 24th at Lost Creek; but the people did not expect preaching that day, and the congregation was small. This church appears to enjoy a good degree of christian union; but partakes too largely of the spirit society; - and some reasons in support of of apathy, which seems to pervade the whole christian community in this part of the coun-5. Present some thoughts on their return try. We are hoping and praying that it may to the land of their fathers-The personal please the great Founder of these churches, soon to water and revive them, and add to Should any thing of general interest transpire

> Yours in Gospel bonds, JOEL GREENE.

ORSON CAMPBELL, SOLOMON CARPENTER, WM D. COCHRAN, JAMES BAILEY, HENRY CRANDALL, Executive Committee.

within the limits of my observation, you will

man whom it has befallen; Providence having so ordered things, that in every man's cup, how is a God. And if we believe there is one, it bitter soever, there are some cordial drops- can do us no harm, even if we be mistaken; some good circumstances, which, if wisely ex- but if we disbelieve and act as if there were tracted, are sufficient for the purpose he wants none, and it should be found afterward that

#### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY:

DR. BEECHER'S LECTURES ON ATHEISM. The Cincinnati Journal gives a report of the first Lecture of a course which Dr. Beech-ER is delivering to the Mechanics of Cincinnati, from which the following is extracted. His peculiarities are as apparent here as elsewhere. -Morning Star.

"When at first we Americans set up for ndependence, kings, nobles, and priesthood stood aghast! They pitied us poor orphans, who had no 'Church and State,' to take care of us. They feared we should go back again to skins and acorns; but we have kept along for years or more, and have in that time made some bread stuff, and some cloth, and considerable pork. We have thoughts of trying it fifty vears more-and if we stick to the good old way of 'God and Liberty, I think we shall

the Bible is a fable ! And they think that their legs and run about. drink as much by weight and measure.

You will all remember the fable of the dog, who by grasping at the shadow of his marrow bone, lost what he had, and gained nothing .-Let us be careful lest by grasping at a shadow we lose our marrow bone. Let us wait until some other nation has made an experiment, and by the principles of Atheism-by the overthrow of civil institutions and in the abandonment of all sacred and social ties-has cidents do not happen now-a-days. made itself freer and happier than we are now.

mentioned; and were they not printed and Give me now the arguments by which you overthrow despotism and exalt the people; and we cannot see God. I say, neither can I see dergone, there is on the whole, and increase of

But put these Atheistic principles under a you have a mind. republic and set the match to them, and the will be but a rope of sand.

Ever since the apostles of infidelity have urned their mission to the laborers or artizans, have trembled for my country. My own ancestors were artizans. My father was a worker in iron. He was well read in history intelligent and virtuous. He was industrous and patriotic, and had respect and influence in the community in which he lived. Until I was sixteen, I worked on a farm, or with him wielded the hammer in making hoes and other implements of husbandry. I glory in my ancestry. 'Tis to my habitual muscular action, that I owe the measure of health and endurance which have attended me through life, and which has enabled me to breast storms and exposure to east winds without quailing.

I know that the heart and bone and sinew of liberty are with the agriculturalists and artisans, and that with them is the last citadel of liberty. And I know who has carried among them lying sophistries and corrupting principles. And I have looked on them and wept; and I would fain come to the rescue of this best hope of my country. If ever I longed for the power of ubiquity, it was that I might go to every artizan and counteract the poison that infidelity had mingled in his cup.

# A GOVERNMENT OF GOD DESIRABLE.

It seems very desirable to have a God, provided we might have one all-wise, all-powerful, and perfectly benevolent, who should made us the subjects of his perfect governany thing against your wishes?

Who could wish the argument to fail ?-Who wishes to have it proved to him that he is a mere animal, and that there is nothing that it would be better for him to be annihilated than to come into the presence of a God

The argument all one side .- You cannot prove that there is no God. No one attempts

dence of the being of a God is exactly what it would be if there was a God. The evidence is from design—the wise adaptation of means to ends. Every effect, we say must have a man mind which explains this fact. Men are cause. Design is an effect; our bodies, the social beings fitted for each other. They plants, and the heavenly orbs, we call effects. catch by sympathy the feelings of others. But to say that such effects as these-such de- No man can be long in the society of friends, signs—had not an intelligent designer, is as ab-surd as to say that there can be an effect with-spirit. If they are glad and cheerful, he

did create this universe, there could be no higher evidence of design than we now behold are delicately strung; touch a chord in one. All is now as if there was a God, and there is and all the others begin to vibrate to the same no evidence to the contrary. And what bet- key. ter evidence than this would any jury wish to a point allged, that all the circumstances in the It is not enough that it be seen; it must be felt, case are as they would be if the thing suppo- in order to produce an effect. Men may see sed was true, and there is no contrary evi- the truth clearly and distinctly, and yet not dence to show it is not? Would they hesi- act. The reason may be enlightened, while tate how to decide?

Thus far we have done pretty well; but dence that the indications above and around truth, that will reach both the understanding here are some-not many I hope-though I us, are the results of accident. There is no and the heart. It is a commentary that will fear there be those, who are not willing to let historical evidence of men ever coming out of be read and 'fest.

that she always works as if by design.

All the indications of design in the arts of life are traceable to intelligent minds. No one for a moment believes that saw mills and steamboats were ever made by chance and had no designer. The man who should wait for his bed and chairs to happen, and should stir up the mud and water to produce them, would have to wait a great while. Such ac-

God's existence and Man's proved by the Let us not, therefore, abondon them for any same arguments. We prove, then, the existence of eternal mind just as we prove that of If any thing can destroy our nation, it is the human mind. As you prove yourself a you speak and write intelligently, or do any thing that indicates design, then I will believe

But if you deny that design proves a designpeople as well as the rulers will be blown to er, then may I deny your rationality. But if atoms. Let opposition to authority and law you admit the argument as it regards yourself, with accumulating force. It is short but glorious; for it proves a God over all blessed for-

> Suppose now you should send a committee to see if there were any intelligent minds in Cincinnati, and they should return and report that they could find no evidence of it. What! you would say; did you go into the stores? Did you see any goods or any thing? 'Oh, yes, we saw a good many such things, some clothes, &c. but these might all come by chance.'-Well, but did you go into the jeweler's stores and into the toy shops ! Yes, yes, we went every where, and didn't see any thing but what might have come by chance.' Why didn't you see any men, nor women, nor children? Oh, yes, we saw a plenty of these automatons, going about, but is no evidence they had and minds. They might have come by chance as well as other things.' And such a committee might turn the telescope towards heaven, any say they could see no evidence there of an intelligent Creator."

# THE MOST EFFECTUAL PREACHING.

"Preach the gospel to every creature," was the command—the last command of all men."

The character of Christ may be defineated cite them, or if when they arise they are enterfrom the pulpit with all the clearness that tained and indulged, the wickedness is withlanguage can express, but the humble chris- out extenuation. No one should flatter himtian is a mirror in which the very image of self that his evil thoughts are excusable, beto do so. The most which is advanced is, Christ is seen & reflected in all the vivid traces cause they come unsolicited and are not conthat we cannot prove there is one. So far, of life and reality. The sermon may be un-trollable; for in most instances they do not ow, but there is something in it to satisfy the then, we are even; but we shall soon see that heeded and forgotten, but this bright reflection come uninvited and they may be controlled. there are some probabilities, at least, that there will be a living sermon always before the eyes Thus, if the occasions of them are carefully

All must have seen and felt this truth. itation, if vigilence is exercised, and if prompt Who has not been astonished to observe the and determined resistance is made to them, power of godliness. A single word from a their visits will be seldom, and they will not person whose godly walk and conversation lodge in the mind. This, it is true, is a diffi-The proof is the best possible. The evi- reveals the feelings of his heart, often makes bulk part of duty, much more than securing

a deeper impression than the floods of truth in a different form.

There is an important principle of the huyields to the same feelings. If they are sad and thoughtful, his soul at once begins to beat in unison with theirs. The hearts of friends

This tells the secret of christian influence. the feelings are not enlisted. But in a con-No evidence for atheism.—There is no evi- sistent christian life, there is an exhibition of

pretty well alone, and are anxious to try some mud and water. There is no evidence that This is the kind of preaching needed in the experiments to make us more free and happy when the earth was soft, they began to church. There is truth enough already be than we have yet been. They have discov- crawl out of the earth like locusts, and as it fore the eyes of the community; yes, truth ered, they think, that there is no God! That began to harden, that they managed to get on intellectually exhibited, sufficient to convert the world. It remains for christians to show civil government is an usurpation, and sepa- But if such were the sport of nature, we whether this truth possesses any power. It rate families and separate families a curse; should expect to find fragments; such as bod- is to christians that the world look for an exthat it is a vile monopoly for a man to have les without heads and legs, legs, without bod- hibition of the truth they hear. If they find any wife in particular, or for a son to know his ics, and heads and arms. For why should it not there, no wonder they settle down in own father; that liberty is the right of every chance happen always to finish a thing? Even carelessness and full themselves to sleep with man to do as he pleases, and equality the right a designer may make some things by mistake, the impression that the gospel is an unmeanof every man to be as handsome, wise, and and you have scattered through your shops ing tale. On the garments of the church are witty as his neighbor,—the right to live in as various fragments of designs. But nature's dripping—arabsoned with the blood of souls. fine a house, to dress as well, and eat and workshop is perfect. And how happens it How long shall a be thus? How long how

#### BRIEF INSTRUCTION.

By the Editor of the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

How far are we accountable for sinful thoughts, and as connected with this, may wo be criminal for our dreams?

It is a favorite opinion with many that tho't ts too subtle to be controlled by any fixed rules; that it is spontaneous and involuntary, and not therefore amenable to law, or in other words, that it has no moral character until embodied in action. And this theory is much more such fanatical and profligate opinions as I have rational being, so do I prove the being of God. widely diffused and practically adopted than is generally supposed, Multitudes, so far from regarding their morality affected by evil circulated, I could not believe they were en- will prove to me that you are a rational creational creational creations thoughts, feel no compunction at their occurtertained. It is true, that while Atheism has ture, and I will take those same arguments, thoughts, feel no compunction at their occurtertained. It is true, that while Atheism has ture, and I will take those same arguments, rence; and even christians, sometimes, it is corrupted kings and nobles, it has served to and prove an intelligent Creator. Do you say rence; and even christians, sometimes, n is after all the convulsions which France has un- you; I cannot look into your mind; but if imagining that the thoughts are the least of the sition to this, it is very apparent from from the scriptor's that the owner God, in its just and spicit much cognisance of tions of men and a fair principle .character of \*\* source, then eve there were est. and if actions are a preceding and excitate was the old would describe a ? God saw that the is a girde to of the thoughts of men's hearts were only evil continually. -And under the New Testament, 'evil thoughts, murders and adulteries' are classed together as the corrupt progeny of a carnal heart. So intimately associated are our actions with our thoughts, that much stress is laid on the purification of the latter. This, however, being admitted, that our thoughts may be evil, the question recurs, how far are we accountable for them ? We reply, our accountability is commensurate with the number and extent of them; or, in other words, every thought which is conceived in the mind, which is not agreeable to the laws of God in its strict burity, renders us criminal, and is set down as one of the items of the account, which we are, hereafter to render to God. They are our thoughts, they proceed from our evil hearts, and we are accountable for them. The carnal heart is enmity to God, and if it is criminal to have such Christ. How can I best obey this injunction? a heart it must be wicked to indulge in any shoul be the inquiry of every christian. All of its wicked propensities. Evil thoughts cannot carry the gospel to the heathen; all may pollute us and lead to vicious conduct, and cannot proclaim the truth from the pulpit; hence are hateful to the pure eyes of the Lord. yet the command is to all. What can they Thus it may be positively concluded, that as do? There is a kind of preaching more pow- the law of God extends to the heart, as well erful, more effectual than any other, within as to the outward behavior, every sinful tho't the being of such a God, do I attempt to prove the reach, within the sphere of all. It is the brings us under a personal responsibility, and preaching of a holy life. He who in all his this rule is so general that it admits of no exconduct acts out the principles of the gospel, ceptions. There are however, different deproclaims those principles with a power that grees of criminality associated with our tho'ts. the most eloquent sermon never attained .-- If they arise spontaneously from our evil-The life of such a man will flash conviction to hearts, and are instantly resisted and repressed, recates immortality, unless he feels himself so the hearts of all who see and know him. He their demoralizing influence is diminished, and wicked and so determined to continue thus, will be "a living epistle, known and read of their criminality is lessened. But if we place

avoided, if the mind is habituated toholy med-

is within the scope of that ability which is im- the connection, and receive a generous reparted to the believer. Through Christ sponse from the friends and patrons, and that he be harrased by unhallowed thoughts, it is liberal contributions will be made to the colbecause he has not sought and obtained the umps, without which, no editor can sustain the grace so freely offered for his sanctification .- | charge with much prospect of success. If he will not strive he cannot expect to conquer, but if he contends earnestly in the strength of Christ, he will find at each attempt, increasing facility in controlling and regulating the To the Friends and Patrons of the Protestant most subtle notions of his mind.

RIGHT PREACHING AND HEARING.

" Ministers are not to instruct only, or to exhort only, but to do both. To exhort men to holiness and to the duties of a christian life, without instructing them in the doctrine of sponsibility so weighty, especially under circumthe faith, and bringing them to Jesus Christ, is stances so unfavorable. To succeed your late to build a house without a foundation. And editor, who has so long, with credit to himself on the other side, to instruct the mind in the knowledge of divine things and neglecting the pressing of that practice and power of Godliness which is the undivided companion of true addition to this, I appear in the place of anfaith, is to forget the buildings which is like- other, in whom your hopes were centered, cirwise a point of very great folly. Or, if men, after laying that right foundation, do proceed to the superstructure of vain and empty speculations, it is but to 'build hay and stubble,' instead of those solid truths that direct the soul in the way to happiness, which are of more solidity and worth than 'gold and silver and precious stones :'-I Cor. iii. 12. Christ and the shall esteem it a privilege, to avail myself of doctrine that reveals him, are called by St. br. Maxson's preffered assistance; and would Paul 'the mystery of faith.' 1 Tim. iii. 9, and respectfully invite the aid of brethren of exverse 16, the mystery of godliness. As Christ is the object of faith, so is he spring and founof mind and course of life, that becomes them as lishment of the Protestant Sentinel, will be un-

Those hearers are to blame, and do not prejudice themselves, who are attentive only to probation of the manner in which the Prosuch words and discourse, as stir the affections testant Sentinel has been conducted, you may for the present, and find no relish in the doc- be assured that no alteration will take place, trine of faith, and the unfolding of those mysteries which bear the whole weight of religion, unless by an explicit expression on the part being the ground both of all christian obedi- of those for whose interest it is sustained .-affections, without a rightly informed mind, should be by no means inclined to do so, as the and some measure of due knowledge of God, more I reflect on the situation of the denominaword of exhortation which stirs them for the present plan is best suited to their wants time against their lusts, but the first wind of temptation which comes carries them away; and thus the mind is but tossed to and fro, like a wave of the sea, with all kinds of winds, not being 'rooted and grounded in the faith of

# PROTESTANT SENTINEL.

# DE BUYTER, MAY 3, 1838.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PAPER.

After a suspension of about four months the Sentinel is again presented to the public, under different circumstances however, from those attending it formerly. Unwilling to remain destitute of this medium of communication in the denomination, the friends of the cause have come up to its help, and an association has been formed to bear the responsibility or loss on the paper, which will be pubished as formerly by the proprietor.

As the Association have assumed the expense, and became liable for the losses it will sustain, the proprietor has relinquished to them, all the profits which may be supposed to arise from it, and yields to the Association the right of controlling the general character and concerns, retaining only to himself, the proprietorship: this being necessary in order to maintain the connection of the labor with the printing establishment, which was procured for that purpose. He offers, however to furnish such labor, at journeymens' prices and the other bills of expense at cost.

As the calculation of expense might be sub ject to many contingencies, the Brethren who addressed the connection, anticipate that the Association will at a suitable time, appoint a committee to review these bills, and assess, or divide, as the case may be, the loss or profits or the members.

It was announced in a circular some time since that Eld. Watson had been engaged as Editor: we are pained however, to inform our friends, that, on account of ill health, he has been under the necessity of relinquishing the affected, and this we the more freely do, as Our object at present is, to call on those friend- are standing thick around it, perhaps 150 feet undertaking and the paper will be Edited by we are not otherwise connected, than as re- ly to Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools, to high. We are from 50 to 70 rods from br. William D. Cochran. This disappoint spects the general benefits that we fondly hope renew their efforts, in some combined plan so Grand River, on ground elevated about 30 lay.

Editor.

the prospectus issued, and we trust the ar- on the things that remain; and whose ex- it is to this word of God, "that liveth and abid- od to spend the remainder of my days here.

gaining and semi-down

JOHN MAXSON, Publisher.

The occasion of thus presenting myself before you, is sufficiently explained by brother Maxson's notice. Did not necessity impel, nothing could have induced me to assume a reand the denomination, fulfilled those duties, were sufficient discouragement; but when in cumstances are doubly embarrassing. Thus situated, I cannot doubt, your generosity will make any plea, on my part, for indulgence and sympathy unnecessary. So long as the Providence of God shall call me to this work, I respectfully invite the aid of brethren of experience. Nor would I forget, most carnestdation of godliness. The apostle having we ly to solicit the prayers of my brethren in gensee, in his foregoing discourse unfolded the eral, without which, any efforts on my part, to excellency of Christ in him, proceeds here to promote the objects had in view, in the estab-

As the Conference have expressed their apence, and all exhortations and persuasions to Were I at liberty to make an alteration, I in Christ, do no good. It is the wind of a tion, I am the more fully convinced, that the

W. D. COCHRAN.

hope has not been disappointed. This boon is the more grateful, as there probably never was a time when the Sentinel was more iminterests in which we are, and hope to be associated. Connected as these ever must be, with the general interest of religion, intense emotions must be awakened in the mind of every careful observer of the signs of the imes. The darkness so long enveloping the Christian world, by reason of contracted views and prejudices, is now dispelling and the day spring of truth and holiness, brightens the horizon of Christendom. At the same time, the land-marks of faith and practice, are placed in jeopardy by speculative opinions and undue excitement, not uncommonly the accompaniments of great revolutions in sentiment and opinion. On the one hand, we ought to be acquainted with the enlightened principles of Christian action, in operation around us, to enable us to sustain our part. On the other, it is necessary to expose those insiduous principles, that tho' seeming fair lead to anarchy and confusion, and to guard against them, by Schools. These institutions are only establish-

guide through the eddies and whirlpools, to- that will enable you to persevere unto the have seen or heard of in Michigan. About wards which a too ardent zeal naturally tends. We cordially invite these pecuniary and intellectual stores, and should they be afforded we do not doubt, that the divine benediction will at- of the societies that have engaged in the asso- the land is good, climate salubrious, and the tend. On our part, nothing will be wanting ciation, to sustain the burden, if there should be water excellent." that our circumstances and ability will admit any, of publishing the Sentinel the coming of, to render the paper worthy of patronage. year: we have only given the number associ- bout to emigrate, advise them to come here; Under the various heads, we will endeavor to ated in each society; on another occasion we I think they would not be dissatisfied. The present selections suited to improve the mind may publish the names, as our limits in this cheapest and best way to get here, is to come and sanctify the heart. The columns or the number forbid. In the societies where there all the way from Buffalo by water; and I paper are open to discussion, on the principles are associated brethren, it is expected they stated in the prospectus. A free and candid will attend to the business of obtaining sub. and goods, without first coming to look. They examination of the sentiments of Christians, scribers, and of adding to their numbers; and who differ from us, in their views, doctrinal or this they may do by appointing agents, as shall practical, we believe is sure to lead to the ex- be-deemed best, for the general interest. In ry preemptioner may claim, at least, 160 acres, ercise of charity, and a more extended Christ those societies where there are none associational and we expect congress will respect and protian sympathy. As discussion, however, has ted with their brethren to aid in publishing the tect these claims, where the claimants are acnot unfrequently produced quite opposite re- Sentinel, we have named agents, and trustility tal settlers. I intend to make claim for each of sults, it may not be out of place, to say that we will be prompt in attending to the subscription hope the truth will be spoken in love, and that hits, and that they will also endeavor to engage, as becometh saints, severity of remark will as many as possible in the plan of the associabe carefully avoided. While we endeavor to tion; so that if there is a less it may be equally all along the banks of Grand River, will be afford a general view of our civil and political sustained and none unduly burdeted. A few relations, all participation in party politics will extra numbers are sent to the different seci- may be one or two years before these lands be avoided. We are aware that politicians eties, to be distributed as may be thought most will be in market. This you see is giving endeavor to charge upon their respective opponents, acts which involve great moral principles, and the rights of humanity: but when this is the case, or when parties choose in reality so to involve themselves, it would be unreasonable to expect that we should be deterred, on that account, from a full expression, of what we deem to be the duty of christians.

De Ruyter has been highly favored of late

Seventh-day Baptist Church, attended by a Pike, Eld. Simeon Babcock, L. A. Davis, a sermon preached here. happy union of Christians, and the conversion Scott, H. C. Hubbard. Skiloh, John Bright, ofseveral young people; most of whom were ad- J. T. Davis. Stephentown, J. B. Maxson. Methodist preaching at our house on sal-bath, ded to the church. Religious influence has since Verona., Daniel Williams, Jr , Eld. J. L. Ken- (perhaps every sabbath.) We are now formas well as for some time previous, been gain- yon. Salem, Peter Davis. ing ground, by the exhibition of a more clevated morality among its professors. On the 1st It has frequently been suggested that a tle respect paid to first day. The people In the appeal made to the denomination, in of April the First-day Baptist Society com- name better suited to the character of the pa- here seem to look upon me as a being sui gen-Christ,' (as it is, Col. ii. 7,) and so not rooted the last number of vol. 7, a confident hope was menced a protracted meeting. The effect per might with advantage be adopted. Otherons." in he love of Christ, (Eph. iii. 17,) which are expressed, that God would not withdraw from produced in solemnizing the minds and revit- ers were of opinion that the old name ought to The following is in answer to some questions the conquering graces, that subdue unto a use that medium of communication, which had ing the attention of the community, has never be retained, as standard works have referred proposed to him, after receiving the above. christian his lusts and the world. See I John been the means of conferring so many great on any former occasion, been equalled. A to the Protestant Sentinel, as the organ of the You wished me to inform you of the surface v. 4, 2 Cor. v. 14, 15. Love makes a man to v. 4, 2 Cor. v. 14, 15. Love makes a man to and essential blessings on our denomination, very afflictive providence occurred during the denomination, and, as it was generally known of this country, rapidity of Grand River &c. live to Christ who died for him."—Arch- On this occasion, we would express our un- early part of the meeting, in the sudden death as such. The addition of Seventh-day Baptist The country is not level nor yet mountainous, feigned gratitude to him, that this confident of a young lady, whose friends reside in the Journal" has been adopted as harmonizing immediate vicinity of the village. She atten-, with both these views. ded an evening meeting, in ordinary health, during the night became unwell and before the The present term in the De Ruyter Insti-Before the close of the meeting, other two who progress, and so far as we have ascertained to the power of the Gospel, and recommended, take place this evening. it to others. Doubtless he little thought of so soon being permitted to join the church triumphant, there with the sanctified to celebrate be attended to at as early a period as possible. the praises of Immanuel. It is to be hoped, that christians in this place, will henceforth be so affected by the magnitude of the interest with which they are connected; and the high vocation which they are called to sustain that their character and general deportment will be in some good degree proportioned thereto.

During the last two seasons of protracted worship in this place, we were grieved at the suspension of the Bible Class and Sabbath a firm adherence to divine truth. These, with ed by unwearied industry, and require to be all the other objects embraced by the Protes- sustained by the fostering care of all in any tant Sentinel hitherto, are those to which it way connected. We are convinced, that if will henceforth be devoted. If these various the genius of these institutions, were properly benefits are to be attained and continued some- understood, and their influence appreciated, thing must necessarily devolve upon the de- they would not be supposed to conflict with nomination. In the first place it must be the the work of the spirit in sinner's heart, or the subject of anxious solicitude in a specuniary general progress of revival among the saints. point of view, and the subscription list must God has frequently been pleased to honor the be amply sustained. Though the liberality of Sabbath School with displays of his renewing a few, has given it an existence for another power; in it the approach of a season of reyear, yet its ultimate prospect, must be in the freshing, has often first manifested itself--and interest felt by the many. As this is acknowl- many of the most honored instruments, in adedged, we earnestly request the prompt atten- vancing the interest of the Redeemer's king- Rapids, and 6 miles below Grandville. Our tion of all, whether immediately or remotely dom, have been chosen from among its pupils. house stands in a pine grove,—the pines whose talents and attainments qualify them to have their attention directed to the investigal every day. I am in company with three oth-All matters relating to the pecuniary con- introduce their brethren into those fields of tion of the truths of the bible. To those who ers; we have laid claim to about 800 acres, cerns of the paper, will be communicated to labor indicated by the finger of God, in his prov- have lately enlisted under the banner of the well set with pine timber, beside every other the publisher, and communications and other idence. To those, who walk abroad in the field cross, we would especially recommend this kind of valuable timber well proportioned. literary contributions, will be addressed to the of nature, and contemplate God in the firmament cause. The public and private opportunities We have timber hewed for a saw-mill, and in,

likely to induce subscribers.

Associated.—Hopkinton, 16. Russia, 4. Piscataway, 9. Little Genesee, 6. Preston, 5. Persia, 1. 1st Brookfield, 9. 2d Brookfield, 2. Alfred 7. New York, 4. Waterford 6. Friendship, 3. De Ruyter, 24. Ho- superior land on the north side of Grand River mer, 1. Clarence, 4.

Adams, Eld. Win. Green. Amity, Win. day people are mechanics. Send them on! by the gracious presence of God, in quickening Davis. Berlin, J. Whitford. Bolivar, Zina the saints and in bringing many we trust, from Gilbert. Brookfield, Eld. Eli S. Bailey, Adin, single claimants. We intend to petition our nature's darkness to the light of the Gospel. Burdick. Hugfield, Phineas Dunn. Lost legislature to be organized into a town this win-About the beginning of the present year, Creek, L. H. Bond. Newport, R. I., Elder ter. There are some of various denominations there was a meeting of days, held in the H. Burdick. Petersburgh, Eld. A. Estee. of religion in town: but there has never been

peratively called for, in view of all the great day dawned, the spirit had taken its flight. tute, closes this week. The examination is in enjoyed ordinary health, at its commencement, the attainments of the students in the various paid the debt of nature. One the wife of a branches to which they have given their atrespected citizen; the other a youth, who had tention, is highly creditable to themselves and resided but a few mouths among us. During all interested. An exhibition by the Adelphoi the meeting, he had frequently borne witness. Society connected with the Institution will

Several communications are on hand, and will

ceived from my father some time since, and have been waiting for the paper to be issued, that I might make some extracts from it for publication. Recently many of our connection have been emigrating to the west, and for the lieved the wood will more than pay the cost most part, they have settled where they cannot of clearing, especially on land near the river, enjoy the privileges of social worship. -The evils arising from such situations, must be obvious to all. On this account I wish you to publish the following, that all who wish to em- for it, about 500 acres adjoining the river. grate into that country, may have their attenwill be formed in that town.

" Sand Creek, (Mich.) Nov. 19, 1837. " Dear Son,-I have delayed writing much longer than I should, for the sake of saying, that I am now sitting at my own table, and in my own house. I have taken a claim on government land not yet in market, lying on the north bank of Grand River, 27 miles from its' mouth, and about 10 or 12 miles below Grand

external conformity to the law of God, yet it rangement will meet with the aprobation of perience enable them to stand at the helm, and eth forever" that you must look for those truths I like the situation better than any other I one half of the town is not yet taken up. I should be much pleased if a colony of our con-It will be seen that we have annexed a list nection could come in here early next spring;

"If you know of any of our connection ashould advise them to start with their families can find shelter here until they can build.

"By the rules of our preemption society eveour family who will come on and become actutual settlers; and I veryly believe, that within five years, the lands of this town, and indeed worth \$20 per acre, or more, we suppose it poor men an admirable chance.

"Would it not be well for br. Maxson to insert an article in the Sentinel, directing the attention of any of our connection (who wish to emigrate,) to this place. If I am rightly informed, there is a large tract of country, of unsettled. Almost every kind of mechanics are wanted here now a many of the seventh

"There are now 17 families in town, and 10

"We have now some prospect of having ing a debating society; 1 intend at a proper time, to introduce the Sabbath, there is but lit-

just enough rolling to give us running streams and pure soft water. Grand River at the rapids, falls 15 feet in one mile, above and miles per hour in common, sometimes less, sometimes more. From the rapids to the mouth 40 miles, there is 4 feet fall. There is no seminary yet built at the rapids. Mr. Bailard from Benington has arrived with his family at the rapids and is preaching there and expects to be principle in the seminary when it goes into opporation. The terms of course are not yet known.

Temprature.—I can perceive as yet no material difference between this and Shushan, (Salem. Washington county) the past winter Br. Cochran,-The following letter I re- has been as mild, or more mild than we usually experienced in Shushan. It is thought to be worth about \$20 per acre to clear and fence timbered land here, but to cut the timber into cord wood for the steamboats, it is beand probably wood will increase in value sufficiently to pay transportation for some miles. . I have claimed and shall try to hold and pay

"When we get our mill into opporation, wo tion directed to that place, as it is probable, expect to realize immediate profit. Lumber that sooner or later, a society of our order, business is very lucrative here, every milt owner expects to realize from \$10, to \$20, per day clear. Adieu. "

Next week I propose to make an extract, relating to the moral state of the people in that B. C. CHURCH,

April 23, 1838.

Extract from a communication of Brother Lucius Crandall.

HOPKINTON, March, 14. 1838. Brother Maxson,-The circumstances that make a communication from me to you necessary at this time are of the most painful character, although they are similar to those which ment has occasioned some considerable de- will acrue. Second, we commend it to those that the inhabitants of this place, may again feet above the river. A steamboat passes us and perhaps may soon be repeated to us again. Our beloved Father in the Ministry, Elder-Matthew Stillman has gone to his rest. Hedied at his own house about 7 o'clock P. M. on sixth day last the 91th inst. He died almost instantly while eating supper, he was sitting at the table alor'e, the rest of the family naving above, and in the earth beneath; and in an established agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength-dially embraced by you, for "it is your life" and "I feel now as though I should be contented as it is to this word of God, "that liveth and abide of to spend the remainder of my days here."

The paper will be published agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength-dially embraced by you, for "it is your life" and "I feel now as though I should be contented as it gives the fam" and whose extent the article and the remainder of my days here. The paper will be published agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength-dially embraced by you, for "it is your life" and "I feel now as though I should be contented as it is to this word of God, "that liveth and abide of to spend the remainder of my days here."

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The paper will be published agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength dially embraced by you, for "it is your life" and "I feel now as though I should be contented as it is to this word of God, "that liveth and abide of the remainder of my days here."

The paper will be published agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength and the remainder of my days here.

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The paper will be published agreeably to pecial manner to those, who seek to strength and the remainder of my days here. mon, preached the Sabbath before he died, contemplated filling it.

The following list of names was found among his papers, attached to the same plan that accompanied the list that I directed to Brother Carpenter &c." \* \* \* \*

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The political news of the day we extract principally from the Summary of the New Yorker. We are glad of the opportunity thus afforded of giving so comprehensive a few of our civil relations. In our extracts for this Ed. SENT. received exchange papers. From the New Yorker.

Land Ho!"-Within the last ten days, our the Bank, and proceed to sell the securities city and the entire seaboard have been gladcountry will be-with a series of most suspi- Law. cious and often unexpected occurrences and developements, tending to a speedy restoration will instance the following:
The Message of Gov. Marcy expressing

the disposition of the State Administration to do its utmost to sustain and invigorate our State Institutions, and the very general acquiescence of the party in the sentiments of of the Treasury of the United States, to a

that Message; The direct and official as well as the equally significant unofficial demonstrations of the Nation Administration in favor of the Banks, including a specific and positive pledge from ing Banks, by George Newbold Esq. Presithe Secretary of the Treasury that the notes dent of the Bank of America. Ed. Sent. of all resuming specie-paying Banks will be received for public dues and disbursed to all public creditors who are willing to receive

a half of specie from Europe, as the vanguard es entertained by the Department on the often millions which are to be sent out by the subject of a resumption of specie payments by head men and people of the Cherokee nation, Bank of England and the great capitalists of the Banks, and the course to be pursued by in which we are told that "Executive has form-

mercial and money interest—has been brought similar to yours. to perceive the essential importance of com- It is only necessary to add that the same

maintained its former prices in Liverpool at continue to be. They are and will be paid say: "We will not attempt to describe the our last advices, notwithstanding the most out when acceptable to public creditors, and evils that may fall upon you if you are still most earnest remonstrance, a dependent naextraordinary import ever known, and while no accumulation of them beyond our current obstinate and refuse to conform to the requirethe export of goods to this country is very expenditures is anticipated at any point what limited indeed;

The agreement of the Banks of eighteen I am, with great respect, dear sir. States, in Convention represented, to resume specie payments at least by the first of January next-Mississippi alone desiring a later Hon. Levt Woodbury, Secretary of the

The renewed resolution of the Banks of our own State to resume on the 10th of May next, and the general determination of the and sustain them in so doing;

forth, but they will suffice for our purpose. an event. They show decisively that the evil day is past, and that, if our Banks and moneyed interest will now come up in a spirit of generous and manly confidendence to the relief of the community, they will be triumphantly sustained. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. They have only to do their whole duty, and a few weeks will witness a return of the golden day of commercial prosperity. The process Whatever may be thus obtained or received of curtailment was perfectly right and necesary; it has been somewhat rigorously pursued but the fault was on the right side. A bank a most unprecedented extent, until exchange is every where in lavor of New York, and specie rapidly flowing in from all quarters, there is no longer room for doubt as to the proper course to be pursued.

The Legislature of New York adjourned late on Wednesday night, after a session of passed—one passed—one passed—one passed—one passed—one passed—one passed—one appropriating \$4,000,000 to- they will interpose their voice in behalf of those planes of the Erie at the passed of the Eri An one great appropriating \$4,000,000 to-passed—one appropriating seems of the Erie ward the Speedy Enlargement of the Erie ward to a depth of seven feet and a width of Canal to a depth of seven feet and a width of the seven feet and a width of t ward the Speedy Emargement who seem one marked as the vist mand a sys-protector? Is it a crime to confide in our puted jurisdiction; and whereas the counterprotection and to a depth of seven feet and a width of tem of expediency that looks forward to the chiefs—the man of our choice—whom we have seventy feet; another accelerating the aid total extinction of the Red Man of the forest. bewenty teet; another accelerating and Eric If we would not be the voluntary and guilty higherto pledged to the New York and Eric If we would not be the voluntary and guilty ask in whom should we confide? Surely not is inconsistent with a due regard to the enhitherto pledged to the New 101k and Lite II we would not be the visit ask in whom should we confide? Surely not is inconsistent with a due regard to the en-Company, and then giving the \$3,000,000 at from various quarters in that devoted land, expression of our sentiments, conspired the of a free people, and is adapted to bring into just to notice, that uniformity of sentiment, that intersity of the nowers of contempt republican liberty, and render its leart, that intenseness to his purpose and straight and the 25th of May is the day appointed for ruin of our country—usurped the nowers of contempt republican liberty. And render its leart, that intenseness to his purpose and straight and the 25th of May is the day appointed for ruin of our country—usurped the nowers of contempt republican liberty. And render its leart, that intenseness to his purpose and straight and the 25th of May is the day appointed for ruin of our country—usurped the nowers of contempt republican liberty. And render its learn that intenseness to his purpose and straight and the 25th of May is the day appointed for ruin of our country—usurped the nowers of contempt republican liberty. And render its learn that intenseness to his purpose and straight and the 25th of May is the day appointed for ruin of our country—usurped the nowers of contempt republican liberty. .000 to the Catskill and Canajoharic Railroad, the commencement of the tragedy. &c. &c. A bill giving the Federal Government permission to construct a Ship Canal round the Falls of Niagara was passed with- ble to send to Congress, on this subject -Ed. out difficulty; whether Congress will improve Sent. the opportunity the present century or the next is a question which cannot very well be determined just yet,

But the great measure of the session, in our view, is the act to establish the business of banking on a footing of liberty and equality. corrected as experience shall demonstrate their and an outrage on the primary rules of mitton- inrough the mountains like wild beasts, and States, either alone or in conjunction with an analysis of the character of the character of the dragged from their homes like and of the character of the c existence. As it stands, the law allows any at intercourse, as went as the known laws and our women, our children our aged, our sick, Great Britain, or the State of Maine, shall not to be dragged from their homes, like culprits, on or before the first day of Sept. next, established a bank with to be destitute of any binding force on us; number of citizens to establish a Bank with a capital of not less than \$100,000. They are required to deposite with the Comptroller are required to deposite with the Comptroller nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1836.

To be dragged from their homes, like culprits, on or before the first day of Sept. next, establish and appoint a commissioner for a survey and packed on board louthsome boats, for lish and appoint a commissioner for a survey transportation to a sickly clime.

Already are we through with the Comptroller nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1836. are required to deposite with the Comptroner And, whereas, at a general counter of the transportation to a sickly clime. | of said boundary line, it shall then be the imperative duty of the Governor of Maine, of the State not less than \$50,000 of State nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1836, Already are we thronged with armed men; perative duty of the Governor of Maine, of the State not less than \$50,000 of State nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1836, I already are we thronged with armed men;

amount. On these being satisfactorily depos- of said instrument, was delivered in full council only appeal on earth is to your tribunal. To ited and secured, the Comptroller will deliver by Col, John Mason, special agent of the you, then, we look. Before your honorable afford almost perfect security against counter were re-affirmed, together with the memorial feits, Beside the above securities deposited which accompanied the same. with the State to secure the ultimate redemption of all the notes issued, (as no Bank can through the medium of the special agent's reissue any others than those countersigned by the Comptroller or his deputy, for which full security is so deposited beyond the control of real sentiments of the Cherokee people. as new as other departments of the paper, our me suppose, that the facility for communication as new as other departments of the paper, our me paper, our me

The Senate and House of Representatives of commercial prosperity. Among these, we could not agree on the measure of relief proposed by the Governor in behalf of the

deposited with him to pay all its i-sues .-

The following is the reply of the secretary letter requesting information on the course present our grievances. the Government intends to pursue with regard to the reception of the Bills of Specie pay

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 9, 1838

of your letter of the 7th inst. In order that ation of that perfidious compact. The receipt at this port of one milion and you may fully understand the views and wish-The fact that all England—at least, its com- some weeks since, in answer to inquiries

own manufacturing and other great interests: of specie-paying Banks at par when offered The cheering circumstance that Cotton are received for duties, and will undoubtedly not and will not be allowed you." The writers ever during the present or ensuing year.

your obedient servant. GEORGE NEWBOLD. Treasury, U.S.

Washington 18th March, 1838.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 14th people of all classes and parties to encourage inst., I hasten to remark, that the Treasury Department has long been and many outers, we violated any arricle of our name acted in bad Bushrod Bell alone survives. The passage by our Legislature of the for the resumption of specie payments by the

I do not hesitate to say fully and frankly, that specie is to be purchased and hoarded by the Government. Only a few thousand dollars of it have yet been raised on Treasury notes, and none is intended to be hereafter except to the extent needed to supply the current demands on the Government for public dues of any kind will be forthwith paid out again to defrav the appropriations, and the settled policy of the department has which cannot pay its own debts punctiliously been and will be to keep nothing idle in the is in an unfavorable position to aid the com- Treasury, while the power exists to issue munity. But now that they have curtailed to Treasury notes to meet contingencies and deficiencies as they may hereafter occur.

Respectfully yours, LEVI WOODBURY.

NATHAN APPLETON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Notwithstanding the length of the following memorial, of the Cherokee Nation, we know not how to do justice to that people, without

Annexed you have a copy of petition proposed in the New York Evangelist, as suita-

give an interest of five per cent. on \$50,000.) And, whereas, at a subsequent general it is a season of alarm and apprehension. We ascertaining, running, and locating the North discourse the day following his death, and with \$50,000 in Bonds and Mortgages on council of the nation, held at Red Clay, in acknowledge the power of the United States; Eastern Boundary Line of the State, and to unincumbered productive Real Estate, worth August, 1837, a communication from the we acknowledge our own feebleness. Our cause the same to be carried into operation. exclusive of buildings at least double the President of the United States, on the subject only fortress is, the justice of our cause. Our

And whereas, we entertained the belief that, port, the President would become correctly

protest the notes, the Comptroller will stop difficulties.

With these views, we then appointed a delegation to represent us before the governdened—as we trust in due season the whole Such is a rough outline of the General Bank ment of the United States, and vested them of all matters in controversy; and we were animated with the prospect of a speedy termination of our distresses; but the cup of hope is dashed from our lips-our prospects are dark with horror, and our hearts are filled with bitterness. Agonized with these emotions, language fails; our tongues fulter as we approach the bar of your august assemblies, before whom we again beg leave humbly to

With the full details of our troubles, we forbear to trespass on your indulgence. They duty bound, will ever pray. are extensively known, and our delegation at Washington will be found ready to furnish any information which may be needed.

We therefore respectfully present the following, which will show the appalling circumthe Senate by the Cherokee Delegation.] Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt stances in which we are placed, by the oper-

A communication has recently issued from ted States in Congress assembled. the U. States agency, addressed to the Chiefs, Europe in order to rebuild the fallen fabric of the Treasury towards them, I herewith enour international commerce; close copies of two private letters, written "and' that "an end has been put to all nego- from being carried into effect without the welltiation upon the subject-that it is the unafterable determination of the President to execute Your memorialists apprehend that the said mercial prosperity in the United States to her views are still cherished, and that the notes the treaty—the time cannot possibly be prolong-treaty was fraudulently obtained, and they ed-another day, beyond the time named, canments of the treaty—we will not paint the horrors that may ensue in such an event."

> It will be readily conceived that declarations like these, emanating from such a source-Have we invaded any one's rights. one in use were Pistols and Knives or Daggers. child! The dissolution of my body is hastefaith? We are not even charged with any "dangerous error."? What is our "delusion"! Is it delusion to be sensible of the wrongs we suffer? Is it a dangerous error to believe that the great nation, whose representatives we now approach, will never knowingly sanction a transaction originated in treachery, and to be executed only by violence and oppression? It cannot be. Is it a "delusion" to assert that the makers of this illomened compact were destitute of authority? This fact we are prepared to prove by incontestible evidence. Indeed, it is virtually admitted by the parties themselves; and the very ther for the States making the sessions or Confirst principles of free government, and which going to show the expectation of the Amerisets foot on the neck of our liberties and our can people that Congress could exert its powdearest rights? Are we to be thus frowned ers, upon all proper occasions, to prevent the cous shine forth as the sun, in the kingdom of their by artifice and fraud, palmed it on the author- Therefore, ities of the United States, and procured for it | Resolved, That the Congress of the United the recognition of those high functionaries!

Representatives of the United States, in most humbly do we ask—are we, for these with the good faith and lasting honor of our Congress assembled, most humbly and re- causes, to be subjected to the indescribable country. evils which are designed to be inflicted on us? That whereas, we, the undersigned, citizens Is our country to be made the scene of the

quite as good health the winter past as com- Stocks, drawing at least five per cent. interest our sentiments were set forth and our solemn forts, camps, and military posts of every grade, bodies-in view of the appalling circumstances such denominations as shall be desired—the And whereas, after mature deliberation on with which we are surrounded—relying on be effected in 7 to 10 days when the system is notes of all the Banks of one denomination to the said communication, the resolutions of the the righteousness of our cause, and the justice perfected. The Great Western has two enbe engraved from the same plate, so as to preceding council, in reference to that compact, and magnanimity of the tribunal to which we gines of 400 horse power, 1600 tons burthen, appeal—we do solemnly and earnestly pro- and accommodates 150 passengers. The cost test against that spurious instrument; and we is said to be \$250,000. do hereby, also, respectfully re-affirm, as a It is probable, that ere long, we shall have part of this our memorial, the resolutions and regular lines of Ste am Ships, going to all the accompanying memorials of the two last gen- great ports of Europe. Such an era in navigainformed of the state of the matter, and of the eral councils of the nation, held at Red Clay. tion, must be important in the eye of the Chris-Our minds remain unaltered. We can never tian, philanthropist and politician. May we assent to that compact; nor can we believe not suppose, that the facility for communicaissues in specie. In case of a failure to re- fraudulent instrument, and at once enter into in justice, to execute on us its degrading and bearing in bringing about that universal love deem in specie on demand, the holder will arrangements with us for the adjustment of all ruinous provisions. It is true, we are a feeble and good will among the denizers of the earth, people; and as regards our physical power, which is so frequently alluded to in the Holy we are in the hands of the United States. | Scriptures. But we have not forfeited our rights; and if we fail to transmit to our sons the freedom we with full powers to make final arrangements have derived from our fathers, it must not be by an act of suicide-it must not be by our own consent.

With trembling solicitude and anxiety, we most humbly and most respectfully ask, will you hear us? Will you extend to us your powerful protection? Will you shield us from

Cherokee Nation, February 22, 1838.

[Signed by fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five of the Cherokee people, as will ap-

Petitions for the Cherokees .- To the Sen ate and House of Representatives of the Uni

Your memorialists, Citizens of New York, respectfully request that Congress will interascertained assent of the Cherokee Nation. from their homes, not only without their consent, but in opposition to their repeated and draw down upon our country the just judgement of Heaven.

Ducling, or legalized murder, is abroad in the land to a fearful extent. The latest intelligence, gives an account of a rencounter, that

Whence come these scenes so degrading such thing. But we are accused of "laboring and horrible? The importers of pistols and better times that a few days have brought forth, but they will suffice for our purposes ped and deluded by these in whom we have constituted authorities, seem to be implicated placed implicit confidence " "Your pretended in the affair we have noticed. But what does friends," say they, "have proved themselves the Christian reply to this question? does he that the impression is altogether erroneous, to be your worst enemies." But what is our not look further than the immediate agents, and If so, what is the antidote, and to whom as instruments is it committed? Ed. Scnt.

STATE OF MAINE. Resulve relating to Slavery in the District of Columbia .- Whereas the sessions of the territory, which now constitutes the District of Columbia, by the States of Virginia, and Maryland, were made subsequently to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in pursuance of its clear and unqualified provisions; and whereas it was not competent, ei-

he recognition of those high functionaries! States has the right under the Federal Confrom the nearest of all earthly objects: we can say may the Lord sustain her. The church is also called to mourn the loss which is sovere. But the loss which is sovere. But the loss which is sovere. assemblies, and in the presence of the Supreme Columbia; and it is considered that the will do right, and it is ours to submit. To the honorable the Senate and House of Judge of the Universe, most solemnly and exercise of this right would not be inconsistent

Maine. - The legislature of this state adof the Cherokee nation, have always regarded "horrors" which the Commissioners "will journed on Saturday, after passing resolutions of the Unerouse nation, have always regarded more and the instrument purporting to be a treaty, made not paint?? For adhering to the principles on in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, to is not exactly in a shape which satisfies any the instrument purporting to be a treaty, made the principles of the effect that if the bill now before Congress, body, we have yet great hopes of ultimate in December, 1835, at New Echota, by the which have advanced it to its present elevation. A great and sal- Rev. John F. Schermerhorn and certain un- which have advanced it to its present elevation. body, we have yet great hopes of ultimate in December, 1999, at New Ecnota, by the which have advanced it to its present elevation (which provides for the running of the line,)

benefit from its operation. A great and sal
Rev. John F. Schermerhorn and certain un
which have advanced it to its present elevation (which provides for the running of the line,)

A great and sal
Rev. John F. Schermerhorn and certain un
which have advanced it to its present elevation (which provides for the running of the line,)

authorized individual Cherokees, to be a vi
authorized benefit from its operation. A great and sat- Rev. John r. Schermernorn and certain un- which have advanced it to its present elevation (which provides for the running of the line,) shall not become a law during the present utary principle has been established; what authorized individual Cherokees, to be a visual glory, are we to be despoiled of all we shall not become a law during the present utary principle has been established; what authorized individual Cherokees, to be a visual glory, are we to be hunted session and if the Carranteest authorized individual principles of justice. hold dear on earth? Are we to be hunted session and if the Carranteest authorized individual principles of justice. utary principle has been estaphished; what authorized individual Cherokees, to be a vi- and giory, are we to be despoiled of all we shall not become a law during the present ever faults of detail may be involed can be obtained on the fundamental principles of justice, hold dear on earth? Are we to be hunted session, and if the Government of the United obtained in the contract of the fundamental principles of nation through the mountains like wild beasts and Status of the contract of the fundamental principles of nation. ever faults of detail may be involved can be officially of the law allows any official services and an outrage on the primary rules of national through the mountains like wild beasts, and States, either alone or in conjunction with and an outrage on the primary rules of national through the mountains like wild beasts, and States, either alone or in conjunction with and an outrage on the primary rules of national our women, our shildren our need survived. Good Details and an outrage on the primary rules of national our women, our shildren our need survived.

without further delay, to appoint forthwith, suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for

THE Steam Packets, Sirus from Cork, and Great Western from Bristol, arrived in 16 and 18 days. It is supposed that the passage may

The dwelling house of Mr. W. F. Davis, in Lincklaen, was destroyed with all it. contents by fire, on Monday last: He and his wife were absent when the fire commenced.

#### From the London Patriot. RETURN OF MR. WOLFF.

Mr. Joseph Wolff, the Missionary, landed the normons of the threatened storm! Will in the Isle of Wight, from the Utica American you sustain hopes we have rested on the public packet, on Sunday last. On the following faith, the honor, the justice of your mighty evening he was to lecture in the Townhall, on empire? We commit our cause to your favor his travels in Egypt, Palestine, Abyssinia, and protection. And your memorialists, as in Persia, America, &c. The following letter from him appeared in the Courier, of Tues-

"Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29." "My dear friends of the missionary causo in England,-Worn out in mind and body, I return now to this country, and arrived at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, yesterday, from America: and, not knowing whether my wife and child are returned from France, I expect here the answer from my dear wife. I have traversed, these last two years, the whole of Yemen, Abyssinia, as far as Axum; but on arriving at Adwah I found Mr. Gobat, the missionary, very ill; and, therefore, I re-accompanied him to Juddah,-I wished to see, previous to my return to Abyssinia, the Jews at Sanaa. Larrived saiely at Sanaa, saw the Jews and the Rechabites, but was horsewhinfear that the attempt to execute it by expelling ped by the bedouins on my return to Mocha; Abvssinia, I got so ill with fever, that I was obliged to give up my journey to Abyssinia, I tion, whom we have sworn to protect, will embarked for Juddah at Hindoostaun; thence preached; and then proceeded on my way to America; where I was ordained by the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey. I went on to Washington, and, introduced by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the ex-president, to our country already filled with troops—can-took place in Montgomery county, Ala., in Congress, I preached before both Houses on our country already titled with troops—can not fail to fill our minds with consternation and surprise. What have we done to merit and surprise. What have we done to merit and surprise. What have we done to merit and Kenyon Mooney his son, on the again here in England, worn out, and probably and surprise. What is our crime? one part, and Edward Bell and his brother shall soon finish my days on earth in this such severe treatment: What is out come part, and Bell, Jr., on the other. The weap- happy country, in the circle of my wife and

Joseph Wolff, Missionary."

# NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will occur on the last hith day of the week in may next, at 9 o'clock A M., at the Institution. At which time, four Trustees are to be chosen, in the place of Alex. Campbell, Martin Wilcox, Adin Burdick, and Perry Burdick, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

IRA SPENCER, Secretary. De Ruyter, April 25th, 1838.

# OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Hopkinton, R. I., on the evening of the 9th of March, in the 63th year of his age, Eld. MATTHEW STILMAN, very suddenly. His health became impaired, fact that an armed force should be put in requisition to defend their persons and to compele our submission, argues, not obscurely, a defect of confidence in the validity of the defect of confidence in the validity of the defect of confidence to refuse our assent over said District; and whereas the history of the day of the day of the defect of confidence on the validity of the defect of confidence on the validity of the defect of confidence of the day of the defect of confidence of the validity of the defect of confidence of the day compact. Is it obstinacy to refuse our assent over said District; and whereas the history His funeral was attended on the 11th-a large procession to an act which is a flagrant violation of the of that period furnishes numerous facts all attended the corpse to the first Seventh-day Baptist church where a very crown was delivered by br. Lucius sion. A funeral discourse was delivered by br. Lucius Chandall, from Matt. xiii. 43. "Then shall the Rightther," &c. (Elders Coon and Chester took seats with the mourners.) After which, the corpse was removed community in general, and as a christian, his character has ever stood fair and even bright; and as a minister of the gospel, and a pastor of the church, is too well known these traits were exemplified with seldom a superior, if even a paralel. In this dispensation, his surviving will w is called to experience the agonizing pangs of separation

> In this village of Pneumonia, on the 20th Inst. Mas. Adam, wife of Capt. Jeramiah Gage, in the 16th year of her age. It may be justly said of her, that which can be said of but few, she had no enemy. During her illness and in her last moments she manifested the most humble resignation, her senses remaining perfectly acute to the last. Notwithstanding the great bereavement of her respected husband, and her numerous relatives and friends, they have the consolation of believing that she possessed all the Christian virtues, and that she has gone to the world of spirits to be eternally happy.

In this village on the 12th ultime, HARRIET N daugh ter of Wm. Gardner, aged,21 years. On the 24th ult. George, son of George R. Cooley of Cooperstown aged 18 years.

In Lincklaen on the 25th ult., BLIJAH CHAMPLIN, aged 32 years. His death was occasioned by the fall of a limb of a tree, which injured his head, and terminated

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan. THE LAND OF THE BLEST.

BY MRS. ABDY. " Dear father, I ask for my mother in vain, Has she sought some far country her health to regain, Has she left our cold climate of frost and of snow, For some warm sunny land where the soft breezes blow? "Yes, yes, gentle boy, thy loved mother has gone To a climate where sorrow and pain are unknown; Her spirit is strengthen'd, her frame is at rest, There is health, there is peace, in the Land of the Blest!

"Is that land my dear father, more levely than ours. Are the rivers more clear and more blooming the flowers, Does summer shine over it all the year long, Is it cheer'd by the glad sound of music and song ?" "Yes, the flowers are despoil'd not by winter or night. The well-springs of life exhaustless and bright, And by exquisite voices sweet hymns are addrest, To the Lord who reigns over the Land of the Blest !"

' Yet that land to my mother will lonely appear, She shrunk from the glances of strangers while here; From her foreign companions I know she will flee, And sigh, dearest father, for you and for me." " My darling, thy mother rejoices to gaze On the long sever'd friends of her earliest days, Her parents have there found a mansion of rest, And they welcome their child to the Land of the Blest."

" How I long to partake of such meetings of bliss, That land must be surely more happy than this; On you, my kind father, the journey depends, Let us go to my mother, her kindred and friends." " Not on me, love ; I trust I may reach that bright clime, But in patience I stay till the Lord's chosen time, And must strive, while awaiting his gracious behest, To guide thy young steps to the Land of the Blest."

"Thou must toil through a world full of danger, my boy, Thy peace it may blight, and thy virtue destroy, Nor wilt thou, alas ! be withheld from its snares By a mother's kind councils, a mothers fond prayers. Yet fear not, the God whose directions we crave, Is mighty to strengthen, to shield and to save, And his hand may yet lead thee, a glorified guest, To the home of thy mother, the Land of the Blest."

#### MISCELLANY.

NOTES OF THE BUCKINGHAM LECTURES. The Hon. J. S. Buckingham a well known oriental traveller has been lecturing in New-York during the past winter on the Geography, antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and Palestine. Notes on these Lectures have been published in the New-York Evangelist, and are now imbodied in a Volume by James Hildreth, published by Leavitt, Lord, & co. Though thus accessable, yet there are many of our Brethren in distant parts who couldnot avail themselves of this advantage, and as the information they afford, is eminently calculated to and ultimate prospects of the Jews, it has after mature deliberation, been determined to present from time to time in our columns, those that relate to Palestine.

# LECTURES ON PALESTINE.

LECTURE I.

which most of the remarkable events of New Switzerland. To this panoramic view the Testament history took place, is to be regard- eastern frontier presents a striking contrast. are calculated to call forth all the pure and rural and quiet landscape-uniform, still, pleaholy feelings of the Christian's heart, and to sing, and calling to mind the poetic description recall to the recollection many of those trivial of Arcadian scenery, with the shepherds' tents incidents connected with the lives and histories pitched upon the waving plains, and the peaceof those who, from our earliest childhood, we ful flocks quietly grazing around. On the have been accustomed to regard with feelings north is the ridge of Lebanon, extending diof reverence and affection; and above all, as agonally across the country, constituting the being the birthplace as well as the abode of the mountain barrier; while on the south, the condespised Galilean, "who spake as never man trast is perfected, and the variety secured, by spake," and who has by his sacred presence the view of the long, low desert of Edominvested almost every mountain and valley, as appearing still more desolate from the contiwell as river and plain, with a hallowed re- guity of the surrounding verdure. membrance. Thus, even were we to allow (which is by no means the case) that Palestine were but an insignificant tract of country, possessing no intrinsic beauties worthy of admiration, or no commercial or agricultural advantages worthy of recording; still, alone, would the sanctified extent of its territory demand give variety to the scene. The three grand from the Christian the regard due to the birthplace of his Saviour-the scene of his toilsome and Judea: Galilee, lying upon the north, is and devoted life, the scene of his cruel and a country of plains, and has always been deignominious death, and not less to be considered, the scene of his triumphant resurrection and ascension to the regions of immortal blessedness. But, notwithstanding all these delightful, and tender, and solemn associations, which invest the soil of Palestine with so many hallowed recollections, there is in its own relative position, as well as exuberant soil and diversified scenery, and wonderful phenomena, enough to render a description truly worthy of special regard and attention.

# GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

writers have made to cast a contemptuous shade over Palestine, there is no land upon the surface of the globe more worthy to have al, as has often been supposed, but literally been selected by the Deity as the inheritance true; for while, on the one hand, Galilee, of his chosen people than this; and, regarded from its abundant pasturage, supplied the land as to its geographical position alone, it may bountifully with milk, Judea yielded a profutruly be called a gem set in the centre of the sion of honey, more abundant than the people earth. On the west is the great Mediterranean could exhaust, and corn, and wine, and oil Sea, adapted to pour wealth into the lap of were produced in supplies which might truly Palestine. From Gibraltar, which in ancient entitle them to special remark by the sacred days was thought to be the boundary of the historian. Here, too, the clouds drop fatness, world on the one side, to the Black Sea on the the gentle rains descend upon the earth to ferother, was situated all the arts and sciences, and civilization and wealth of the old world; the islands of the Greek Archipelago; thence onward to the continent of Greece, with Athens and Sparta; thence the Adriatic, at the head features of this country, Lebanon deserves our of which stood Venice; and still onward, Italy, with Rome as mistress of the world; Gaul, feet above the level of the sea. Its towering Iberia, and Portugal. Then turning to the summit is covered with eternal snow; cascades southern boundary, below the Mediterranean, and waterfalls are sparkling on every side, it then was.

co, and the ancient, rich and populous country cause the idea of terrific grandeur to be minall contributing to its resources; while on the mountain may be compared with the Himmaeast lies the extensive region of Mesopotamia, leh, while in picturesque scenery it is unsursituated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, passed by even the romantic regions of Switpromised land. On the north, the vast empire in almost infinite variety, from the stately ceof Syria, the rich territory of Asia Minor, dar to the hyssop that grows on the wall. At Byzantium, and the regions of Scythia. Not the toot of the mountain, the climate and proonly was Palestine thus theoretically situated ductions compare with those of countries near the most favorably of all lands to become rich the tropics, the thermometer averaging one and powerful, but she became so in reality; hundred degrees in the month of July. As dom was at its zenith, the wealth and resources at the region of Greece and Italy, and the of this now desolate land were beyond the limits south of France. The next thousand feet of modern conception.

performing their voyage only by patient and persevering labor. But we read of the fleets sent from Palestine visiting the distant port of Eziongeber; and moreover they were oftentimes three entire years in making a single voyage; but still, so multiplied were their numbers, and so rich their cargoes, that from these sources the land became literally surfeited with wealth; and the articles of traffic which they brought home, such as gold, silver, copper, ivory, apes, peacocks, etc. etc. prove them to have been brought from India, from China, or the islands of Java and Sumatra, where these commodities are found The temple of Solomon contained more wealth than any other edifice that the world ever saw; and the cost of this building alone, together with its appurtenances, was several hundred million of pounds sterling; and as Palestine produced neither gold, nor silver, nor precious stones; all these, which were used in great profusion in its adorning, must have been the product of some other clime, and exchanged in traffic for the agricultural products of this fertile country, which were reaped in abundance. Leaving, then, its geographical advantages, let us proceed to examine.

THE SINGULAR BEAUTY AND CONTRAST OF THE

Sea, as it stretches itself along for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, presents all the variety of maritime scenery which can be imagined upon its shore. First come the plains of the Philistines, a low tract, with the cities of Gath, Gaza, Ekron, Askelon and awaken an interest in the present condition Ashdod, and possessing a soil adapted to pasturage and the cultivation of corn. From alternate changes of hill and valley; thence Palestine, as that region of the globe in parallel even in the mountain cantons of

# INTERIOR OF PALESTINE.

Within the borders of Palestine the usual variety of mountain, and vale, and plain, present themselves in sufficient diversity to add both to the beauty of the prospect and to or principal divisions are Galilee, Samaria, voted to the grazing of cattle and cultivation of corn. Samaria is the central region of Palestine, and is hilly, and devoted to the culture of the olive and the vine; the valleys are covered with the clustering vines. In the land, the surface of the country is rough this mountain; and I mourned, as the sun was and broken: the olive and vine are cultivated to some extent, and the whole region abounds in honey made by the wild bee, and deposited in the clefts of the rocks. Thus we see that the description of this land, as given by Moses Notwithstanding the attempts which in fidel to the Israelites, while they were in the wilderness which divided it from Egypt, the land of bondage, was not in any degree metaphorictilize and enrich it.

# MOUNT LEBANON.

First in importance among the individual attention, rising to the altitude of ten thousand we find Egypt, with the Nile running between and delightful odors are sent forth in delicious

its rich and fruitful banks; the land of Moroc- profusion; while dark and terrible ravines | CELESTIAL SCENERY; or, the Wonders of the Planetary, missionary, the Rev Mr. Payson from Salem of Mauritania, now Barbary, together with gled with the softness and beauty of many of Abyssinia, the land of the Queen of Sheba, its features. In point of magnificence, this still onward toward the east, Media, Persia, in the Canticles, under every variety of en-India and China, all holding out vast com- dearing epithet. He studied the various plants, mercial advantages to the dwellers in the and trees, and shrub with which it was covered brings us to the climate and productions of Before the discovery of the mariner's com- Belgium and Holland, and the north of France. world were obliged to creep along the shore by bleak and dreary regions of Nova Zembla; day, and cast their anchor at night, seldom thus presenting every variety of climate and going out sight of land, and consequently production within the compass of a single

#### MOUNT HERMON.

Still loftier than Lebanon, this mountain rears its summit eleven thousand five hundred feet in the air, soaring far above the clouds. Here we find the spring and autumnal season and no comparison could be more beautiful, and at the same time more strictly true; for, On the western frontier, the Mediterranean sides in perpetual supplies of moisture.

#### MOUNT TABOR.

The ascent to the summit of this mountain have pleasure therein." is extremely toilsome, it being peculiarly steep and difficult of access. The appearance is more that of an artificial tower than a natural mountain. The top is only to be gained by a spiral or zig-zag course; but when arrived Joppa to Ptolemais the country is more diver- that the eye of mortal ever gazed upon; and there, the view is perhaps the most enchanting sified, and the land undulating, presenting the more especially so, when the delightful and relief to the scenery around; and in the distance, Mounts Ebal, and Gerizim, and Gilead ed as invested with those associations, which The peaceful valley of the Jordan, with its lovely valley of the Jordan, with the river like a silver thread winding its way amid its banks; to the south-east, the eye stretches over the lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the mountains of Moab and Ammon; while on the southern side rise the hills of Juden, with the city of Jerusalem, the great plain of Esdrillon, and the head of Mount Carmel; in another direction extend the range of hills at the foot of which stood the village of Nain, where the widow's son was restored, and also the tavern says the psalmist, "declare the glory of the shall go hence to be seen no more on earth.

Lord, and the firmament showeth his handy — Prof. Longfellow. water inte wine; and through a bend or dip of the hills, the eye can catch a glimpse of the Mediterranean. What a lovely and inviting prospect! How richly grouped the varying scenery of hill and dale, mountain and river, lake and sea, ancient city and modern seitlement! And then the recollection associated therewith-what crowds of ideas must rush upon the mind, when standing in view of so many sites replete with interest! Mr. Buckingham remarked that a certain philosopher has said, that time ought not to be measured yielding the former, while the sides of the hills by days and hours, but by the ideas which pass through the mind. If so, said he, I lived Judea, which occupies the southern portion of a year within the few hours that I spent upon declining behind the western hills, that the day could not be lengthened out.

# MOUNT CARMEL.

Unlike the other mountains which surround it, Mount Carmel is destitute of trees, but is remarkable for the richness and variety of its heaths and flowers. Its sides are covered with a rich carpet of green verdure, and the plain of Sharon joins it at the base, where the lovely rose of Sharon and beautiful lily of the valley grow in rich profusion.

SINAI AND MOUNT OF OLIVES. These two mountains present an extremely diverse appearance; Sinai being barren and rocky, and destitute of verdure, while the Mount of Olives is remarkably beautiful and luxuriant; but the sacred associations, of which notice will hereafter be taken, render them peculiarly remarkable in the view of the Christian traveler. Mounts Ebal and Gerizim overhang the city of Sechem, near to which are the plains of Mamre, the cave of Macpelah, and the well of Samaria, at which the Saviour conversed with the Samaritan woman, and is at the present day about in the same state as

[To be continued.]

System Displayed; illustrating the Perfections of Deity and a plurality of worlds. By Thomas Dick, L. L. D., author of "The Christian Philosopher," "Philosophy of Religion," "Philosophy of a Future State," "Improvements of Society," "Mental Illumination,"

The volume before us. will doubtless from the character with the empires of Chaldea, Assyria and zerland. This mountain was the delight of a popular style, and so stripped of scientific terms, as to of the author, receive general attention. It is written in Babylonia comprised within its limits; and King Solomon, and has been treated of by him be intelligable to the ordinary reader. We were much struck at the following. "It is amazing how many intelligent men

there are among us who would not wish to be considered altogether ignorant of modern astromomy, yet have never looked to up the cesletial vault with fixed attention; have never made repeated observations to discover its phenomena; and cannot tell, from their own surand in the days of Solomon, when the king- you ascend the first thousand feet, you arrive There are thousands and ten thousands who have gazed on a clear evening sky, at certain intervals, during a period of many years, yet can tell no more about the glorious scene pass, or the adaptation of the astronomical scipass, or the adaptation of the astronomical self-indicated and the temperature of England: while we in the canopy above. Whether these bodies shift their positions with regard to each other or remain at the same relative distances ;whether any of them appear in motion, while others appear at rest; whether the whole celestial canopy appears to stand still, or is carried round with some general motion; whether all the stars which are seen at six o'clock in the evening are also visible at twelve at midnight; whether the stars rise and set as the sun and moon appear to do; whether they rise in the of moisture known as the early and the latter east, or northeast, or any other quarter; rain. While these seasons continue, the ap, whether some rise and set regularly, while pearance of the country is lovely in the ex- others never descend below the horizon; treme, vegetation exuberant, and the whole whether any particular stars are occasionally prospect enchanting; but when these seasons moving backward or forward, and in what are succeeded by the unremitted rays of the parts of the heavens they appear; whether sun, the country of course becomes dry and there are stars in our sky in the day-time as parched, and vegetation burned up. The sa- well as during the night; whether the same cred writers, particularly the Psalmist, fre- clusters of stars are to be seen in summer as quently allude to the dews on Mount Hermon, in winter? To these and similar questions and to them they compare the mercy of God; there are multitudes who have received a regulareducation, and are members of a Christian church, who could give no satisfactory answers. unlike the other dews which are occasionally And yetalmost every one of these inquiries nomenon is this:—the sea of Tiberias, which few hours to the subject, and that, too, without one accord in the prayer is about fifty miles distant, sends forth a con- the knowledge of a single scientific principle. tinuous vapor, which is wasted in clouds north. He has only to open his eyes, and to make a ward by the constant south wind, and, coming proper use of them; to fix his attention on the in contact with the snow-crowned summit of objects before him; to make one observation the mountain, is condensed, and flows down its after another, and compare them together: and to consider that "the works of the Lord are great," and they ought " to be sought out (or seriously investigated) by all those who

If this representation be admitted as just, what a striking idea does it present of the apadeep. It is amazing that Christians, in particular, should, in so many instances, be found as if the most august works of the Creator, and the most striking demonstration of his "eternal power and godhead," were unworthy of their regard: while we are commanded, in scripture, to "lift up our eyes on high, and consider Him who hath created these orbs, who bringeth forth their hosts by number," and who guides them in all their motions "by the work" Though these luminaries "have no speech nor language," though "their voice is not heard" in articulate sounds, yet, as they move along in silent grandeur, they declare to every reflecting beholder that "the hand that made them is Divine."

Claiming to he governed by the word of God, we carnot turn aside from these serious consideration. Those sublime objects in nature which inspire the mind with lofty ideas of the character of God, ought to be regarded as worthy the attention of all his intelligent creatures.

The prevailing indifference and inattention so manifest on this subject, is attributed to the want of suitable instruction in the family circle, and in Seminaries of learn

Those who accede to the justice of the author's remarks ought immediately to commence a course of observation such as is suggested, and in prosecution of these investi-

#### From the New York Evangelist. WHAT CHILDREN CAN DO.

MR EDITOR-On Monday evening the 9th inst., I had the privilege of attending the first anniversary of the Sabbath Scholars, Mission-Presbyterian Church. And very agreeably prosperity. was I surprized at the report that I there heard of the doings of that Society during the past year. This was the first and only year of its ken a prodigious extension, in France. In

about a year since. It then engaged as their Zodiac.

and sent him out to the state of Michigan, at the yearly sallary of \$400. They looked upon Michigan with peculiar interest, as being the youngest of the states—the " little sister," of the others, as Mrs. Sigourney expresses it. No better man could they have sent, nor a more important district of our country could they have selected for the field of his labors.

During the year, Mr. Payson has labored in twenty-one counties in Michigan, two in Indiana, and three in Ohio; traveled nearly 3.000 miles; organized and re-organized eighty Sabbath schools; gathered in 3,400 scholars, 1800 of whom had never before been in a Sabbath school at all; put into circulation nearly 4,000 Sunday school books; and had the pleasure of seeing eleven teachers and seventy-three scholars make a public profession of their faith in Christ. All this in one year, Mr. Editor, accomplished by the instrumentality of the scholars of one Sabbath school in the city of New York, and at the pecuniary expense of only \$400!

What a powerful sermon for the cause of missions in such a report! O that such sermons might be more frequently heard!

There is one thing in the history of this Society particularly worthy of notice, viz. that this Society began its work of love just at the time that the pecuniary embarrassments of the country were most severly felt in the finances of the church, and when the great benevolent societies of the day began to curtail their expenses, and contract their operations. And their collections, too, had to be made on a small scale, but they despised not the "day of small things," and the success of their labors has been complete. Now, sir, you have this bright example before your readers, and I have only to express the sincere hope, that it may find numerous imitators. Columns of comments might profitably be written, and read, on such an interesting text as the report alluded to above; but I forbear. Should eveery Sabbath school in our city and in our land copy the example of the one mentioned, who could calculate the result, or comprehend the exhaled, the dews of Harmon are perpetual; could be satisfactorily answered, in the course try. Let them bring home to their hearts the and in this view like the mercy of God, which of a few evenings, by any man of common uncry that is waited to us on every breeze from endureth for ever. The occasion of this phe-derstanding who directed his attention for a the Westfor" help;" and let them join, which

" A rill, a stream, a torrent flows! But pour a mighty flood ; O sweep the nations, shake the earth, Till all proclaim thee God."

J. G. II. .

New York, March 10, 1838.

# THE DEATH OF THE YOUNG.

Beautiful is that season of life when we can thy and indifference of the greater part of man- hast the dew of thy youth." But of these kind in regard to the most astonishing and flowers death gathers many. He places them magnificent display which the Creator has upon his bosom, and his form is changed to given of himself in his works! Had we an something less terrific than before. We learn adequate conception of all the scenes of gran- to gaze and shudder not; for he carries in his deur, and the display of intelligence and om- arms the sweet blossoms of our earthly hopes. onward to the region of Tyre and Sidon, the scenery is bold and romantic in the extreme; On the north-east, at a distance of fifteen or kingdoms of this world would sink into companies and the scenarious contemporary we shall see them an again, mooning in a kingdoms of this world would sink into companies the same of a starry sky is calculated to convey, all the happier land again. They are waiting for us, and our friends. They are waiting for us, and parative insignificance, and all their pomp and we shall not be long. They have gone before splendor appear as empty as the bubbles of the us, and are like the angels in heaven. They stand upon the borders of the grave, to weloverlooking such striking displays of Divine which they were on earth, yet more levely, perfection as the firmament opens to our view more spiritual. Death has taken thee, too, sweat sister, and " thou hast the dew of thy youth." He hath placed thee upon his bosom, and his stern countenance wears a smile .-The "far country," seems nearer, and the way less dark, for thou hast gone before, passing so quickly to thy rest, that day itself dies not more calmly. And thou art there waiting to bid me welcome, when we shall

# TO MAKE HOME HAPPY:

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson .-Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain-in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstance will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects-in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order-a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of gations, will doubtless be greatly aided by procuring the comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents who would have your children happy, be indust rious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, and a happy home .--Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them: but plant in their minds and souls, ary Society, connected with the Mercer st. in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and

The beet root sugar refined, has of late taexistence, it seems; and now, at its close, the 1828, there were only fifty-eight factories in tale which the report tells us is of thrilling in- the whole country, and now their number exterest—one which I wish could be published, ceeds four hundred. In less than seven years and circulated through all the churches and the produce of that article increased from 8,-Sabbath schools of our land. I should like to 200,000 pounds weight to 50,000,000, and have it in my power to send you the whole the value of that branch of industry averaged report, but as I know that you are averse to in 1834, upwards of 40,000,000 of francs, lengthened articles, I will give you, as sum- (\$10,000,000.) It is particularly confined to marily as possible, some of the items that par- the northern provinces of the kingdom. In ticularly impressed me, as I heard them read. the department of the north there are one hun-The facts are invaluable, as showing what dred & forty-seven refineries of beet root sugar children can do towards hastening on that in full operation; in that of the Pas de Calaglorious day of Christ's universal reign. is, seventy-four; in the Somme, thirty-This Society, I believe, began its operations | eight; and in the Aisne, twenty-seven.