

Star and Republican Banner.

[D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

VOL. XVII.—52.]

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1847.

[WHOLE NO. 884.]

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 9, 1846.—if

CHEAP WATCHES!

The Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches IN PHILADELPHIA.
Gold Levers, full jeweled, \$45 00
Silver Levers, full jeweled, 30 00
Gold Levers, jeweled, 23 00
Silver Levers, jeweled, 15 00
Silver Watches, fine quality, 10 00
Gold Watches, plain, 15 00
Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Pencils, 2 00
Gold Bracelets, 4 00

—ALSO ON HAND—
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Hair-Bracelets, Finger-Rings, Breastpins, Hoop Ear-Rings, Gold Pens, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongues, Thimbles, Gold Neck, and Fob Chains, Guard Keys, and Jewelry at equally low prices.
All want is a call, to convince customers.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year. Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash, or taken in exchange.
I have some Gold and Silver Levers, at all cheaper prices than the above. A liberal Discount made to dealers. Call and see for yourselves.
For sale, Eight-day and Thirty-hour Cass Clocks, at

LEWIS LADOMIUS'S
Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store, No. 417 1/2 Market St., above 11th, north side, Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1846.

NOTICE

To Country Merchants, Storekeepers, and the public in general.
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform all whom it may concern, that he intends to keep at his Old Established Stand, No. 382, Market street, a first-rate assortment of all kinds of

HATS & CAPS,
suitable for the Country Trade.— Feeling confident from his experience and practical knowledge of the business in all its various branches, that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine before purchasing of his more noisy competitors.
All hats warranted to retain their color. Hats from \$1.25 to \$4.00, of the latest style.
JOHN CONWAY,
No. 382 Market street, above Eleventh, south side Philadelphia.
January 22, 1847. 6m

ATTEND TO YOUR INTEREST!

A Chance for Housekeepers!
I INTEND to sell my entire stock of New Furniture on hand at my Cabinet-making Room in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, on

Saturday the 13th day of March next.
The stock is very large, made of the best materials and by good workmen, and after the most fashionable styles, so that Housekeepers and others desiring to procure good and handsome new

FURNITURE,

at low rates, will find it to their interest to attend. There will be sold, among other things, 19

Mahogany Front Bureaus,

1 Mahogany Dressing Bureau, 1 Mahogany Secretary, 4 Maple Bureaus, 1 Cherry do., 3 Corner Cupboards, 8 Dining Tables, 7 Breakfast do., 18 French Bedsteads, 13 half do., 2 Workstands, together with Candle Stands, Dough-trays, and Chests, with a variety of other articles too numerous to specify. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold 13 dozen Common

CHAIRS,

4 dozen Fancy do., 6 Rocking Chairs, 2 large Arm do., 5 five Seetees, together with a variety of small Chairs intended for children. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms—All purchases under \$5 to be paid in Cash; on all above \$5 a credit of 9 months will be given.
DAVID HEAGY,
Gettysburg, Feb. 19, 1847.

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

Dr. Ferdinand E. Vandersloot,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to his Profession; such as Filing, Cleaning and Plugging Teeth, with Gold, Silver, Tin-foil, and Composition. He will insert incorruptible teeth on Pivots, or Gold or Silver clasps, in the most durable manner.

If carious teeth are properly treated at a seasonable time, the progress of the decay may be entirely arrested.
He will insert them, from one to entire sets, in such manner, that they will make the articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication.

From the success which has attended his professional operations for a number of years past, he is confident he can satisfy all who may favor him with a call. For his place of residence inquire at the store of Mr. Samuel Fahnestock.

REFERENCE is respectfully made to the following gentleman:

Rev. Prof. BUEHLER, Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, Rev. E. V. GERHART, Prof. H. HARTZ, Rev. T. H. SWITZER, Dr. D. HORNBER, Rev. S. M. MELLIS, Dr. C. N. BELLICENT, Dr. D. CALVERT, March 20, 1847.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Surgeon Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country. He is prepared to attend to all cases usually entrusted to the Dentist, and hopes, by strict attention to Dentistry alone, to be able to please all who may see fit to entrust their teeth in his hands. Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
May 15, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS JUST RECEIVED!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING

Business at his Establishment in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, a few doors below Thompson's Hotel, where he will always be prepared to attend to orders upon the most reasonable terms. He has made arrangements to receive regularly the Latest City Fashions, and he promises all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will give them entire satisfaction, both as it regards the fit and workmanship of all garments entrusted to him; and at moderate prices as they can be obtained any where else.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Country Produce taken in exchange for Work.

JOHN G. BAKER,
Gettysburg, April 3, 1846.—if

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the Best & Freshest Oysters that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.
JACOB KUHN,
Dec. 4, 1846.—if

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at

R. W. M'SHERRY'S STORE,
Nov. 6.

Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply of first-rate GARDEN SEEDS just received from Risley's & the Quakers' Gardens, N. York, and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

Flower Seeds.

RISLEY'S celebrated FLOWER SEEDS, a large variety and best quality, received and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

Varnish! Brushes!

THE subscriber has just received and has for sale a new supply of first quality COACH VARNISH—also a lot of superior Paint Brushes & Sash Tools.

S. H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, March 5, 2847.

TICKINGS, CHECKS, VELVET

Chords, plain and plaid Lacings, Blankets, Bleached Sheetings, very Cheap, and of all widths to be had at

HENRY CLAY.

[Extracted from THE STATESMAN OF AMERICA IN 1846, by SARAH MITTON MAURY, to be published by Cary & Hart, this week.]

Such as was George Washington at Mount Vernon, retired from the scenes of public excitement and service, such is Henry Clay at Ashland. I had seen Calhoun at Washington in the early spring of 1846, calm amidst the strife and hurry of political warfare; I saw Henry Clay in the May following in Kentucky, serene in "the mild majesty of private life." Side by side these illustrious Americans had, for many years, proceeded in their separate courses; their ages not far dissimilar; their characters strongly contrasted; their politics invariably opposed, their various powers equally, though with different views, ardently devoted to the service of their country. Each spoke of the other with high esteem, and each inquired with earnest solicitude if health and cheerfulness were still the portion of his admired rival. Many sympathies, indeed, had bound them together; each had rejoiced with the same triumph in the happiness of the Republic; each had partaken in the same exalted anguish in her difficulties. Clay and Calhoun are the MASTER SPIRITS of America.

Mr. Clay is the most popular man in the United States; his very name is a spell, and no sooner is it heard than all mankind rise up to praise it; not all mankind only—but all woman-kind; for as in England, ladies par mter are Conservatives, so they are in America, for the same reasons, doubtless, generally attached to the Whig standard; a lovely and graceful ornament, the ladies of America are the chaplet of roses in which is wreathed the name of Henry Clay. "You cannot go back to your country without going to Ashland," "You never heard such a voice, you never knew such a man in England, as our Mr. Clay." All the children born in 1845-6, are, I believe, called after him; there is a little generation of two year old Henry Clays. Some ladies at Lubia had lavished upon me every sort of hospitality and kindness. "How," said I on parting, "shall I repay you for so much goodness?" "You are going to see Mr. Clay, ask him for an autograph, and send it to us; you will have done more for us than we have done for you." I mentioned my pledge to Mr. Clay who at once redeemed it, and with interest; adding besides, on the same page, a most graceful message to my husband and myself. I have seen men of firm and many minds weep at the recollection of Mr. Clay's defeat. If it were possible, that circumstance has increased his popularity, and has won for him the most universal and extraordinary attachment throughout the Union that probably ever fell to the lot of any man, except the revered Washington. His character, manners, appearance, voice—nay, even his dress, have been minutely described to me long before I saw him; every anecdote of his life is public property; his house, his farm, his domestic circle, all belong to society at large—to the country, I might say; and many could relate a few words or syllables uttered to them or their friends, or perhaps to indifferent persons, which they had, by some fortunate chance, caught as they fell from his honeyed lips. Thus prepared, we arrived late one evening at Lexington, and were ushered into a parlor at the hotel, on the door of which was painted HENRY CLAY; it had been his committee room during the election. I scarcely slept for impatience; and as early as propriety would permit, the next morning the Doctor and I entered a carriage, and set off for Ashland. "We carry visitors there, Madam, every day, at all hours," said the host, on the road. I had a thousand fears Mr. Clay might be absent, might be occupied, might be ill; the way (a mile and a half) seemed interminable, I had no time to observe the far-famed landscape beauty of Kentucky; I was going to see "the foremost man of all the world;" to visit him of whom my husband had said, "I shall shall esteem your mission unfulfilled if you return to me without having seen Mr. Clay." I never answered the various queries of the Doctor, so utterly absorbed was I in the purpose of my destination. At length we arrived; a carriage stood before the steps,—my anxiety increased,—he must be engaged,—we knocked at the door, and were saluted as old friends by the faithful negro who opened it. "Master was at home,—not engaged,—would be happy to see us." In a moment Mr. Clay appeared, and with that voice of surprising and surpassing melody, with winning smile, and open hands, himself tendered to us the courtesies of welcome. Assisting me to alight, he accompanied us to the sitting room, and read the introductory letters that I had brought him. Here five and twenty years before, my husband had been his guest; here five and twenty years ago he had imbibed, and been confirmed in those principles of American politics which, Free Trade alone excepted, have since formed the articles of his unchangeable creed.—"Thus are we a divided house,—and yet a united one. We both serve Clay and Calhoun, regarding them not as the men of a State, a section, or a party, but as Americans, free of thought and pure in heart. Quickly Mr. Clay spoke of all I loved and revered; many of Mr. Maury's family were familiarly known to him; his son Henry had married one of our rela-

tives; and my father-in-law, the venerable James Maury, of Liverpool, possessed his highest esteem. "You have about five thousand relations in Virginia and Kentucky," observed he, laughing; "Are you going to see them all? I have known many of them, and they are all endorsed with virtue." These words I have treasured as an arduous motto for my sons.—We spoke of affairs public and private, the past, the present, and the future; freely and fearlessly I spoke with this great man, as other illustrious Americans, and he conversed with me freely and indulgently, forgetful of my sex and inferiority.

"What can I do for you?"
"Nothing, but suffer me to be with you as much as possible."
"That you shall be."

And charming were those hours, for we were of his family and of his household. The little Doctor was wild with spirits, which to prefer, his visit to Ashland or to Kinderhook; they were the choicest days he spent in America. And I sat, and talked, and listened, between Mr. and Mrs. Clay; and when many were present.—"Take him," said she, "into the garden, and talk with him there, for I know you wish it, and I will trust him with you." And into the garden we went, and Mr. Clay pointed out to me the trees that his own hand had planted, cut for me every flower I looked upon or touched, conducted me to see his stock of cattle, of which he seemed very proud, and pointed out his pets; showed me the direction in which his farm extended, and explained many of his agricultural views. The flowers, roses, red and white, and yellow; aramant, magnolia, and others, are all preserved; they are laid in a cedar box with those from Kinderhook, and a rose bud given to me by Mrs. Madison with her farewell kiss.

In the garden, during our walk, Mr. Clay, in conversation alluded to his own health and present enjoyment of life. "I have not been so thoroughly well," said he, "so cheerful, so composed, for many years, as during the last eighteen months."

In speaking of the state of parties, he alluded to the Presidential Election once or twice, en passant, as that "event so unexpected to us all," that "untoward circumstance," or in terms that effect; wholly free from passion or from prejudice.—"Sometimes," said he, and with solemnity, "I am led to think of the future prospects of the country with apprehension." And here he stopped, and turning towards me, added in the most impressive manner, and with a voice of affecting tenderness, and eyes raised to Heaven, "And yet, and yet, why should I despair? Providence has so many ways of saving nations."

"Mr. Clay, which of your public speeches do you consider the most effective and powerful?"
"There is a portion of the speech on the veto of Mr. Tyler, on the Bank Bill, in reply to Mr. Rives, which produced the most electrifying effect of any thing I have ever uttered. The immediate subject was Patriotism. Nature," added he, smiling, had singularly favored me by giving me a voice peculiarly adapted to produce the impressions I wished in public speaking; now," said he, "his melody is changed, his music gone?" (And this was said as if in mockery, in sounds of exquisite sweetness.) The effects of his manner and utterance in the Senate, were most striking.

But when he speaks, what elevation shows, soft as the breeze of descending snows; The copious accents fall with easy art, Melting the fall, and sink into the heart.
"I shall be happy if yourself and son will accompany us to church to-morrow."

The next morning we proceeded, in Mr. Clay's carriage, to the Episcopal Church. But some minutes before the time of service, Mrs. Clay and I conversed in gentle whispers. "Considering all," said she, "Mr. Clay's health is singularly good, and his spirit cheerful; for we have been sorely afflicted. We have had eleven children, and of six daughters, not one has been spared to us; two died in infancy, two in the first years of youth, and two in married life. The last indeed, was one that parents might be proud of; Mr. Clay has never recovered her loss. You have the same number that once filled our household; may you be more favored than we have been, and keep them all."

During the service, Mr. Clay leaned his face down upon his hands, which rested on his desk, in the attitude in which he has been painted. He almost constantly carried in his hand a full-blown rose, with a short stem, and frequently addressed himself to its perfumed cup. I, too, am a passionate lover of the fragrance of flowers.

On our return to Ashland, the members of Mr. Clay's family, residing in the neighborhood had all assembled at the parent house; an infant grand-daughter, his very image, with light blue eyes, and bright complexion, climbed upon his knee when he sat down, and thence ascended his shoulder and put her arm around his neck and played with his hair, and kissed his head and face all over. And when he walked, she clasped his knees; and he called her "Sophy;" in the softest accents ever heard, and she ran away in childish playfulness, so as to be called again.

And now the hour of parting had arrived, and we took leave of this attractive group. Mr. Clay handed me to the carriage; and, holding both my hands in the strong grasp of friendship, "let us trust," said he, "that we may meet again either

here or elsewhere; and send those boys of yours to St. Louis, and let them come to me, and I will do all I can for them; and God in Heaven bless you." Such were his farewell words, and still they linger on my ear, and still they dwell in my heart.

As the carriage swept through the trees, I turned to look once more to Ashland, and Henry Clay still stood upon the threshold.

Mr. Clay is tall and of muscular frame; walks firmly, and looks as if he rejoiced in healthful, vigorous exercise; he is nearly seventy years old, but I have seen many men of fifty show more of age than the Statesman farmer of Kentucky. His eye is not large, but bright; his forehead high and broad; his mouth is large and wide, and firmly compressed; the pictures of Mr. Clay are provoking in their dissimilitude; the painter's usually flattering art has never done him common justice, his limners have painted only the earthly, not the heavenly Clay!

Mr. Clay was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States seven times. He was Secretary of State during the Presidency of Mr. Adams, and on the close of that Administration, remained in private life two years. In 1831 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he held his seat till 1842, having spent forty years, save one, in public service.

And Henry Clay, in the full tide of popularity, returned to seek repose and happiness at Ashland. I trust that he will not refuse to an English woman the privilege of mingling her vows with those of his countrymen, that length of days, and health, and peace, may wait upon him.

When Gen. Jackson, on the plains of Chalmette, put to rout the whole British army, in 1815, he did it with less loss than has been suffered by the 2d Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers recently encamped on the same ground.

Elihu Burrit computes that the English have expended enough in fighting the French to have bought the whole of France, at £14, say \$70 per acre.

Prentice says: "We never in our lives heard anything half so dismal as the howlings of the Government editor on his expulsion from the Senate. The old notion is true that the howling of a dog betokens the death of his master, Mr. Polk cannot be long for this world."

THE LORD'S DAY.

ADDRESS Of the Committee appointed at the Sabbath Convention, held in Carlisle, on the 17th of February, as read in the Convention by the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, of Gettysburg, chairman of the Committee.

BELONGING to your own number and ourselves acknowledging all the responsibilities which we would urge upon you, we have assembled in consultation on a subject of vital importance to our common rights, our common immunities and our common duties. Animated with increased interest for our mutual welfare, we feel constrained to use the privilege of freemen and of christians, to present to you some views, which have engaged our attention, and some results to which our deliberations conducted. We address you as those whom the Creator has invested with the powers of moral agents, and to whom he has granted free institutions; as those, on whom he has devolved the high but arduous duty of self-government. No despot controls our civil interests; no bigot has power to infringe our rights of conscience. We are as yet secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of temporal happiness under the progressive lights of reason and science; and in the prosecution of our higher, our immortal interests according to the dictates of our own consciences, none daring to molest us or make us afraid. Both these interests, however, need to be guarded against dangerous enemies, and both are materially affected by the institution which has engaged our deliberations. We therefore need no apology for addressing you on the subject of the CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

We are agreed on the divine obligation to consecrate one day in seven, to rest from secular toil, and to exercises of religious devotion. This was enacted at the end of the creative week for reasons equally applicable to all nations and all generations. "Because in six days the Lord created the heavens and the earth, and rested on the seventh, from all the works which he had made." And as he created the heavens and earth, not for the Jews only, but for all nations, so the example of his resting and sanctifying the seventh day, must also have been designed for all. We claim not that the identical hours must be observed over the whole earth; for unless the night were employed, this would be physically impossible. Had the ocular theory of antiquity proved true, that the earth is an extended plain, the same twelve hours might have been observed for the active duties of the sabbath by all men. But how can the inhabitants of a revolving sphere, illuminated from one fixed point, all have their sabbath DAY, or any other DAY, at the same time? We need scarcely remind you of Eden, and proceed I half round the globe, they would have been involved in midnight, whilst the meridian sun illumined their starting point; and if they continued their progress till they completed the circuit, each having faithfully kept the seventh day as sabbath, they would find themselves observing different days. Since the creator has made it physically impossible to observe the same hours, or even, in some cases, the same day; does he not thus evidently teach us, that it was not unalterably the seventh day, but the religious observance of the seventh portion of time, which essentially constitutes his Sabbath; whilst, in the old Testament dispensation, the seventh day was confessedly appointed. During the Mosaic dispensation, the same day and proportion of time were reiterated, with various ceremonial injunctions, and the sabbath, like the rainbow of old, employed as a type or sign to the Israelites, without altering its primitive relation to other nations. This typical character and its ceremonial appendages Paul tells the Colossians (2; 16,) were abolished in the new testament, with the other types and shadows of the old; but the primitive design and obligation remained to sanctify the seventh portion of time.—The inspired apostles, doubtless for wise reasons, selected the day of our Lord's resurrection, the first day of the week, for their stated seventh day religious service, perhaps to connect the saviour's triumph over death and the powers of hell,—with the perpet-

ual public devotions of Christians, and to prevent the ceremonial aspects of the Jewish sabbath from continuing connected with that of Christians, to which there would have been a constant tendency, if the same day had been retained.

That the inspired apostles, and primitive christians under their guidance, selected the first day for their regular weekly public exercises, we think, needs no labored argument. Luke, the evangelist, not merely tells us that the disciples came together on the first day, to break bread; that is, to celebrate the communion, but he says, on the first day of the week when they came together for this purpose, Paul preached to them, implying that it was their custom to do so. Paul also directs the christians of Corinth and Galatia to hold their charitable collections on the first, or as St. John calls it, "the Lord's day," for the obvious reason, that then they were assembled. (Cor. 16, 1-2.) That this day was religiously observed by christians, to regular succession during the first three centuries is evident from the testimony of Irenaeus, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, and Cyprian. Eusebius, of the fourth century, tells us, that christians were so well known by the fact of their observing the Lord's day, that the heathen, when wishing to know whether any person was a disciple of Christ, decided by his answer to the inquiry, *Quid tibi observare Lord's day?* In the fourth century, Constantine, the first christian Emperor, enacted civil laws, requiring abstinence from secular labor on the Lord's day, and from that time to the present, similar prohibitions are embodied in the code of every christian nation. Nor do the statutes books of these United States form an exception. It is true our national constitution, having provided that Congress shall not establish any religion, makes no recognition of the christian sabbath. Yet the same men who framed that instrument, virtually did so by decreeing that all the public offices of the Legislature, Judicial and executive departments of government shall be closed on that day. In our own Commonwealth, the legal provision is supposed to be satisfactorily executed. It is only the negative observation of the sabbath, abstinence from secular labor, that civil government has a right to enforce.—Far be it from us, when our rulers shall venture the dictation of any particular religious exercises; and should the attempt ever be made, we trust there will be patriotism enough in the land to defeat it. Whilst yet a British colony, as early as 1705, the service of civil process was prohibited by law, and about ten years after our independence was achieved, in 1794, a general prohibition of all worldly employment on the Lord's day was enacted. It remains for you, fellow-citizens, to give efficacy to these laws as well by your own faithful example, as by the infliction of their penalties on transgressors.

And can it be questioned, at this late day, whether this recognition of the Christian sabbath was the dictate of wisdom in our fathers? Can it have been the result of weak headed superstition; or rather was it not the product of matured civil wisdom and enlightened political philosophy? Do we not recognize it in the action of minds capable of rising above the clouds of prejudice and sense, and enjoying a clear and just perception of the highest interests of humanity, not only present but prospective and eternal. To decide this question let us inquire, what are the influences of the sabbath on all the cardinal interests of man, in his physical, intellectual and moral nature.—What are called our physical wants and comforts constitute by far the larger portion of the necessities and happiness of the mass of the community.—Whether the observance of the sabbath tends to relieve the one and secure the other, therefore presents itself as a most pertinent inquiry to every friend of his country and humanity. This is not simply a theological or political question, but a vital topic of personal and individual economy. Physicians of great eminence and number have attested, that the necessity of a sabbath is a law of our physical nature, written by the finger of God on our mental and bodily constitution. The sabbath is emphatically the poor man's boon, it relieves the laborer from worldly toil, from corroding cares of business, and from incessant physical efforts, thus promoting health of body, and vigor of mind. Experience has proved the universal necessity of something like a hebdomadal recess for permanent health and vigor; has evinced the claims of the seventh day of rest to be founded in nature as well as revelation. The bow, never unstrung, loses its elasticity. Labor unremittingly consumes the vital powers of the body and mind. If, therefore, man has no right to commit suicide, he is not authorized to labor on the sabbath, for by doing so he must abridge his life. God, who knows what is in man, compels us to daily intermission of labor, by the creation of day and night, but this being insufficient he has also appointed one day of rest in seven, by which the recuperative powers of the system are preserved, and life prolonged.

Dr. Harri-on says, "Incessant toil wears out the energies of man's limited strength. All experience is expressive of this universal proposition, that a longer life and a greater degree of health are the sure results of a careful regard to the commandment, *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.*" Dr. Massay, of Ohio Medical College, a clear and enlightened observer of nature, affirms, "There is not a reasonable doubt, that under the due observance of the Sabbath, life would, on an average, be prolonged more than one seventh of its whole period." Dr. Farre, in his testimony before the Committee of the British House of Commons maintains these two positions: 1. "That men who labor but six days in a week, will be more healthy and live longer, than those who labor seven. 2. That they will do more work, and do it in a better manner." And the distinguished Dr. Warren of Boston, confessedly standing in the foremost ranks of his profession, says, "I concur entirely in the opinion expressed by Dr. Farre, whom I know to be a physician of the highest respectability." Scores of other physicians of first rank in our country and England, have testified to the same positions. Thus it is evident, that that religion of the Sabbath secures the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of man, by reinvestigating his physical energies.—But it also advances the same object by increased moral impulse. With motives drawn from sternity, it enforces those habits of integrity, industry, frugality and forethought in "providing for them that are in our own household," which naturally secures the comfort of families, and the prosperity of nations. Does the amount of our profits depend on the amount of labor performed by us and those in our employment? It is the observance of the Sabbath which enables us to accomplish more, than its neglect. Does the success of our business depend on the honesty and trustworthiness of those to whom portions of it are confided? What can be expected, if we do not ourselves observe the Sabbath, by which they and all their doings through the week, are steadily brought under the all-seeing eye of Jehovah, and fidelity is impressed on them by the anticipated retribution of eternity? How many thousands of dollars are lost by employers, in little petty sums, purloined by laborers and clerks, who would never allow them selves such liberties, if their consciences were quieted by the stated ministrations of the Sabbath? And how many thousands of cases of gross dishonesty, larceny and even robbery may be traced to the neglect of the restraining influence of the Sabbath? This sacred institution has therefore a just and unquestioned claim on all the laboring and business classes, and ought to receive their hearty and efficient support.